







Arch

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 21, 1867, TO JUNE 16, 1870.

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SECOND SERIES, VOL. IV.

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## ERRATA.

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- P. 26, l. 30, *for* "F.S.A." *read* "M.A."
- P. 41, l. 11, *for* "ninth" *read* "eleventh."
- „ l. 31, *for* "Emperor Palladius" *read* "Emperor's Paladins."
- P. 63, l. 6 from the foot, *after* "1 S." *insert* "iv."
- P. 67, l. 6 from the foot, and p. 124, l. 5 from the foot, *for* "ROL-  
LESTONE" *read* "ROLLESTON."
- P. 77, l. 12 from the foot, *for* "Lincoln" *read* "York."
- P. 125, l. 7 and 8 from the foot, *for* "H. B. Goodwin, Esq." *read*  
"Henry Godwin, Esq. F.S.A."
- P. 134, l. 7, *for* "Witan" *read* "Hwiting."
- P. 141, l. 3, *after* "FOWLER" *insert* "F.S.A."
- P. 158, l. 25, *for* "December" *read* "November."
- P. 259, l. 33, *for* "REGINA" *read* "AUGUSTA."
- P. 307, l. 35, *for* "R.N." *read* "R.A."
- P. 383, l. 15, *for* "Judenberg" *read* "Judenburg."
- P. 397, l. 14, *for* "Isabella" *read* "Joan."
- P. 400, l. 13, *for* "George Cornewall" *read* "Sir George Cornewall."
- „ l. 31, *for* "1463" *read* "1403."
- P. 433, l. 3, *for* "Lexton" *read* "Lexden."
- P. 440, l. 5 from the bottom, *for* "Henry Smith, Esq." *read* "the  
Rev. Henry Smith."
- P. 456, l. 38, *for* "Barlow" *read* "Barton."
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The admissions of the Rev. F. T. Colby, on February 24, and of  
J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., on March 3, 1870, were accidentally left  
unnoticed.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

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SESSION 1867-68.

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Thursday, November 21st, 1867.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From H. W. Diamond, Esq. M.D., F.S.A.:—*Instrumenta Ecclesiastica. Choix d'Objets d'Art Religieux du Moyen-Age et de la Renaissance exposés à Malines en Septembre 1864. Par W. H. J. Weale. Folio. Brussels, 1866.*

From C. T. Beke, Esq. Ph.D., F.S.A.:—

1. *Jacob's Flight; or a Pilgrimage to Harran.* By Mrs. Beke. 8vo. London, 1865.

2. *The British Captives in Abyssinia.* By Charles T. Beke, Ph.D., F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Associated Architectural Societies:—*Reports and Papers, 1866.* Vol. 8. Part 2. 8vo. Lincoln.

From the Author:—*An Address delivered before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Jan. 2, 1867.* By John A. Andrew. 8vo. Boston, 1867.

From the Author:—*Memoir of Marshall P. Wilder.* By John H. Sheppard. 8vo. Boston, 1867.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society:—*Their Register.* Vol. 20. 8vo. Boston, 1866.

From the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.S.A.:—*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ. The Succession of the Prelates and Members of the Cathedral Bodies of Ireland.* By Henry Cotton. 4 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1848-51.

From the Author:—*The Autograph Album.* By Lawrence B. Phillips. 4to. London, 1866.

From C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D. Dir.S.A.:—*Guillelmi Lyndewode Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Angliæ.* Folio. London (William Bretton), 1505.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society :—

1. Original Papers published by the Society. Vol. 5, Parts 2-4. [Completing Vol. 5.] Vol. 6 ; and Vol. 7, Part 1. 8vo. Norwich, 1859-65.
2. Visitation of Norfolk. By Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A. Portions 1-3. 8vo. Norwich, 1864-65.
3. Views of the Gates of Norwich. By Robert Fitch, F.S.A., F.G.S. 4to. Norwich, 1861.

From the Author :—Notice sur le Majus Chronicon Fontanellæ. Par. M. G. Ch. Rössler. 8vo. Montauban, 1867.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A. :—

1. Opera di Bartolomeo Scappi Mastro dell'Arte del Cucinare. 8vo. Venice, 1622.
2. Lives of the Cambro-British Saints. By the Rev. W. J. Rees. Published for the Welsh MSS. Society. 8vo. Llandovery, 1853.
3. Catalogue of the Collection of Works of Art of Ralph Bernal, Esq. 8vo. [London, 1855.]
4. Portfolio of Chromo-lithographs, Line Engravings, and Woodcuts, published by the Arundel Society, viz. :—

1856. Giotto Chapel, Padua, by Mrs. Higford Burr. The Martyrdom of S. Sebastian, by P. Perugino, at Panicale. Five heads from Martyrdom of S. Sebastian. (Outline liths.)

1857. Christ among the Doctors, by Pinturicchio, at Spello. Head of Christ from the same (outline lith.) Head of the Virgin from the same (outline lith.) Fresco by Ott. Nelli, at Gubbio. Head of a Saint from the same (outline lith.) Head of the Virgin from the same. (Outline lith.)

1858. The Nativity, by Pinturicchio, at Spello. Head of Angel from the same (line eng.) Head of Shepherd from the same (line eng.) S. Catherine, by B. Luini, in the Brera Gallery. Two Heads from the same. (Line eng.)

1859. Virgin and Child, by L. Da Vinci. Head of Virgin from the same (line eng.) Fresco by Giov. Sanzio at Cagli. Head of Angel from the same. (Line eng.)

1860. Woodcuts of Frescoes of Giotto in the Arena Chapel, Padua. Nos. 27—38. Death of S. Francis, by Ghirlandaio. Two Heads from the same.

1861. The Fall, by F. Lippi, and The Expulsion, by Masaccio. The Tribute Money, by Masaccio, Florence. Two Heads from the same. S. Peter preaching, and S. Peter baptizing, by Masolino.

1862. S. Stephen almsgiving, by Fra. Angelico (line eng.) SS. Peter and John healing the cripple, and S. Peter raising Petronilla, by Masolino. Head from raising of Petronilla ; S. Peter in Prison ; and S. Peter liberated ; by F. Lippi. Head from S. Peter in Prison.

1863. S. Stephen thrust out, by Fra. Angelico (line eng.) SS. Peter and Paul raising the King's Son, by Masaccio and F. Lippi. Head from the same. SS. Peter and John healing, and SS. Peter and John almsgiving, by Masaccio, Florence. Head from SS. Peter and John healing.

1864. Conversion of Saul, by Raphael (line eng.) S. John, by Fra Angelico (line eng.) The Presentation in the Temple, by Luini at Saronno. Head from the same.

1865. S. Sixtus giving money to S. Laurence, by Fra Angelico (line eng.) Triptych by Memling, viz. Adoration of the Magi (centre) ; Nativity and Presentation in the Temple ; and S. John and S. Veronica.

1866. Adoration of the Magi, by Luini, at Saronno. Last Supper, by Ghirlandaio, Florence.

1867. Ecstasy of S. Catherine, by Razzi, at Siena. Martyrdom of S. Stephen, by Raphael. (Line eng.)



5. Literary works published by the Arundel Society, viz.:—(1) Giotto and his Works in Padua. By John Ruskin. Part 3. And the following by A. H. Layard, M.P.: (2) Ottaviano Nelli, and his Fresco at Gubbio. (3) Domenico Ghirlandaio, and his Fresco of the Death of S. Francis. (4) Giovanni Sanzio, and his Fresco at Cagli. (5) Pietro Perugino: a Notice of his Fresco at Panicale. (6) Pinturicchio, and his Frescoes at Spello. 4to. London, 1856-60.

From W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Dessèchement du Lac Fucino*. Par L. de Rotrou. 8vo. Turin, 1864.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions*. New Series. Vol. 6. 8vo. Liverpool, 1866.

From the Author:—*Sul Grande Musaico scoperto in Pesaro, di Giambattista Carducci*. Folio. Pesaro, 1866.

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.:—*Polydori Vergilii Urbinatis Anglicæ Historiæ Libri xxvii*. Folio. Basel, 1570.

From the Editor, P. H. Lawrence, Esq., through C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Dir. S.A.:—*Extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wimbledon, extending from 1 Edw. IV. to A.D. 1864*. 8vo. London, 1866.

From the Author:—*Remarks on Sebastian Cabot's Mapped-Monde*. By Charles Deane. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1867.

From the Society for Useful Investigations, Treves:—*Jahresbericht über die Jahre 1863 und 1864*. 4to. Treves, 1867.

From the Author:—*The Milbourne Alms-Houses*. [From Trans. London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. Vol. 3. Part 8.] By Thomas Milbourn. 8vo.

From the Central Committee for the Publication of the Funereal and Monumental Inscriptions of East Flanders:—*Graf-en Gedenkschriften*. 45<sup>e</sup>—53<sup>e</sup> Afleveringen. Folio. Ghent, 1865-67.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—

1. *The Journal*. Vol. 36. 8vo. London, 1866.

2. *Proceedings*. Vol. 2, Nos. 3-5. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Editor, George W. Marshall, Esq.:—*A Catalogue of Pedigrees hitherto unindexed*. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal Lombardic Institute of Science and Literature. [Class of Literature and Moral and Political Science]:—

1. *Memorie*. Vol. 10, Parts 3 and 4. 4to. Milan, 1866.

2. *Rendiconti*. Vol. 2, Parts 8-10 (completing Vol. 2), and Vol. 3. 8vo. Milan, 1865-66.

3. *Solenni Adunanze del 7 Agosto, 1866*. 8vo. Milan, 1866.

4. *Annuario*. 1866. Small 8vo. Milan, 1866.

From the Author, Prof. Baldassare Poli:—

1. *Sull' Insegnamento dell' Economia Politica o Sociale in Inghilterra*. 4to. [Milan, 1861.]

2. *Del Lavoro messo a capitale, e della sua applicazione agli scienziati e letterati Italiani*. 4to. [Milan, 1865.]

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

1. *Sessional Papers, 1866-67*. Part 3, Nos. 2 4. 4to. London, 1867.

2. *List of the Members*. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Author, the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., F.S.A.:—

1. *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. A Memoir of his Life and Mission*. 8vo. Dublin, 1864.

2. *The Books of the Vaudois. The Waldensian MSS., Trinity College, Dublin*. 8vo. London and Cambridge, 1865.

From Thomas Bosworth, Esq. :—

1. Altar Service Book, according to the Use of the United Church of England and Ireland. Edited by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A. Folio. London, 1867.
2. The Book of the Epistles. 4to. London, 1867.
3. The Book of the Gospels. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Sussex Archæological Society :—Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. 19. 8vo. Lewes, 1867.

From the Science and Art Department :—Classified Lists of Photographs. Works of Decorative Art in (1) Precious Metals and Enamels, (2) Pottery, Porcelain, and Glass. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

From the Author :—Die Stempel der Römischen Augenärzte gesammelt und erklärt von Dr. C. L. Grotefend. 8vo. Hanover, 1867.

From the Author, Alfred Heales, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Monumental Memoranda from Cheam Church.
2. Heston Church.
3. The Ecclesiology of the Isle of Man.
4. Merstham.
5. The Church of Stanwell and its Monuments.—All 8vo. London.

From the Rev. J. E. Jackson, Hon. Canon of Bristol, F.S.A. :—The set of 21 Plates for insertion in the " Guide to Farleigh-Hungerford. 2nd edition, 8vo. 1860."

From the Editor, M. E. Renevier :—L'Homme Fossile, ou résumé des études sur les plus anciennes traces de l'existence de l'Homme. Par Frédéric Troyon. 8vo. Lausanne, 1867.

From the Author, M. Léopold Delisle, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Histoire du Chateau et des Sires de Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte. 8vo. Valognes, 1867.
2. Notice sur le Psautier d'Ingeburge. 8vo. Paris, 1867.

From the Author :—Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis, ex originali nunc primum editus opera et studio Ricardi Caulfeild, B.A. 4to. Cork, 1859. [100 copies only printed].

From the Author, through J. A. Pearson, Esq. F.S.A. :—A History of the Knights of Malta, or the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. By Major Whitworth Porter, R.E. Two volumes. 8vo. London, 1858.

From the Antiquarian Society of Zurich :—Mittheilungen. 14th and 15th volumes. 4to. Zurich, 1863—66.

From the Editor, John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. :—Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I. 1636-1637, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Their Journal. Vol. 11, Nos. 43 and 44. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy :—

1. Mémoires. 3<sup>e</sup> Série, 3<sup>e</sup> Volume ; 1<sup>e</sup> Partie, 2<sup>e</sup> Livraison, et 2<sup>e</sup> Partie. 4to. Paris, 1863—65.
2. Table Alphabétique and Analytique des 24 premiers volumes. 4to. Paris, 1863.

From the Author :—The Smelting of Copper in "The Swansea District." By Major Grant Francis, F.S.A. Not published. 8vo. Swansea, 1867.

From the Manx Society :—Their Publications. Vol. 12. 8vo. Douglas, Isle of Man, 1866.

From the Editor :—The Church Builder. Nos. 23 and 24. July and October. 8vo. London, 1867.

## From Harvard University :—

1. The Statutes and Laws of Harvard College. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.) 1866.
2. Catalogus Universitatis Harvardianæ, MDCCCLXVI. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.), 1866.
3. Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer of Harvard College. 1865-66. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.), 1866.
4. Annual Report of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1866. 8vo. Boston, 1867.
5. A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Harvard University for the academical year 1866-67; First and Second Terms. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.), 1866-67.

## From the Smithsonian Institution :—

1. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vols. 6 and 7. 8vo. Washington, 1867.
2. Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1865. 8vo. Washington, 1866.

## From Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., U.S.A. Secretary of War :—Report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying Papers. 8vo. Washington, 1866.

## From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences :—Proceedings. Vol. 7, pp. 97-184. 8vo. Cambridge and Boston, 1866.

## From the American Philosophical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. 10, No. 76. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1866.

## From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia :—Proceedings. May 4, 1865-Dec. 31, 1866. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1867.

## From the Author, Henry Phillips, Jun., Esq. :—

1. An Historical Sketch of the Paper Money issued by Pennsylvania. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1862.
2. A Catalogue of the New Jersey Bills of Credit. 1723-86. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1863.
3. Some Observations on Early Currency of Maryland. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1867.
4. Medicine and Astrology. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1867.
5. The Pleasures of Numismatic Science. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1867.

## From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. U.S.A. :—

1. Historical Collections. Vols. 1-7. 4to. Salem, 1859-65.
2. New England Congregationalism. By D. A. White. 8vo. Salem, 1861.
3. Historical Notice of the Essex Institute. 8vo. Salem, 1865.
4. The Weal-Reaf. Essex Institute Fair. 4to. Salem, 1860.

## From the British Archæological Association :—Their Journal. June 30 and Sept. 30. 8vo. London, 1867.

## From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Proceedings, Vol. 6. Part 1 and Appendix to Vol. 6. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1866-67.

## From the Anthropological Society of London :—

1. The Anthropological Review. Nos. 18 and 19. July and October. 8vo. London, 1867.
2. List of Fellows, to July 15, 1867. 8vo. London, 1867.
3. Catalogue of Books in the Library, up to July 1, 1867. 8vo. London, 1867.

## From H. N. Evans, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. :—

1. A Guide to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester. By the Rev. H. Haines. 8vo. Gloucester [1867].
2. Humane Industry: or, a History of most Manual Arts. [By Thomas Powel, D.D.] 8vo. London, 1661. [Interleaved. Full of MS. notes and additions.]



3. A Collection of Tracts, Single Leaves, and Broad-sides, viz. :—

Tracts (19). 4to. Published in London.

- (1) The Prince of Orange his Declaration why he invades England. 1688.
  - (2) Some Reflections on the Prince of Orange's Declaration.
  - (3) The Prince of Orange's Third Declaration. [1688.]
  - (4) A Letter giving an Account of the Prince and Princess of Orange's thoughts of the Test and Penal Laws. By Mijn Heer Fagel. [Amsterdam, 1688.]
  - (5) Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supream [*sic*] Authority.
  - (6) Reflections upon our late and present proceedings in England. 1689.
  - (7) An Argument proving the promotion of the Prince of Orange to the Throne was according to the English Constitution. By [The Rev.] Samuel Johnson. 1692.
  - (8) A Brief Account of Latitude-Men. By S. P. 1662.
  - (9) Answer to a Pamphlet intituled The Doctrine of the Church of England concerning the Penal Laws. 1687.
  - (10) The Citation of Gilbert Burnet, D.D. 1687.
  - (11) Account of the whole Proceedings against Henry Lord Bishop of London. 1688.
  - (12) The Prophecy of Bishop Usher. 1688.
  - (13) Three Letters on Religion in England. 1688.
  - (14) An Impartial Relation of the whole Proceedings against Magdalen College, Oxford. 1688.
  - (15) Considerations for the better establishment of the Church of England. 1689.
  - (16) The Reduction of Episcopacy into the form of Synodical Government. [By Bishop Usher.] 1689.
  - (17) The Memorial of the Church of England, 1705.
  - (18) An Apologetical Vindication of the present Bishops. By a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1711.
  - (19) Salt for the Leach. In Reflections upon Reflections. 2nd edition. 1712.
- Single Leaves (4). Folio.
- (i) Account of the Proposals of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
  - (ii) Grievances of the Church of England. 1689.
  - (iii) Vindication of the Archbishop and Bishop. 1690.
  - (iv) The Gloucester Journal. No. 447. Nov. 3, 1730.
- Broad-sides (5).
- (i) List of the Members of the Lower House of Convocation, which met 20 Nov. 1713, at Dublin. 1714.
  - (ii) Booth-Hall. 7 Feb. [Play-bill.]
  - (iii) Concert and The Tempest. Saturday, 11 Feb. [Play-bill.]
  - (iv) Benefit of Mr. Cowcher, at the Theatre, Gloucester. [Play-bill.]
  - (v) Song on the Battle of Waterloo, composed and sung by William Holland of the 23rd Light Dragoons. Printed at Tonbridge.

From the University of Lund :—

1. Lunds Universitets Års-Skrift. 1865.
  - I. Rätts-och Statsvetenskap. 4to. Lund, 1865-66.
  - II. Philosophi, Språkvetenskap och Historia. 4to. Lund. 1865-66.
  - III. Matematik och Naturvetenskap. 4to. Lund, 1865-66.
2. Föreläsningar och Öfningar. 1867. 4to. Lund, 1867.

From the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, F.S.A. :—

1. The Thanet Itinerary. 8vo. Margate, 1822. [Imperfect at the end, wanting the pages after page 96.]
2. The Margate Guide, a descriptive Poem, with elucidatory Notes. 8vo. Margate, 1797.
3. Inventory of Whalley Abbey. By M. E. C. Walcott, B.D. F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867.
4. Memorials of Stamford past and present. By M. E. C. Walcott, B.D. F.S.A. 8vo. Stamford, 1867.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Publications of the Early English Text Society. (In continuation.) Vol. 27. Manipulus Vocabulorum, 1570 A.D. Vol. 28. Langland's Vision of Piers Plowman, Text A. Bishop Percy's Folio MS. Ballads and Romances, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, Part 1, and Loose and Humorous Songs, Parts 1 and 2. Six vols. 8vo. London, 1867.
2. A Collection of Seventy-nine Black-Letter Ballads and Broad-sides printed between 1559 and 1597. [By Joseph Lilly.] 8vo. London, 1867.
3. Hand-Book to the Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Parts 5-10. 8vo. London, 1867.
4. Part III. Early Dutch, German, and English Printers' Marks. By J. Ph. Berjeau. 8vo. London, 1867.
5. The Book-worm. Nos. 18-22. 8vo. London, 1867.
6. Remarkable Providences illustrative of the earlier days of American Colonisation. By Increase Mather. With introductory Preface by George Offor. 8vo. London, 1856.
7. Inventory of original Documents in the Archives of George Heriot's Hospital. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1857.
8. Memoirs of George Heriot, with an account of the Hospital founded by him. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1822.
9. Cornish's Stranger's Guide through Birmingham. 13th Edition. 8vo. Birmingham, 1867.
10. History of Dudley Castle and Priory. By Charles Twamley. 8vo. London, 1867.
11. Ludlow Sketches; a series of Papers on the Scenery and Antiquities. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Ludlow, 1867.
12. The Garrisons of Shropshire during the Civil War, 1642-48. 4to. Shrewsbury, 1867.
13. Boscobel. A Narrative of the Adventures of Charles the Second after the Battle of Worcester. 8vo. Wolverhampton, 1858.
14. Catalogue of the Library of the Commissioners of Northern Light-Houses. By T. G. Stevenson. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1867.

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts of Belgium :—

1. Mémoires. Tome 36. 4to. Brussels, 1867.
2. Bulletins. 2<sup>me</sup>. Sér. tomes 22 et 23. 2 vols. 8vo. Brussels, 1866-67.
3. Tables des Bulletins. 2<sup>me</sup>. Sér. tomes 1-20. 8vo. Brussels, 1867.
4. Annuaire pour 1867. 12mo. Brussels, 1867.

From the Society of Arts and Sciences, Batavia :—

1. Verhandeligen. Vol. 32. 4to. Batavia, 1866.
2. Tijdschrift. Vol. 14, livr. 5, 6; 15, 1-6; 16, 1. 8vo. Batavia, 1864-66.
3. Notulen. Vol. 2; 3; 4, 1. 8vo. Batavia, 1865-66.
4. Catalogus der Bibliotheek. 8vo. Batavia, 1864.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. 15, No. 93 [completing Vol. 15.] and Vol. 16, Nos. 94 and 95. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society:—

1. Index to the first Six Volumes of "Transactions." 4to.
2. Transactions. Vol. 1. Second Series. Part 3. Miscellaneous. 4to. Exeter, 1867.

From the Author:—Annals of the Worshipful Company of Founders of the City of London. (Privately printed.) By W. M. Williams. 8vo. London, 1867.

From G. Stephens, Esq., F.S.A.—To i Sverrig fundne Processions-Oxer. Af G. Stephens. Og om de over en Kjærne af brændt Leer stöbte Bronze-Oxer. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1866.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg:—Bulletin. Vols. 10, 11, and 12 (Nos. 1-6). 4to. St. Petersburg, 1866-67.

From the Camden Society. Publications:—

- No. xciv. History from Marble. By Thomas Dineley, Gent. Edited by J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Part 1. 4to. London, 1867.
- No. xcv. Manipulus Vocabulorum. A Dictionary of English and Latin Words, by Peter Levins. Edited by H. B. Wheatley. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association:—Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. Nos. 51 and 52. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society:—Proceedings and Papers. Vol. 5. New Series. No. 53. 8vo. Dublin, 1867.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Archæological Journal. No. 92. 1866. 8vo. London, 1867. [Completing Vol. 23.]

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

1. By the Queen. Proclamation to declare that the Parliament be further prorogued to Tuesday, 19th Nov. [Two copies.]
  2. By the Queen. Proclamation commanding all Peers of Scotland to assemble at Edinburgh on Wednesday, 27th Nov. to nominate another Peer of Scotland in the room of Baron Polwarth deceased. [Two copies.]
- Both given at Windsor, 4th Nov. 1867, in 31st year of reign. Broadsheet.

From the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin:—English Heraldry. By Charles Boutell, M.A. 8vo. London and New York, 1867.

From the Canadian Institute of Industry, Science, and Art:—The Canadian Journal. New Series. No. 65. 8vo. Toronto, 1867.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian Notes and Queries. Vol. 3. Nos. 77-81. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1867.

From the Author:—Geschichte der Dr. Senckenberg'schen Stiftshäuser von S. A. Scheidel. 4to. Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1867.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—

1. Papers respecting the Excavations at Budrum. Presented 1858. Further Paper respecting the Excavations at Budrum. Presented March 26, 1858. Further Papers respecting the Excavations at Budrum and Cnidus. Presented 1859. Folio. London, 1858-59.
2. Das Model eines Athenischen Fünfreihenschiff (Pentere) aus der Zeit Alexanders des Grossen im Königlichen Museum zu Berlin. Folio. Berlin, 1866.
3. Promenades Préhistoriques à l'Exposition Universelle. Par Gabriel De Mortillet. 8vo. Paris, 1867.
4. Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris. Catalogue Spécial du Royaume de Hongrie. 8vo. Paris, 1867.

From the Author:—Une Séance de l'Académie des Palinods en 1640. Par Edouard Frère. 8vo. Rouen, 1867.



From Albert Way, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. Johann Scheffer. *De Antiquis verisque Regni Sueciæ Insignibus, liber singularis.* 4to. Stockholm, 1678.
2. Jean Mabillon. *Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti.* Six vols. Folio. Paris, 1703-1739.
3. A small quarto volume containing the following :—
  - (1.) J. D. Koeler. *Stemmatographia Augusta Saxonica.* Altorf. n. d.
  - (2.) A. F. Glafey. *Specimen Decadem Sigillorum complexum.* Leipsic, 1749.
  - (3.) J. A. Spies. *Vindiciæ Electionis Dubiæ Iodici Imperatoris contra Sigismundum.* Altorf. [1726.]
  - (4.) J. Z. Hartmann. *De Vicariatu Saxonico per Frisiam Orientalem Commentatio.* Second Edition. Leipsic, 1750.
  - (5.) J. G. Schertz. *Judicium Friderici I. Imp. de Henrico Leone—De Duellis principum dissertatio.* Leipsic, 1749.
  - (6.) G. D. Hoffmann. *Commentatio de Die Decretorio Kalendis Januarii anni MDCXXIII. omnique ex Pace Westphalica restitutione.* Tübingen, 1750.
  - (7.) D. H. Kemmerich. *Commentatio de Investitura per Baculum et Annum.* Accedit J. J. Brandtii *Disputatio de Præscriptione Feudali.* Jena, 1750.
  - (8.) F. R. L. Kanitz. *Dissertatio de Cautelis principum.* Ed. Nov. Jena, 1750.
  - (9.) F. H. Hildebrand. *De Probatione per Stemmata Genealogica dissertatio.* Ed. 3. Altorf, 1750.
4. *Catalogo ragionato dei Libri d'Arte e d'Antichità posseduti dal Conte Cicognara.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Pisa, 1821.
5. *De tribus Basilidianis Gemmis J. Marchionis Tacconii Disquisitio.* 4to. Naples, 1824.
6. *Beiträge zur teutschen Kunst, und Geschichtskunde.* 4to. Leipsic and Darmstadt, 1837.
7. *Etudes Archéologiques, Historiques, et Statistiques sur Arles.* Par Jean-Julien Estrangin. 8vo. Aix, 1838.
8. *Grammaire Celto-Bretonne.* Par J. F. M. M. A. Le Gonidec. Nouvelle édition. 8vo. Paris, 1838.
9. *Essai sur quelques Inscriptions en langue Gauloise.* Par Adolphe Pictet. 8vo. Geneva, 1859.
10. *Münzen und Siegel der preussischen Städte Dantzig, Elbing, Thorn, so wie der Herzöge von Pomerellen im Mittelalter.* Von F. A. Vossberg. 4to. Berlin, 1841.
11. *Iconographie des Sceaux et Bulles des Bouches-du-Rhone.* (Texte et Atlas.) Par Louis Blancard. 2 Vols. 4to. Marseilles and Paris, 1860.
12. (Ministère d'Etat. Archives de l'Empire.) *Collection de Sceaux.* Par Douet-d'Arcq. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie, Tome 1<sup>er</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1863.
13. *British Curiosities in Art and Nature of each County in England.* 8vo. London, 1721.
14. *Select Papers chiefly relating to English Antiquities.* By John Ives. 4to. London, 1773.
15. *A Supplement to the Tour through Great Britain.* by Mr. [Thomas] Gray. 8vo. London, 1787.
16. *The Vale Royal of England.* By Thomas Hughes. 8vo. London, 1852.
17. *The Visitor's Guide to Bognor and its Vicinity.* 8vo. Bognor, 1852.
18. *Sketches of Durham.* By the Rev. George Ormsby. 8vo. Durham, 1846.
19. *Black's Guide through Edinburgh.* Eighth edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855.
20. *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Royal Palace at Eltham.* By J. C. Buckler. 8vo. London, 1828.

21. *The Architectural History of Gloucester.* By John Clarke. 8vo. Gloucester, [1850].
22. *Hastings Guide.* Third edition. 8vo. London, 1804.
23. *Some Account of the Antiquities of Hawkstone, in the county of Salop.* 8vo. Shrewsbury.
24. *Handbook to Ludlow.* Third edition. 8vo. Ludlow, 1865.
25. *The History and Description of the Isle of Man.* 8vo. London, 1744.
26. *The History and Antiquities of Rochester.* 8vo. Rochester.
27. *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Rochester Bridge.* By H. G. Adams. 8vo. Rochester, 1856.
28. *The History of the Roman Wall.* By William Hutton. 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1813.
29. *Memoranda of Springhead and its neighbourhood.* [By A. J. Dunkin.] 8vo. [1848.]
30. *An historical and descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex.* By J. D. Parry. 8vo. Brighton and London, 1833.
31. *The Topography of the Basin of the Tay.* By James Knox. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1831.
32. *Sketches of Upminster, in the county of Essex.* By T. L. Wilson. 8vo. London, 1856.
33. *The Druidical Temples of the county of Wilts.* By Rev. E. Duke. 8vo. London, 1846.
34. *The History and Antiquities of Wimbledon, Surrey.* By W. A. Bartlett. 8vo. London, 1865.

From the Society for the Study of Ancient Russian Art at Moscow.—Memoirs, 1866.  
4to. Moscow, 1866.

Votes of Special Thanks were accorded to Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. F.S.A., Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A., Thomas Bosworth, Esq., Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. M.D. F.S.A., and to Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P., for their valuable contributions to the Library.

The PRESIDENT invited the attention of the meeting to the want of funds, which crippled the action of the Palestine Exploration Committee. That action had hitherto been productive of the most valuable results, and he believed that discoveries of still greater importance would be made if the operations of the Committee were duly supported. Under these circumstances, the Council had passed a vote of fifty pounds to the fund, and he ventured to express the hope that individual members of the Society would contribute towards the same object.

The following is the Resolution of the Council, passed Nov. 19, 1867.

“The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London learn with regret that the action of the Palestine Exploration Committee is crippled for want of funds, a want so urgent that the operations now in progress in the Holy Land are in risk of being suspended for lack of proper

support and sympathy at home. The Council believe this exploration to be one of the greatest pith and moment, and worthy of the warmest and most liberal support. The undying interest of the land explored, the sound and scientific basis on which the exploration is conducted, the vast importance of the results already obtained, and the still greater value, as there is every reason to believe, of the discoveries which are on the eve of being made, and which want of money will throw back into obscurity—all these considerations seem to the Council to commend this work to the generous sympathy of all. The Council hereby authorise the Treasurer to pay to the Palestine Exploration Fund the sum of fifty pounds."

RICHARD MEESON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited fragments of two Bronze Armlets and three Horse's Teeth found together in a grave in the Roman burial-ground at Grays, in Essex (see Proc. N.S. iii. 406); the grave being in the same range as those which contained the objects numbered 5, 6, and 7, in the description of a discovery of remains there given. These objects were found six feet and a half below the surface, in gravel. Mr. Meeson also exhibited the horn of a red deer found, together with a large quantity of other bones, four feet below the surface, in marsh clay, at Little Thurrock, also in Essex. This horn was stated to present marks of excision by some tool.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited impressions of a bronze bell-shaped Seal found about thirty years previously at Messingham, Lincolnshire. The seal was of the class termed Love Seals. Form, circular. Diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Device, two heads, female and male, respectant each other, and separated by a sprig. Legend, LOVE ME AND I þE. Date, fourteenth century.

The Rev. ROBERT RASHLEIGH DUKE, F.S.A. exhibited a set of eleven Fruit Trenchers in their original box. The following quatrains were inscribed on the trenchers :

1. Thy goode well gott by knowledge skile  
Will healpe thy hongrie bagge to fyll,—  
But ritches gaynede by falsehoods drifte  
Will runne awaie as streames full swifte.
2. Thou hopest for mariges more than iij,—  
Leave off thy hoope ytt will not be,—  
Thy mucke will breede thy harte such care,  
That deathe will come or thou beware.
3. Harde is y<sup>i</sup> hape yff y<sup>u</sup> doste not thriue,—  
Thy fortune is to haue wyues fyue,—  
And every one better then other,—  
God sends the good lucke, I wishe the noo other.



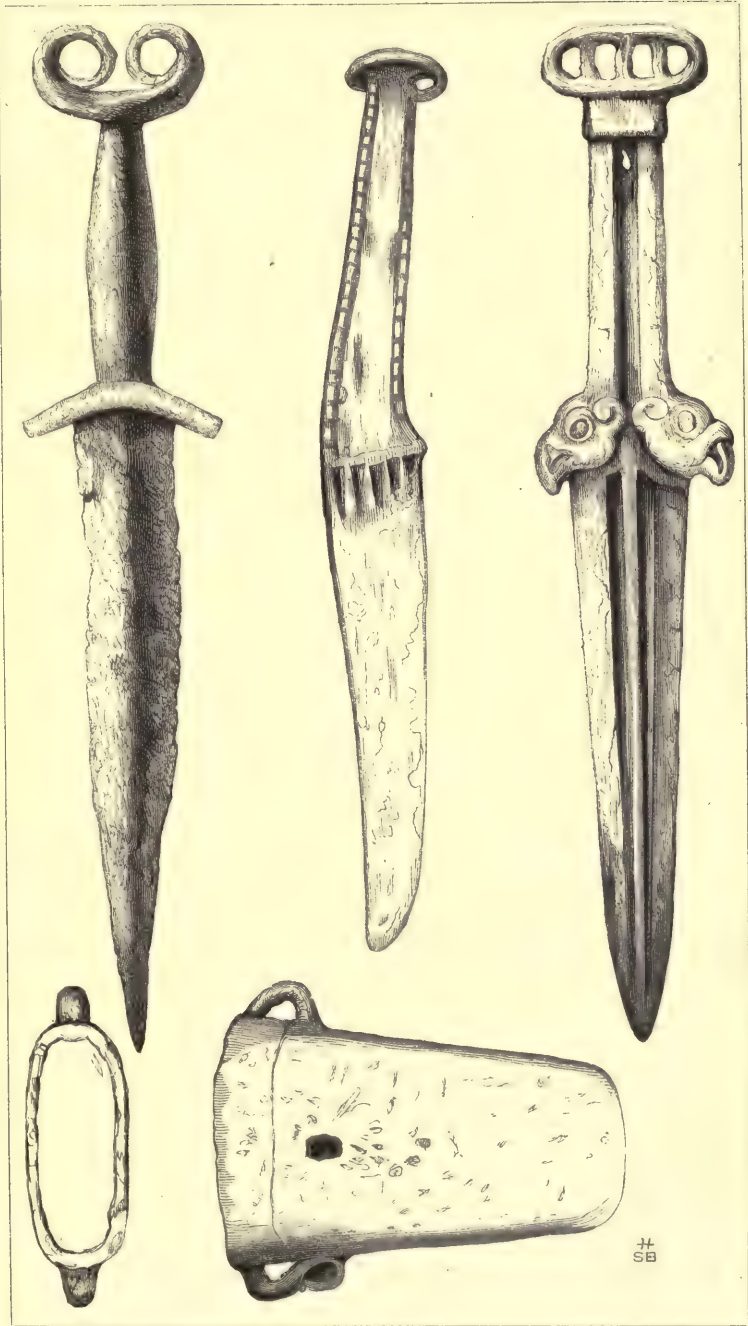
4. If y<sup>u</sup> woldest fayne wedded be,  
Chose a wyfe mete for thy degree,—  
For wemen's hartes are sett onne pride,  
And povertis purse cannot ytt abydd.
5. Judge not yll of thy spouse I y<sup>e</sup> aduise;  
Itt hathe benn spoken by them y<sup>t</sup> are wyse;  
That one Judge aboue, in tyme to come,  
Shall Judge the world both Father and Sonn.
6. What neddes such cares oppres y<sup>i</sup> thoght,  
For fortunne saithe thy hape is naughte,—  
A shrewe thy chaunce is for to kepe,—  
Butt better a shrwe saie then a sheepe.
7. Content y<sup>i</sup> selfe with thyne estatt,—  
And sende noo poore wighte from thy gatt,—  
For whye this counsell I thee geue;  
To learne to diee and die to lyue.
8. Iff y<sup>t</sup> Dianas birde thou bee,  
And still hast kepte thy chastetie,—  
Seke not to thrale thy virgine lyfe  
In mariage with a cruell wyfe.
9. Thy fortunne is full longe to lyue,  
For nature dothe longe lyfe the geue,—  
But once a weke thou wilte be sicke,  
And haue a sullene agewes fytt.
10. A quiet lyffe surmountethe golde;  
Though goodes gret store thy cofers holde;  
Yett rather deathe I doo besetche  
Then moste maister to were noo brettehe.
11. Thou gapest after deade menns shooes;  
But bare foote thou art lyke to goo;  
Content thy selfe and doo not muse,  
For fortunne saithe it must be soo.

As to objects of this class see Proceedings, N. S. ii. 89, and iii. 447, where the preceding verses 1, 10, and 11 occur again.

W. A. LANGDALE, Esq. of Crouch Hall, Hornsey, exhibited by the hands of Richard Holmes, Esq. F.S.A. a gold Signet Ring with a carnelian bezel engraved with the arms of Langdale. Inside the hoop is a numeral inscription IVIVIIIIV, which has been taken to import the date 1615, or perhaps 1625. The ring belonged originally to Sir Marmaduke Langdale of Holme, created Baron Langdale in 1658.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited one iron and eleven Bronze Weapons, consisting of lance-heads and daggers found in the province of Jenisseysk, in Siberia, which may be described as follows:—

1. A very flat socketed celt of bronze, with two small loops, and a hole on each face. Within a ridge, probably from the core. Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. (*See woodcut.*) Socketed celts with two



WEAPONS FROM SIBERIA—Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.

loops are exceedingly rare in Europe, but have not unfrequently been found in Russia. One from the neighbourhood of Kertch, now in the British Museum, is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 91, and *Horæ Ferales*, pl. v. fig. 30.

2. Bronze spear-head, with a tapering shaft and very narrow blade; the shaft seems imperfect, and has a hole for a rivet. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

3. Bronze dagger with handle, all cast in one piece; the blade has a central ridge, the guard is small, and the handle has a wide longitudinal slit, and terminates in a flattened ring. Length  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. (*See woodcut, p. 13, centre fig.*)

4. Bronze dagger, somewhat similar to the last, but with a double groove in the handle and an oval pomel. Length  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in.

A similar weapon is engraved in a Russian work by Gatzouke, *Antiquities of Russia* (Moscow 1866), fig. 46.

5. Bronze dagger, of which the guard is formed of two monstrous heads; there is a long groove down the handle, and a flattened ring or loop as a pomel enclosing three cross-bars. Length  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. (*See woodcut, right hand fig.*)

6. Bronze knife-blade of curved form, with a thick back and a small square hole in the upper end. Length  $6\frac{1}{10}$  in.

7. Bronze knife, much curved; the handle has three longitudinal grooves with diagonal lines engraved across them, and terminates in an oval button. Length  $6\frac{7}{10}$  in.

8. Bronze knife, rather less curved; the edges of the handle are notched, and it terminates in a round button with a loop; the upper end of the blade is ornamented with triangular punchings. Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in.

9. Bronze knife, broken at the point; in the handle are two triangular indentations, of which one is pierced. It terminates in a button. Length  $5\frac{8}{10}$  in.

10. Bronze knife, imperfect; the handle terminates in a pear-shaped loop. Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.

11. Bronze knife; on one side of the handle is a longitudinal channel terminating in a singular heart-shaped mark. On the end of the handle is the figure of an animal. Length  $7\frac{3}{10}$  in.

12. Iron dagger, with a small guard, a solid handle, and a pomel formed of two crescent-like ornaments, of which the points curl inwards. The form of this termination resembles that of Danish swords. Length  $10\frac{8}{10}$  in. A similar one is engraved in Gatzouke's work, fig. 73. (*See woodcut, left hand fig.*)

This series of objects formed part of the Russian collection of the "Histoire du Travail" in the Universal Exhibition at Paris, 1867, and have been noticed by M. Gabriel de Mortillet in *Promenades Préhistoriques*, p. 131, together with a large number



of casts of objects of a like nature. Among the latter were several specimens, stated to have been found together in a tumulus at Ariagnino near Jelabuga, province of Peron, near the Ural Chain. They consisted of six socketed celts, a spear-head, and an axe-head, all of bronze, besides a dagger of iron with a bronze handle, the handle of another dagger, two daggers entirely of iron, two iron spear-heads, and a few specimens of earthenware.

Mr. Franks also exhibited, by permission of Lady Hawke, of Womersley Park, Pontefract, a crucifix formed of plates of copper gilt, and partly enamelled. The figure of the Saviour was crowned, beardless, and fastened by four nails; the drapery was enamelled blue and white; the eyes formed of pastes; the surface of both faces of the crucifix was of gilt metal ornamented with pastes imitating gems; four spaces at the ends of the arms have been occupied with figures of saints in relief.

On the centre of the back was an enamelled plate with a half-length figure of the Saviour blessing; at the ends of the arms enamelled plates with the four evangelistic symbols; in the intervening spaces four lozenge-shaped plates with gilt stars on a blue ground; at the lower end SHS, intended for the ordinary monogram IHS.

The whole workmanship was rude, and the object was evidently a production of Limoges of the thirteenth century. Height 16 in.

Miss MARGARET STOKES communicated a memoir on the shrine of St. Moedoc of Ferns, called the Breac Mogue, and on the Box of the Gospels of St. Molaise, called the Sheskiel Molash, illustrated by several drawings and photographs.

This communication, for which a vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Miss Stokes, will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were also ordered to be returned for the other communications.

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Thursday, November 28th, 1867.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 1. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 11, No. 6. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Editor of the Harrow Gazette:—Parish Registers: a Plea for their preservation. Extracts from "The Harrow Gazette." 8vo. [1867.]

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Their Journal. Vol. xi. No. 45. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Archæological Journal. No. 93. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna (Philosophisch-Historische Classe):—

1. Sitzungsberichte, 54 Band, Heft 1-3, und 55 Band, Heft 1, 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1866-67.

2. Denkschriften. xv Band. 4to. Vienna, 1867.

3. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte, 37 Band, Heft 1, 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1867.

RICHARD WILLIAM BINNS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold episcopal Ring with an uncut sapphire, closely resembling the ring exhibited before the Society by the Rev. Assheton Pownall on the 14th June, 1866. (Proceedings, N. S. iii. 346.) In the Journal of the Archæological Institute for 1863 (vol. xx. p. 274) will be found an account by Mr. Bloxam of the discovery and opening of a tomb in Worcester cathedral in December 1861, which tomb—evidently that of a bishop—Mr. Bloxam ascribed to Walter de Cantilupe, who presided over the see of Worcester from 1236 to 1266. In the record there given it is stated "that neither the episcopal ring nor the chalice, both of which it was customary to bury with the corpse of a bishop, could be found." A few months after the excavations which resulted in this interesting discovery, Mr. Binns picked up in the shop of a jeweller at Worcester the ring now exhibited, and he inclines to the opinion that it may be that of Bishop Cantilupe, which Mr. Bloxam desiderated. On the history, meaning, and fashion of episcopal rings generally, much valuable information is collected in Mr. Octavius Morgan's paper on that subject, *Archæologia*, xxxvi. 392. See also *Archæologia*, xx. 566, where is figured an amethyst ring of similar form discovered at Evesham Abbey on the finger of the skeleton of Henry of Worcester, abbot of that house, 1256-1263.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, Local Secretary for Dorsetshire, exhibited the following objects found at Dorchester: 1. The bronze handle of a Roman clasp-knife representing a greyhound pursuing a hare. Length, three inches. Knife-handles of a similar character and material are figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. p. 188, Douglas's *Nænia*, pl. xx. 7, p. 82, and in Batteley's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, pl. xi. p. 113. 2. A Roman bronze fibula about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in length, ornamented with red and green pastes fused into cells of a diamond shape, so as to imitate precious stones. 3. A gold ring in the form of a strap with

buckles, bearing the inscription MATER DEI MEMANTO [sic] MEI. Early fourteenth century. 4. A gold ring of the fifteenth century with posy within the hoop, which has been read *honneur et joe* (joie). This reading, however, is not free from doubt.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a transcript of the following deed of the fifteenth century preserved among the Dodsworth Collections. It is here printed with Mr. Peacock's remarks and notes.

“ The seventy-sixth volume of the Dodsworth Manuscripts preserved in the Bodleian Library consists entirely of original records, from which the seals have been detached. They are of every reign from Henry II. to Henry VIII. The contents of this volume are not described in the late Mr. Hunter's catalogue of the Dodsworth MSS. and there is only an imperfect calendar of them in the *Catalogus MSS. Angl. & Hib.* 1697, p. 112-113. The following document is by no means the most interesting or important in the collection.

This indenture made the first day of August the sixt yere of the regne of Kinge Edward the iiijth, betwix Richard Welles Lord Willughby, knyght, vpon the oon p'ty, and Robert Waterton, knyght, vpon that other p'ty. Wittenesseth that the said p'ties arne agreed that howbeit that the said Lorde & Thomas metham thelder knyght haue geben & graunted and by thaire chartur' confermed to Robert fleminge, clerk, Deane of the Cathederall kirk of Lincoln, Thom's Dymmok knyght, & others All thair maners, landes, & tenementes w<sup>t</sup> thair appurten'nces in the counte of York wheche late they had to geder w<sup>t</sup> Lyon late Lord Welles knyght, Walter Caluerley, Richard Waterton squires, now deade, of the takinge and dimise of Gilbert lee, Raynald Tynley, & Thomas Elys, To haue & to holde all the said maners landes & tenementes w<sup>t</sup> thair appurten'nces to the fforesaid Deane, Thomas Dymmok & others, & to thair heires and assigns for eu'more, as in the said dede beringe date the first day of August the vj yere of the Regne of Kinge Edward the iiijth more playnly it apperith. To thentent that the said ffeffes shall suffer the said Richard Welles the lord Willughby to tak c m're yerely of the issuwes et p'fets of the maners, landes, & tenementes w<sup>t</sup> thair appurten'nces aforesaid vnto suche tyme that certaigne dettes contaigned w<sup>in</sup> xxvij obligations be fully content and payde. In witteness whereof to thes Indentures the said p'ties int'chaungeabl . . . . haue putte thair sealles the day and yere aboue said at hellowe.

“ The place here called Hellowe is now known as Belleau. It is a decayed village about three miles north-west of Alford in Lincolnshire. The name is said to be derived from the numerous springs which issue from the chalk hills in the neighbourhood.

“ Lyon or Leo, sixth Baron Welles, was grandson and heir of John de Welles of Hellowe, who served under John duke of Lancaster in the expedition to Flanders, 47 Edward III. Leo received knighthood from the hands of the great Duke of Bedford at



Leicester, on Whitsunday 4 Henry VI. His second wife was Margaret Beauchamp, widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, King Henry the Seventh's mother. He was slain on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Towton, 29th March 1461.

"Richard Welles, seventh Baron Welles, married Joan, only daughter and heiress of Robert sixth Baron Willoughby, and was summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris*, after her father's death, which took place in 1452. He was beheaded by King Edward IV. in 1469. His only son and heir, Robert de Welles, was taken prisoner very shortly afterwards at the battle of Hornefield or Loose Coat Field, near Stamford, and was beheaded at Doncaster almost immediately afterwards. He was buried in the house of the Carmelites at that place, and there Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Bouchier lord Berners, directed by her will that her body should rest beside him. (Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 16.)

"Sir Thomas Dimmok, knight, served the office of Champion at the coronation of Edward IV. He married Margaret, daughter of Lyon sixth Baron Welles. He was beheaded in 1469 at the same time with Richard seventh Baron Welles. (Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562, Queen's Coll. Oxford, f. 22, fol. 68.)

"Sir Robert Waterton, knight. Robert Waterton, of Walton Hall, who was living at this period, is called esquire in the pedigrees I have seen. He married Mary, daughter of John Langton of Huddleston, co. York.

"Richard Waterton, esq. of Walton Hall, grandfather of the above, married Constance daughter of Sir William Assenhall, knight of the shire for Cambridge.

"Walter Calverley, esq., of Calverley, son and heir of Sir John Calverley of Calverley, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury fighting for Henry IV., by his wife Johanna, daughter of Sir John Bygod of Settrington. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Markingfield of Markingfield, knight. (Thoresby's Leeds, ed. Whitaker, p. 116.)

"Robert Fleming, Dean of Lincoln from 21 Jan. 1451-2 to his death, 12th August 1483. He is buried within the minster, in the chantry built by his kinsman Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in the north aisle."

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Mr. C. H. Waters, an early copy of the "Lais Corinthiaa," a picture at Basle attributed to Hans Holbein, which exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks:

"Having accidentally met with a very well-executed and interesting early copy of a curious picture, attributed to Hans Holbein, and one that occupies a prominent position in the list

of his works, I avail myself of the permission of its present owner, Mr. C. H. Waters, to lay it before the Society, in order to afford opportunities for further examination. It represents the half-length figure of a lady standing behind a stone ledge or table, on which are laid out a number of gold coins. Her eyes are cast downwards, her left hand gathers up some rich blue drapery enveloping the crimson satin dress, and the right is spread open, as if saying 'This is all I have received.'

"Along the side of the slab facing the spectator is inscribed, and painted as if incised in the grey surface, the following words:

LAIS CORINTHIACA 1526.

"The picture, on canvas, is of the size of the original, which, as usual, is on panel.

"It has recently been engraved in a very refined manner by Fred. Weber.

"The face in the engraving is much more beautiful than in the copy before us, and consequently still more nearly approaching the style of Leonardo da Vinci, to whose school some critics unhesitatingly assign it.

"Mr. Wornum says, in his learned volume upon the Life and Works of Holbein, p. 162, speaking of this picture in the Museum of Basle, 'Though there can be no question about the date, I think the authorship is very questionable. The style of the painting is more Milanese in colouring and in treatment than anything else, exceedingly elaborate, cool in colour, dry in manner, and altogether unlike any other known work by our painter. In this case I have not the slightest faith in the Amerbach inventory, and the entry in this list, compiled by Basil Amerbach about 1586, is the only authority for considering these portraits the work of Holbein. They are described as the portraits of *eine Offenburgin*; whether that means a lady of Offenburg, or of the name of Offenburg, I cannot say.'

"A second portrait of the same lady exists in the same museum at Basle, this second being in the character of Venus with a Cupid by her side. Both pictures are named in Amerbach's Catalogue.

"A drawing for the Lais picture, formerly in the Fesch collection, is pronounced by Mr. Wornum to be a mere crude and imperfect copy from the painting itself, by an unpractised hand. (p. 163.)

"I have never seen the original picture, and consequently cannot offer any opinion on the subject; but the sight of Weber's exquisite engraving at the Exposition Universelle led me fully to believe that the original must be truly Italian. Dr. Woltmann, whose excellent biography of Holbein is still in progress, has since assured me that he is thoroughly satisfied that the picture

is a work of Holbein, and that Weber has somewhat beautified or Italianized the countenance.

"The copy now before us appears to me to coincide very fully with what the original face is likely to be. It accords in many respects with the face of the Madonna as seen in the Meyer family pictures, both at Dresden and Darmstadt. There are many essentially German characteristics about it both in colouring and costume.

"I was in hopes that a minute examination of the coins lying before her would reveal some circumstance sufficient to decide the question as to what country the subject belongs, but Dr. Woltmann writes to inform me that in the original, as in the copy, the coins are but indistinctly defined.

"The inscription appears to me to be one of great importance. The mode of introducing the words is not at all common upon Italian pictures, is frequently seen in German and Swiss paintings, and differs considerably from the mode of signature which Holbein adopted in 1527 upon his arrival in England, and exemplified in the Warham and Sir H. Guildford pictures. Mr. Wornum observes, p. 162, that this inscription is much more carefully finished than any writing he had ever seen on any picture by Holbein.

"The date marks the termination of his German career and the commencement of his residence in England.

"Mr. Franks, in his paper illustrating the Discovery of the Will of Holbein (*Archæologia*, xxxix. 1) records that Holbein probably reached England towards the close of 1526 or at the commencement of 1527.

"At all events, the earliest date upon his portraits painted in England is 1527.

"He returned to Basle for a while in August 1529, when, as Dr. Waagen conjectures, he painted the picture of his wife and children still preserved in that city.

"Walpole in his *Anecdotes*—p. 75 of Dallaway and Wornum's edition—mentions the two lady portraits thus: 'Ibidem, a lady of Alsace with a boy' (This is the Venus and Cupid picture). 'Ibidem, a beautiful woman inscribed *Lais Corinthiaca* 1526.'

"These entries seem to be derived from Dr. C. Patin's List, which stands as follows in a curious little edition of '*Erasmus in Praise of Folly*,' published in 16mo. by George Bickham:

"'XI. The picture of an Alsatian lady playing with a boy. In the library of the University at Basil.

"'XII. The picture of a beautiful woman, with this inscription: *Lais Corinthiaca* 1526. In the library of the University of Basil.'

At all events, the picture has remained at Basle undisturbed from the period of the Amerbachs, Holbein's personal friends, to the



present day, and, admitting the faithfulness of the copy now before us, I cannot but express my conviction that the picture unites in a very remarkable manner the characteristics of the German and Italian schools of the sixteenth century. Contemporary examples among the scholars of Raphael show how completely German students acquired the style of their master. This picture dates six years after Raphael's death, and, even without an actual visit to Italy, such as Dr. Woltmann appears inclined to assume for Hans Holbein, it is not difficult to imagine that both Italian engravings and copies from Italian pictures had already made their way, or at least their influence had begun to penetrate, into Germany, where, of all persons, the fervid and impressible mind of the Basle painter would be most prone to imbibe its effects."

JOHN THURNAM, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated notes on an Anglo-Saxon Grave Mound at Norton in Northamptonshire, in connection with a gift of some remains therein found, made to the Society by the late Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. on May 7, 1867. These notes will appear in the *Archæologia*.

HENRY CHARLES COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following notice of certain Stones with Roman inscriptions existing in England, and considered by him to be connected with the survey and distribution of lands among the Roman colonists.

"Dr. Bruce in his esteemed work upon the Roman Wall\* has figured certain inscribed stones which exist in its vicinity and are there found in duplicate.

"Three of these stones figured by Dr. Bruce are here reproduced by his kind permission. They speak for themselves, and require no verbal description.

"Upon the subject of these stones Dr. Bruce gives two opinions: one that they belong to a class of stones found in the wall denoting the portions of the work of that wall done by each military *centuria*; the other (adopted from Dr. McCaul) that they were intended to mark the space set apart for quarters in an encampment.

"In regard to the first opinion, it must be observed that the inscriptions upon the stones in question differ entirely from those which have reference to the military workmen and their work; while, as to the second opinion, I think that, as camps in the immediate neighbourhood of the wall, itself in its towers and stations a vast *castra stativa*, would be wholly unneeded, these monuments can in no way record their presence.

\* Pp. 116, 415, 416, 417, last edition.

"Centurial stones they certainly are, for the *siglæ* upon two of those which I have copied express the word *centuria*, but, as I propose to show, this word must be here taken in its civil, not in its military, sense. Thus taken it will give the key to the enigma.

"For the two theories which I have mentioned I thus propose to substitute a third, the excuse for which is that it will be supported directly and literally by Roman texts and authorities.

"These stones are, as I shall attempt to shew, termini or inscribed agrimensorial monuments, having only that accidental connexion with the wall and its work which juxta-position has given. They are the formal customary memorials of the measurements or dimensions of *centuriæ* or private estates allotted to Roman colonists in that part of Britain.

"The rules by which these allotments were made and their dimensions regulated, formed part of the constitutional law of Rome, and to that law we must refer, to obtain a satisfactory explanation of them.

"The Romans, as one of their own text writers states,\* treated subjected nations according to their own appreciation of such nation's deserts. They compounded with the more civilized and submissive, or they let them remain in the possession of their lands. But to the hardy and combative barbarian who could make out no claim to such a merit, the doom was simple unmitigated confiscation of the entire soil of his country. This confiscation of the enemy's soil subserved an organic law of the city—the extension of itself corporeally through the means of colonies of Roman citizens.

"Under the empire, the foundation of these colonies was regulated after the following manner. A lex or decree of the emperor defined the country to be colonised, and the number of colonists who should receive a share in its partition. The Roman colonist was thus no squatter, but was an appointee of the government, at whose hands he received his allotted estate.†

"The allotment of these estates was a matter of much form.

"In the eyes of the Roman statesmen and lawyers an enemy's soil was *rudè* (their own expression) *i.e.* it was either wholly devoid of civil shape and form,‡ as in the case of barbarous countries, or as in the case of others was not imbued with those peculiarities which Roman law affected. This rudeness remained until *Coloniæ* imposed upon it the strict agrarian conditions recognised by Roman law. These conditions were twofold.

"In the first place, the newly-acquired country was to be divided into *territoria*,§ each *territorium* containing for its centre

\* Siculus Flaccus, pp. 135, 136. Ed. Lachman.

† *Ibidem*, p. 138.

‡ Hyginus, p. 203.

§ *Idem*, *passim*.

a *civitas* or *municipium*, which should have legal jurisdiction over itself and its territory.

"Secondly, each *territorium* was to be parcelled out into private properties, the future allotments of the intended colonists. The *territorium* determined upon by the imperial decree was measured off and defined by a military commission, assisted by a staff of the official *agrimensores*.\* This having been done, the commission mapped out for the purposes of the colony the good arable land of the new territory into quadrate, or otherwise rectangular, estates called technically *centuriæ*.† These *centuriæ*, intersected by public roads and ways, were, as I have said, the allotments of the colonists, and their dimensions were as follows :

"The square or *centuria quadrata* consisted invariably of 200 *jugera*.‡ The parallelogram, or *centuria strigata* or *scamnata*, exceeded that amount, varying from 210 to 240 of the same acres. Besides these two there was a third.

"It being an essential property of the *centuria* that it should be rectangular, there would be and was much land at the ends or extremities of the allotments which could not be brought within the required shaping.

"This land remaining in excess was technically called *subseciva*;§ and though as a rule the various plots coming under this denomination remained unallotted as the property of the emperor, yet occasionally where an entire subsecival plot exceeded 100 *jugera*, though falling short of the exact 200, it took rank *pro centuria*|| and was allotted to a colonist. This latter, with the others, gives us three distinct computations of the *centuria*—that of 200 *jugera*, that which exceeded the 200, and that which, while it fell short of the complete amount, was more than 100.

"When all this had been done the *centuria* received a name. This was the name of the allottee, or if there were several such (called *consortes*), of one of them.¶ This name thenceforward adhered to the *centuria*.\*\*

"I should here mention that the distribution of the *territorium*

\* Sic. Flacc. p. 163 ; Frontinus, pp. 4, 5. See the use of the word "pertica," pp. 159, 160, 171, 244.

† Frontinus, pp. 2, 4, 5. M. I. Nipsus, p. 289, "Quia in centuriis paria latera sunt latitudinis et longitudinis," &c.

‡ Sic. Flacc. p. 159 ; M. I. Nipsus, p. 293, *et passim* ; Boethius, p. 397 ; Hyginus, p. 110 ; Frontinus, p. 30.

§ Frontinus, p. 2, *et passim*.

|| Hyginus Gromaticus, p. 202.

¶ *Idem*, pp. 199, 200.

\*\* It was known to the lawyers more particularly under the name of *fundus*. See *passim* in the Digest, "Fundum Cornelianum et mancipia quæ in eo fundo," &c, 30, l. 85, s. 10 ; "Fundum Trebatianum qui est in regione Atellana. *Ibid.* 32, l. 35, s. 2.



and of the allotted estates was mapped out in a forma or *typus*, one part being kept at the *Tabularium* in Rome, the other in the archives of the *Civitas*, where also its name and acreage were registered.\*

"This naming and registration assisted to carry into effect another principle of Roman law regarding the *centuria*. This estate was never to extend or diminish its outward boundaries. It was to remain under the limits first assigned to it, through whose hands soever it passed. Whatever might be done with it by internal subdivision, its external limits were to be perpetual.

"This being the principle of the land law of Rome, that law took care to secure and preserve it. The estate was not only hedged, ditched, and obviously demarcated, but signs significant of the dimensions were set up at defined points of its bounding lines.† These were various, but I will now only deal with that sign which was most conspicuous and is most intelligible—the inscribed stone—*terminus, titulus, lapis centurialis*.‡

"These stones were set up upon the outward lines of the estate, generally at two corners only; but sometimes at three, sometimes at all the four corners.§ Upon each stone was expressed in *notæ* the distance in feet between itself and that which corresponded with it.¶ In other words, the notation of each stone showed the actual length in feet of one side of the square, or parallelogram. The product, therefore, of the two sides containing the right angle, each being multiplied into the other, gave and was meant to give the surface measurement of the area of the *centuria*.¶

"While in a square the length of each side would be the same, the amounts of the sides of a parallelogram would, of course, and did vary.\*\*

"The notation of the dimensions was, as I have intimated, expressed by letters and *notæ*, the meaning of which the *agrimensores* had the key. This key has been transmitted to us by two of their writers, one of whom at the same time explains the practical use and application of the *notæ*.††

\* Sic. Flacc. p. 154; Hyginus, pp. 131, 203.

† Sic. Flacc. p. 139, 140, 141, 142.

‡ Sic. Flaccus, pp. 139, 142: "Has literas si inveneris in terminis scriptas, singillatim vel binas; quantum compotum habuerit, tantum queris ab eo in aliud signum." Latinus, V. P. Togatas, p. 309.

§ Hyg. Grom. pp. 172, 173, 194, 195, 196, and Lib. Col.

¶ Sic. Flaccus, pp. 142, 155, 159; Hyginus, pp. 194, 195, 196; M. J. Nipsus, p. 293.

¶ Sic. Flaccus, p. 159.

\*\* Hyginus, p. 171. Sic. Flaccus, *ibid.*

†† Latinus *ubi ante*, and p. 358.

“ This was the process through which each barbarian country subjected by Rome was compelled to pass; for as the barbarians in all cases resisted their destiny, no favour was sought or could be obtained at the hands of Rome. That this was the lot of Britain history leaves no doubt; and, it being so, we can only conclude that the soil of this country was confiscated and partitioned in the manner which I have described.

“ We might therefore expect (unless time has exerted exceptionally more than its usual influence) to find some memorials of the *agrimensura* of Rome in our country, in other respects so rich in reliques of the Eternal City.

“ That such an expectation would be just is, I think, shown by the stones figured in Dr. Bruce’s work.

“ These are, as I have before said, terminal stones heretofore bounding and explaining Roman *centuriæ*.



“ The first stone figured by Dr. Bruce is, upon the authority of the *Agrimensores* a terminus of a *centuria*, which consisted of 200 *jugera*, the full and exact estate of a Roman colonist. The *sigla* > stands for *centuria* and the *notæ* PP signify 2400 pedes.

“ This latter amount being multiplied by the sum represented by such another stone gives the area of a *centuria* of 200 *jugera*. For, as we know from direct and literal authority, 2,400 feet by 2,400 feet gave the exact area of a *centuria* of that denomination.\*

“ The second stone shews the larger side of a parallelogram (for the stone expresses 2,750 feet), and is valuable as containing the word “*pedatura*,” and the name of the original allottee.



\* Ex libro Balbi. p. 245.

“The third stone, which also contains the *sigla* for *centuria* and the name of the allottee, has reference to the smaller side of a parallelogram, and expresses 1580½ feet.



“If my ascription of these stones be correct, we have in them an addition to the evidences of the Roman rule and settlement of Britain; for when we find these peculiar legal and authentic monuments of Roman colonization impinging upon the

great wall itself there can be little doubt that the same agrarian conditions prevailed also in the south of Britain.”

Thursday, December 5th, 1867.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 2. 4to. London [1867].

From the Author:—A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851. By R. W. Binns, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1865.

From the Author:—Historical Notices of the Ninth and Sixth Legions by whom Roman York was occupied. By the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. [York.]

From the Library Committee of the Library of the Corporation of London:—Catalogue of the Library. Seventh Supplement. 8vo. 1867.

From the Author:—L'Histoire du Travail à l'Exposition Universelle. Par Ferdinand De Lasteyrie. 8vo. Paris, 1867.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somersetshire, communicated the following remarks on a Roman Inscription preserved in the Disney collection at Cambridge, and on two incised mediæval Slabs lately discovered at Bath, in a letter to the Secretary:—

“Not being able to satisfy myself about the right interpretation of the inscription you gave me from the Disney collection in Cambridge—

HAVE ACCIÆ  
P. F. TVLLIAE  
SOL. TI. B. F.

I wrote to Dr. McCaul, President of University College, Toronto, and sent it to him, asking his interpretation.



“Of course the first two lines are quite plain—AVE, written HAVE, and Accia Tullia, the daughter of Publius. The difficulty is in the third line, which Dr. M'Caul says presents a rare feature, ‘indicating that the poor lady came to a violent death.’ When a person was killed it was not uncommon to notice this fact by some wishes of evil to the murderers. One of these forms is SOL TIBI COMMENDO—qui manes intulit ei, tu vindices ejus mortem. See Orelli, 4791, 4792, and Muratori, as there referred to.

“The SOL in the beginning of the third line (says Dr. M'Caul) is, I think, the commencement of the form, and the other four letters here I suspect TIBI, not TI. B. F. If they are really as copied, then we may take TI for TIBI; and I regard B. F. as standing for BENEFICVM, i.e. VENEFCVM, the poisoner, with ‘commendo’ understood. As to *beneficum* for *veneficum*, see Orelli, 4604, and Kenrick, p. 45.

“I do not know how far this explanation will commend itself to your judgment, but at all events it offers some suggestions.

“In pulling down the old White Hart Hotel here at Bath we have come upon Roman remains, but nothing as yet of much interest. All has been carefully preserved, and will be recorded. The remains consist chiefly of broken pottery and a few coins of the Lower Empire. But two mediæval incised slabs have been found, which had been employed to form the mantel-piece in one of the rooms, the lower portion of each being cut away to form the arch of the chimney piece, and thus half of each inscription is destroyed. They were of course coated with plaster, and had remained in that position about 100 years. It appears that about the year 1777 the White Hart was rebuilt, which was subsequent to the date of the destruction of Stall's church, i.e. ‘Sancta Maria de Stabula,’ or the Virgin in the Manger, this church having stood just opposite the inn. Stall's church was a vicarage, and part of the property of the abbey of Bath, and on the dissolution fell to the crown, when it was consolidated together with Widcombe, St. Michael's, and St. James, into one sole rectory, by an act of Archbishop Grindall (see Warner's History of Bath, p. 241), under letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, and the patronage vested in the corporation of Bath. In 1584 the mayor and citizens presented this consolidated rectory to Sir R. Meredith, who in return ‘gave a lease to the mayor and chief citizens of all the property belonging to the five churches, their churchyards, lands and tenements, rents, issues, and profits, including even obventions and oblations, reserving nothing for himself but the vicarage-house of Stalls. This lease was made for fifty years, if the lessor should so long live, under the yearly rent of 62*l*. Availing themselves of this opportunity to apply the lands belonging to the churches to their own use, the

mayor and chief citizens immediately began to erect mansions upon the consecrated ground. Stall's churchyard was covered with houses. From this period Stall's church declined, service was discontinued there, neglect permitted time gradually to crumble it into ruins; its remains were removed, and the only vestige of it now is a vault under the wine stores of Messrs. Arnold.

"The two inscribed stones employed to form the mantelpiece at the old White Hart hotel are probably from the floor of this church.

"They have the dates A.D. 1525 and 1531, and the inscription on each, only part of which is legible, reads thus, and is in mediæval character:—

#### No. 1.

I . DESIRE . YOY . OF . YOVR . CHARITIE .  
TO . PRAY . FOR . THE . SOVL . OF . MASTER .  
RICHARD . QVONDAM . PRESBYTER .  
. . . . .

#### No. 2.

I DESIRE YOU OF YOUR . . . . .

The rest is wanting.

"There is on each an elaborately floriated cross, similar to those lately found on the site of Keynsham Abbey, between Bath and Bristol, of which I hope to send you some account, and probably drawings.

"I find that the White Hart hotel was rebuilt in 1777 (see advertisements in Bath Journal, 3 Jan. 1780), and in this work probably the old stones of Stall's church were employed. Various other remnants of the church have been found, as a sculptured corbel, portions of shafts, &c., which bear witness to the work of desecration. Stall's church stood facing the Pump Room (on the opposite side of what is now the Abbey churchyard, and was once the Roman forum). Under the Pump Room were discovered the remains of a temple, which are still preserved in the Literary and Scientific Institution in Bath; and an entry in the Red Book of Bath (now in the possession of the Marquis of Bath) leads to the supposition that remains of a Roman temple or other building were incorporated in Stall's church. The White Hart is in Stall-street, just beyond the ancient Roman forum."

JAMES FOWLER, Esq. F.S.A., communicated the following notice of Wall-Paintings lately brought to light at All Saints' church, Wakefield, illustrated by the exhibition of a tracing and of photographs of the subjects in question:—

“In the course of the alterations now in progress at All Saints’ church, Wakefield, the whole of the plaster and many coats of colour-wash have been removed from the choir, the north aisle of the choir, the chancel-arch, the spandrils of the chancel-arch, and both faces of the wall above the chancel-arch. The whole of the stonework thus uncovered was found to have been painted; the walls a deep blue, the piers, and lower third (more or less) of the architrave mouldings, in oil, of a very deep rich full purple with veins of pure blue, in imitation of porphyry or marble; the spandrils and upper two-thirds (less or more) in distemper. No trace of any subject was found painted upon the blue ground which has been mentioned as covering the walls, probably because no attempt was made to discover any, the directions of the architect to the contractor being to clear away everything down to the bare stone. In several places, however, traces of inscriptions in old English lettering were discovered between the first and subsequent coatings of plaster, as though, after the original paint was hidden, texts of Scripture or other devices had been substituted, which, in their turn, were again obliterated. The Canons of 1603 enjoin the setting up of texts, and it is to this period that the inscriptions in question may probably be referred. On lifting a sheet of plaster in the south spandril on the west side of the chancel-arch a full-length figure of an angel, part no doubt of a large original painting, was preserved, though in a somewhat mutilated condition. Its height is 4 feet 3 inches; from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other is 5 feet; the distance of the feet from the floor is 29 feet 3 inches; and that of the flat wood roof from the head about 5 feet.

“The angel is represented with four wings; two being arched over the head and spread in the air, while one on either side is at rest. The knees are slightly bent, so as to add to the effect of suspension, the atmosphere being represented by patches of blue sky and stars of varied number of points and different colouring, but having all a black wavy outline. The stars average 6 in. in diameter, and are about a foot apart from each other. From the left hand which is held to the side, through the right which is elevated, there pass some cords, which, after crossing the right wing, terminate in a censer. There may originally have been a representation of the vast company of the Redeemed whom no man can number, and the present figure may have been intended for the angel who presented their prayers before the throne with much incense.

“The following facts relative to the mechanical details and composition of the colours were elicited by a more minute examination, assisted by analyses. In order to obtain an even surface, alike for the oil-painting and distemper, a coating was applied varying in thickness according to the inequality of the



masonry, but never greater than was absolutely necessary—in some places scarcely thicker than a sheet of writing paper. This, for the oil-paint consisted of whitewash, into which the oil from the paint had visibly penetrated to a variable depth, the proportion being inversely as the distance from the surface; for the distemper—lime, with a very small quantity of sand, mixed with water and applied like *gesso*. A paint was then applied, whose basis was, in the one case, white lead and linseed oil, and in the other, egg or size thinned with water. The pigments were the same in both cases, except that in the distemper they were mixed with lime, in order to make them more brilliant. The purple, an exceedingly fine and rich colour, inclining to red, was sesqui-oxide of iron, probably obtained by burning green vitriol; the blue had a vegetable basis, and was a pigment similar to that for which Alcherius gives the following receipt, A.D. 1411: ‘Alez au matin soleil levant aux champs et assemblez diverses fleurs de bles et d’autres herbes et criblez bien et molez chacun pay soy avec gips bien cuit et mettez le sechier.’ The white was lime; the red, red lead; the yellow, ochre; and the black, lamp-black.\*

“The probable date of the whole of the paintings above-mentioned is about the year 1470, when almost the entire church was rebuilt. There was nothing in the first appearance of the oil-paint to stamp it as of that date; but its having been covered with the same kind of wash that defaced the picture, seems to render it likely that it was so. That the distemper painting was not later seems evident from its character. Fisher, in his illustrations of the late fifteenth-century wall-paintings in the Trinity Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon, gives the figure of an angel

\* The oil-paint priming with heat gave off much thick blue smoke and empyreumatic smell of linseed oil, but the distemper ground did not. The white residue in both cases was soluble with effervescence in nitric acid; ammonia added threw down nothing; caustic potash—white, insoluble in excess; sulphohydride of ammonia—nothing; sulphuric acid (in a weak solution)—nothing; oxalate of ammonia—white. The purple oil-paint digested in hydrochloric acid communicated a deep yellow tinge and partially dissolved; on adding potash in excess and filtering, a colourless liquid went through; chromate of potash added threw down yellow; sulphohydride of ammonia—black. Ammonia added to the hydrochloric acid solution, either of the oil, or of the distemper purple, threw down gelatinous brownish red; potash—the same; ferrocyanide of potassium—blue. The blue colour digested in hydrochloric acid disappeared; neither ammonia, potash, sulphohydride of ammonia nor ferrocyanide of potassium added—gave any precipitate; digested in weak caustic potash, —gave a greenish solution, becoming yellowish brown and depositing flocculi; acids added made the tint lighter, but without changing it. The red became black by the application of sulphureted hydrogen; digested in hydrochloric acid it partially dissolved; ammonia added threw down white, not re-dissolved; potash—white, re-dissolved; sulphohydride of ammonia—black; chromate of potash—yellow. The white and the yellow, treated with hydrochloric acid, gave respectively the same reactions as the white residue left after incinerating the primings and the purple, as above described. The black heated to redness in the open air—disappeared. A drop of hydrochloric acid added to any of the colours caused effervescence.

so like the Wakefield one in its execution and detail that it might have been the work of the same artist.

“The following passage in Theophilus is interesting from its bearing on the subject: ‘Cum imagines vel aliarum rerum effigies protrahuntur in muro sicco, statim aspergatur aqua, tam diu donec omnino madidus sit. Et in eodem humore liniantur omnes colores, qui supponendi sunt, qui omnes calce misceantur, et cum ipso muro siccentur ut hæreant. In campo sub lazur et viridi, ponatur color qui dicitur veneda, mixtus ex nigro et calce, super quem, cum siccus fuerit, ponatur in suo loco lazur tenuis cum ovi mediolo abundanter aqua mixto temperatus, et super hunc iterum spissior propter decorem.’ (Lib. I. cap. xv.)

“Elsewhere (cap. xvi), Theophilus says, that all colours which are placed under others on a wall (*in muro*) must be mixed with lime to give them firmness. There is great difficulty here, as in many other parts of the treatise, in understanding exactly what is meant, owing to the indefiniteness of his descriptions; but, since the paint would not adhere well to plain stone walling, even if wetted, or if it did, the surface would be very uneven, we can scarcely help thinking that by *muris* he means a wall in some way prepared by plaster, although he makes no mention of any *intonaco*. On the other hand, we may be pretty sure, that if he had thought of anything at all resembling the elaborate stucco and plaster coatings used by the Greeks and Romans, or by the later Italians, he would have given us some account of them.

“It is clear from the words *in muro sicco*, and from the instruction for the superposition of colour, that true fresco was not intended, and that the process was, in every essential particular—distemper. The following passage from Eraclius is also interesting:—‘Si vis aliquam columpnam vel laminam de petra pingere, imprimis optime ad solem vel ad ignem siccare permittes. Deinde album accipies, et cum oleo super marmor clarissime teres. Postea illam columpnam jam bene sine aliqua fossula planam et politam, de illo albo cum lato pincello superlinies duabus vel tribus vicibus. Postea imprimes cum manu vel brussa de albo spisso et ita dimittes paululum. Cum vero modicum siccatum fuerit, cum manu tua album planando fortiter retrahes; hoc tamdiu facies donec planum sit quasi vitrum. Tunc vero poteris desuper de omnibus coloribus cum oleo distemperatis pingere. Si vero marbrire volueris, super colorem, vel brunum, vel nigrum, vel alium colorem, cum siccata fuerit, marbrire poteris.’ (Lib. III. cap. xxv.) The manuscripts both of Eraclius and Theophilus were edited by Alcherius in 1411, and collated by Jehan le Begue in 1431, who evidently regarded them as authorities; and if the compilation of Le Begue was not actually in the hands of those who painted the church at

Wakefield, it at least contained the principles by which they worked. Meanwhile, upon the continent, oil-painting for pictures had been invented, and was carried to great perfection. Why, notwithstanding, the English should have neglected the discovery, with which they must certainly have been familiar, and have preferred to continue using their distemper, and stiff unnatural designs, according to the ancient traditions, we cannot here determine. It is sufficient that we state such to have been the case; and that, while the great masters were executing their stupendous works upon the continent, the decoration of All Saints', Wakefield, was a fair example of the taste and feeling in England at the period to which it belonged. According to Malvasia, precisely the same thing occurred during the early part of the fifteenth century amongst the Bolognese, who, he complained, adhered to their traditional forms in spite of the example of Lippi; and there is an anonymous Bolognese manuscript preserved belonging to the same period, the instructions in which apply precisely to the Wakefield painting. '*Tolle sinopiam et cerusam et mictre ubi vis incarnare, et cum siccum fuerit tolle nigrum, et reinvenias oculos et alia membra, et illumina cum cerusa viva et supercilia sinopia et nigrum (nigro?) insimul et erit brunum; luciula fiet de nigro et puntum album, et in masculis umbra de sinopia rubea, et bene stabit.* (Tract. vii. § 190.)

"With the exception of the fragment of distemper painting, none of that which has been described is at present in existence. It is impossible to say how much might not have been preserved had those who had the responsibility of the works thought fit to attempt it, or to say what the appearance of even a portion might have been, had it been uncovered carefully, washed, and, if necessary, re-varnished. As it was, the object of the workmen was to remove everything down to the bare stone as quickly as possible, and thus the same mallet and chisel which stripped off the plaster was made, in many instances, to take off the paint also. It was only where the latter was so firm as to have become almost a part of the stone, that it was preserved inevitably until it could be attacked by a sharper and more effective tool than had hitherto been successful. Even then it was removed with so much difficulty, that, as the men said, it spoiled their chisels as much as the hardest of the Huddersfield stone which they employed for repairs. It was, in fact, only removed by chiselling off the surface of the stone beneath it, and this, of course, in the case of mouldings, especially where the stone was soft or pulverulent, involved their complete destruction. That such a course was not absolutely necessary, even though it were determined to forcibly remove the paint, and that, as a matter of practical interest, the oldest and toughest oil-paint may be



removed without any injury whatever to the surface of the stone, was proved by the fact that this was actually effected on one side of a column by the writer of this paper. Some coarsely powdered American pearlash was put into a painter's can, with as little water as would dissolve it, and the mixture applied with a mop of tow tied to the end of a stick. In twelve hours the hard surface had liquefied into a thin paste, which was readily removed with a whitewasher's brush and some water. The greater part of the chalk and oil-priming, however, remained, especially in the pits and inequalities of the stones, the mortar of the joinings, &c., requiring the potash to be re-applied. This last application was removed in twenty-four hours, as before, leaving the surface of the stone as fresh and clean as on the day it left the hands of the 15th century mason; but, as a precaution, lest any alkali might remain to injure the mortar or the stone, a very little sulphuric acid was added to the water employed in the last rinsing of the surface. It may be added, that this proceeding, in addition to its effectiveness, would be expeditious in the hands of those accustomed to work of the kind; that it does not injure sandstone; and that the only difficulty in its application is where Roman cement-wash, harder and less porous than any common stone, happens to stick so fast, that, on account of it, the solution has no chance of reaching the object of its attack.

Mr. FOWLER also exhibited and presented two photographs of two fragments of an ancient Cross (*see woodcut on p. 34*) discovered some years back at Crofton, in Yorkshire, in the foundation of a wall. Mr. Fowler accompanied this exhibition with the following observations:—

“The discovery was made by the present tenant of the glebe, while ploughing in a portion of the land known still as ‘the Church field,’ though the fences have been removed.

“It was the highest land in the parish, and there is a tradition that the church used once to stand there, until rebuilt in its present position by Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, who was a native of Crofton. The architecture of the present church does not contradict the tradition. It is a cruciform building, evidently of fifteenth century date, and has been noticed by Rickman.

“The fragments are in remarkably fine preservation, doubtless owing to the excellence of the stone selected, and to the fact of the monument having been long buried. On the front of the lower fragment are two hoofed animals in an impossible attitude, at the back two serpents intertwined, and at the sides two exceedingly elegant running patterns. On the front of the upper stone is a figure holding a cross, and behind a figure inverted. The two fragments do not join, but appear, from the similarity of work-



FRAGMENTS OF AN ANCIENT CROSS AT CROFTON, YORKSHIRE.

FRONT AND BACK VIEWS.

manship and of material, to have formed part of one structure originally. The lower fragment is worked below, evidently with a view to its being received into the oblong mortise of a base, and the lower end of the upper portion has still attached to it a part of the quadrilateral tenon by which it articulated with the stem which bore it. The upper end of the stone below contains a mortise, or dowel, consisting of a pair of conical holes, each three and a half inches deep and the same in width, into which two tenons of corresponding shape were doubtless once fitted; an arrangement calculated to give great strength and solidity.

The dimensions are as follows: from the bottom to the top of the lower fragment 23 inches, from side to side at the bottom  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from side to side at the top 13 inches, from before backwards 7 inches, height of the upper fragment 12 inches, width of the bottom arm below 9 inches, width of the bottom arm above  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches, width of the transverse arm (much broken) 11 inches."

Mr. Fowler added that several crosses of this early type have been found in the valley of the Wharf. Those in Ilkley churchyard have been repeatedly noticed.

Mr. JOHN LATHAM exhibited a dagger found on the estate of the Countess of Tyrconnel, near a water-course called Bolton beck or brook, at Bolton-on-Swale, in the parish of Catterick in Yorkshire. Some men employed in cutting the water-course straight discovered it about three feet from the surface, in loamy soil.

The river Swale, into which the brook runs, is very apt, by sudden flood, to alter its course and disturb the land on its banks.

The dagger in question, which is here figured, is  $15\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length. The handle is formed of a hard wood now quite black. Nares, in his glossary, explains "dudgeon dagger" as being a dagger or small sword, whose handle is of the root of box, anciently called "dudgeon," and quotes several passages to support this interpretation. The present is probably a specimen of this manufacture. The small ferule or ornament at the end of the carved





handle is of brass chased. The crowned initial I is gilt on the steel surface of the blade, or is of yellow metal inserted therein.

H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the Centuriation of Roman Britain, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, December 12th, 1867.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. Director, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks, including Special Thanks to A. W. Franks, Esq., ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—*Di alcuni sepolcri della necropoli Felsinea, ragguaglio del Conte Giovanni Gozzadini*. 8vo. Bologna, 1868.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. 5, Part 2. (No. 46.) 8vo. London, 1867.
2. No. 10. Additions to the Library. July 1866-67. 8vo.

From G. J. Philip Smith, Esq. :—*Catalogue of Coins, Roman and English Series, in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. [By the Rev. J. J. Smith.] 8vo. Cambridge, 1847.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. *A Short Historical Account of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton*. By Frederick Hall. 8vo. Wolverhampton, 1865.
2. *A Century of Birmingham Life; or, a Chronicle of Local Events, from 1741 to 1841*. By John Alfred Langford. Vol. 1. 8vo. Birmingham, 1868.
3. *Royal Letters, Charters, and Tracts, relating to the Colonization of New Scotland, and the Institution of the Order of Knight Baronets of Nova Scotia, 1621-1638*. [Edited by David Laing.] 4to. Edinburgh. [Bannatyne Club.] 1867.
4. *Adversaria: Notices illustrative of some of the earlier Works printed for the Bannatyne Club*. [Edited by David Laing.] 4to. Edinburgh. [Bannatyne Club.] 1867.
5. *The Bannatyne Club. Lists of Members and the Rules, with a Catalogue of the Books*. [Edited by David Laing.] 8vo. Edinburgh. [Bannatyne Club.] 1867.
6. [Privately printed.] *The Family of Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, Ratho, county of Edinburgh*. 8vo. [1867.]
7. *The Book-Worm*. No. 23. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author :—*Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?* By C. M. Ingleby, LL.D. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Prince Society. Publications :—*John Dunton's Letters from New England*. 4to. Boston, 1867.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. Annibale Albani. *Menologium Græcorum*. 3 Vols. Folio. Urbini, 1727.
2. Stephanus Baluzius. *Capitularia Regum Francorum*. Nova Editio. 2 Vols. Folio. Paris, 1780.
3. History of Boulogne-sur-mer, from Julius Cæsar to the year 1825. By M. Barthelemy. 12mo. Boulogne, 1825.
4. The Huntingdon Peerage; comprising Evidence and Proceedings connected with the Restoration of the Earldom. 2nd Edition. By H. N. Bell. 4to. London, 1821.
5. J. P. Bellorius. *Imagines veterum illustrium Philosophorum, Poetarum, Rhetorum, et Oratorum*. Folio. Rome, 1685.
6. Carlo Bianconi. *Reflessioni sopra un Cameo antico rappresentante Giove*. 4to. Bologna, 1818.
7. Essai Chronologique sur les mœurs, coùtumes, et usages anciens dans la Bourgogne. 12mo. Dijon, 1827.
8. Notice Historique du Calaisais, de l'Ardresis, et des pays de Bredenarde et de Langle. Par P. J. M. Collet. 12mo. Calais, 1833.
9. Mémoire sur les Monnaies Antiques de Numidie et de Mauritanie. Par Adolphe Duchalais. 8vo. [Paris, 1849.]
10. Histoire Généalogique des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de France, Montagu, etc. Par André Du Chesne, Tourangeau. 4to. Paris, 1628.
11. Histoire des Roys, Ducs, et Comtes de Bourgogne et d'Arles. Par André Du Chesne, Tourangeau. 4to. Paris, 1619.
12. Gloucester Fragments. I. and II. Leaves in Saxon handwriting on Saint Swithun, and Leaves from a Life, in Anglo-Saxon, of S. Maria *Ægyptiaca*, with photo-zincographic fac-similes. By John Earle. 4to. London, 1861.
13. Joseph Eckhel. *Doctrina Numorum veterum*. 8 Vois. 4to. Vienna, 1792-98.
14. Addenda ad Eckhelii *Doctrinam Numorum veterum ex ejusdem autographo postumo*. 4to. Vienna, 1826.
15. The Museum of Classical Antiquities. Complete in one Volume. By Edward Falkener. 8vo. London, 1855.
16. On the Hypæthron of Greek Temples. By Edward Falkener. 8vo. London, 1861.
17. Notes on the Site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. By James Fergusson. 8vo. London, 1861.
18. Marguerite d'Angoulême, son livre de dépenses (1540-1549.) Par le C<sup>te</sup> H. La Ferrière De Percy. 8vo. Paris, 1862.
19. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions. [Edited by Charles Hardwick.] 4to. Cambridge, 1858.
20. Johannes Herbinus. *Religiøsæ Kijovienses Cryptæ, sive Kijovia Subterranea*. 8vo. Jena, 1675.
21. Landbuch des Churfürstenthums und der Mark Brandenburg. [Von E. F. Von Herzberg.] 4to. Berlin and Leipsic, 1781.
22. C. F. C. Hoeck. *Veteris Mediæ et Persiæ Monumenta*. 4to. Göttingen, 1818.
23. Mancuniensis; or, an History of the Towne of Manchester. By R. Hollingworth. 12mo. Manchester, 1839.
24. Luigi Lanzi. *Saggio di Lingua Etrusca e di altre Antiche d'Italia*. 3 Vols. 8vo. Rome, 1789.
25. Rouen; précis de son Histoire. Par Théodore Licquet. 12mo. Rouen, 1827.
26. History of Jewish Coinage, and of Money in the Old and New Testament. By F. W. Madden. 8vo. London, 1864.
27. Abhandlung über einige Fundorte alter Römischer Münzen im Königreiche Baiern. Von F. A. Mayer. 8vo. Eichstadt, 1824.

28. L'Inscription Syro-Chinoise de Si-Ngan-Fou, découvert en 1625. Par G. Pauthier. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
29. Supplément a l'Essai sur l'Histoire de Picardie. 12mo. London and Abbeville, 1774.
30. Historical Account of the Castle or Palace of Auckland. By Rev. James Raine. 4to. Durham, 1852.
31. Ueber die attribute der Venus. Von C. Richter. 8vo. Vienna, 1783.
32. A Walk through Rochester Cathedral. 8vo. London, 1840.
33. Recherches Historiques sur Nevers. Par Louis de Saintemarie. 8vo. Nevers, 1810.
34. F. Carlo-Giuseppe di San Fiorano. Fondazione della chiesa di Aquileja. 8vo. Milan, 1757.
35. History of the Recent Discoveries at Cyrene. By R. Murdoch Smith and E. A. Porcher. Folio. London, 1864.
36. The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Pershore. By R. P. Styles. 4to. London, 1838.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited a Silver Ring, said to have been found near Wantage, some years back. Mr. Akerman, in a letter to the Secretary, made the following remarks on this exhibition :



"I can learn little respecting this discovery; but I suspect that it formed part of a hoard discovered near Wantage upwards of ten years ago. I have seen several of the coins which form part of that hoard, which are in the hands of different individuals, and which range from Julianus II. downwards. The workmanship of this ring will remind the Society of a small hoard of rings and coins found in Wiltshire, and exhibited to them by Sir E. Antrobus, through the Treasurer (*see* Proceedings, vol. iv. 26), which was composed principally of denarii

and quinarii of the fourth century. As an example of what may be presumed to be Romano-British art of the fourth or fifth century this ring is an interesting object."

An impression from this ring, which is figured in the margin, was submitted to the Rev. C. W. King, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, in a letter to the Secretary, remarked that "The design on the signet represents two sea-horses, *regardant*, placed feet to feet, *combatant* I suppose is the heraldic term, each with a rudder on the shoulder, and holding a circle between the forefeet of the pair. That you may be convinced this is the true meaning of these sketchy figures, I inclose a well-executed sea-horse from a sard of my own. You will see the figure is identical, only differing in not being *regardant*."

"The square form of your signet, with the heraldic-looking arrangement of the figures upon it, gives it, at first sight, much



the air of a mediæval work ; but I am convinced, upon examination, that it *does* belong to the Lower Empire. The sea-horse, as the special attribute of Neptune, was, like the dolphin, an apt signet for a mariner."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Edward Romilly, Esq. a vessel, found during the progress of excavations made in 1867, in the chancel of Porth Kerry church, Glamorganshire. The spot where it lay was close to an ancient tomb. The destination of this vessel, which is of pewter, and measures  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, is a matter of some doubt. Mr. Franks inclined to the opinion that it was a vessel for containing holy water. Though the use, in England, of holy water in interments has seldom been noticed, there is a passage in Durandus\* which shows that, in the thirteenth century, this rite was practised in other countries. The vessel in question would seem to belong to the fifteenth century; if not intended for holy water, it may have been for holding a wax torch. Underneath the foot, which was considerably hollowed out, was a stamp representing a cross gradated. The woodcut shows the stamp of the actual size.



R. W. BINNS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small silver Casket of foreign workmanship of the seventeenth century, adorned with engraved coats of arms belonging to Dutch Families.

MR. BINNS also exhibited a gold Ring, of which the bezel was a portrait bust of a man in a high cap or hood, beautifully worked in alto-relievo in a kind of "pietra-dura" work of enamels and stones. There had been inscriptions in gothic letter on both the inside and outside of the hoop, which appeared to have been purposely obliterated, a few letters only remaining in a legible state. The hoop was once finely enamelled. Date, about 1410.

\* Dur. Rat. Dis. Off. lib. vii. c. 35, De Officio Mortuorum.—"Deinde ponitur (corpus) in speluncâ, in quâ in quibusdam locis ponitur aqua benedicta et pruinâ cum thure. Aqua benedicta, ne dæmones qui multum eam timent, ad corpus accedant."—See also Archæologia, xxxviii. 336, for Mr. Akerman's notes on the discovery of vessels calculated for holding liquids in Anglo-Saxon graves.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following translation of a letter, lately received by him from the Padre Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A. on the subject of St. Peter's Chair, preserved at Rome, and which the learned author had desired might be laid before the Society:—

“ I will not delay to communicate to you a most important discovery.

“ Professor Westwood, in a postscript to one of his letters, requested me to give him some information respecting the ivories of the Chair of St. Peter. Accordingly, on my return to Rome, I awaited a favourable opportunity for studying the matter, and met with it on the occasion of the exposition of the chair in the church, during the festival of St. Peter. I obtained the favour of entering the church after it was closed, that is in the evening, accompanied by a mutual friend of mine and the Canon Archivist of the Chapter, who was present himself, as also were some sacristans and a small party of Pontifical Zouaves, who were guarding the chair during the night. My companion wrote everything down from my dictation; and I further attempted some impressions with tinfoil, in which, however, I scarcely succeeded, owing to the extreme difficulty caused by the position of the chair.

“ The ivories are of two distinct kinds of work, some being engraved plates (*lastre intagliate*); others being strips, deeply carved in open work (*cavate a sottosquadra*). The plates are placed together on the front part of the chair; the strips are fitted on the other parts; but there are no ivories on the sides. It must be observed that two kinds of wood are employed in the chair. The outside, with the four feet and some of the cross-pieces that hold them together, is of oak, while the inside is of a wood, said to be acacia, which also is employed as a framework for these pieces of oak which are supported by this inner chair, and of this wood too the rest of the cross-bars are composed. To this, which we will call the inner chair, belong the ornamental arcade, the small front and tympanum of open carved work. The ivories are attached to this portion of the chair, and not to the oak. From the oak, however, hang the four iron rings which are used in *sedie gestatorie*, such as this was, to pass the bars through for raising it on the shoulders of the bearers.

“ I will now proceed to describe the ivory plates placed together on the front of the chair. These represent the twelve labours of Hercules, on the same number of plates, and six fantastic animals on six plates. It must be observed that, in one instance, two representations are given in one plate, and this, consequently, is double the length of the others. The diagram (see *post*) shows the order which these carvings follow, and it will be seen that Nos. 6 and 11 are placed upside down. The numerals denote the

plates, which are seventeen, taking No. 11 for a double one bearing two representations, as I have mentioned. The whole of these plates are by the same hand, and belong, as it would appear, to the same piece of furniture from which these were taken to ornament, as a kind of frontlet, the fore part of the chair. They are engraved *alla damaschina*, as it is called, that is, the outlines are marked with a finely-threaded line, and such spaces as it was intended to cover with gold leaf are lowered just so much as the thickness of the leaf required—about what ordinary paper would take. Very few traces of the gold now remain. The work seems to me of about the ninth century.

“However, my discovery, as I shall term it, concerns the strips of ivory pierced with open-work. In the centre of one of these, and the precise one which ornaments the edge of the frontlet, I noticed a bust with a crown bearing *fleurs-de-lis*, holding in the right hand a globe, and in the left the remains of a sceptre. This figure has the chin shaven, and hair only on the upper lip. The aspect is that of Charles the Bald, as represented on a well-known page of the Bible presented by him to the church of St. Paul-without-the-walls, which is still preserved in the sacristy there. True it is, that the moment I saw the bust I exclaimed it was that of Charlemagne.\* I have since recollected that the portraits of Charlemagne are not only represented with moustaches, but also bearded. He thus appears in the two contemporary mosaics of Leo III. in the Triclinium, and in S. Susanna, which were edited by Nicolo Alemanni. (De Lateran. Pariet. tav. i. and ix.)

“The imperial effigy is in the centre of the ivory strips, with four winged figures of Victory inclining towards it, two of which offer crowns and two palms. Then follows a battle-field, with the Emperor Palladius slaying the enemy. On the other strips are in like manner, carved in open work, grotesques, evidently copied from the antique, in such fashion as could be managed by a good artist of the ninth century.

“I also perceived a strip which seemed to be a restoration and of inferior execution. Another strip also has been replaced upside down. I would describe them in detail had I a drawing before me; but as yet I have not one, nor have I even been able to obtain a copy of the photograph which I know was taken before the chair was replaced in the dark closet, where it is kept at a considerable height from the ground, and difficult of access.

\* In the first account given by De Rossi (Bull. Arch. 1867, No. 3) no mention occurs of this bust. My explanation was given in the octave after the Festival of St. Peter, and in the presence of the persons I have already named. In his second account we read “it is possibly Charlemagne or one of his next successors.” I take no account of Louis the Pious, nor Lothaire, but consider it to be indubitably Charles the Bald.



Diagram showing the position and subjects of Ivories on front of the Chair of St. Peter.

1. Hercules fighting with the Hydra.	2. Hercules overtaking the Stag.	3. Hercules carrying the Wild Boar.	4. Hercules taking the Bull.	5. Hercules choking the Lion.	6. Hercules with the head of a lion.
7. Hercules cleansing the Augean Stables.	8. Hercules taking the horses of Diomed.	9. Hercules dragging along Cerberus.	10. Hercules taking the girdle of the Amazon Hippolyta.	11. Hercules shooting the birds of the Ceryneian stag.	12. Hercules wrestling with Antæus.
13. Head of an Elephant terminating in a Serpent's tail.	14. A Scorpion.	15. Head of a Hare terminating in a Serpent's tail.	16. A Triton issuing from a Shell, and two Fish.	17. Hercules with a long bill terminating in a marine animal.	

This closet is, moreover, always carefully locked, and only opened by special permission.

"It must be understood that if I have not sooner put my discovery in print, this has happened through my continued hope to be able to send with it drawings both of the ivories, the mosaics, and the manuscript, which, however, I have not succeeded as yet in obtaining. For the rest I can always bring forward evidence to prove my feelings when, on first seeing the chair, I exclaimed, 'That the ivories were not anterior to the time of Charlemagne.'

"Respecting the chair itself I will add a few words. It is evident that henceforth there is no use in thinking of curule seats, or the period of the Senator Pudens. Nevertheless it is true, most true, that, united with this chair of Charles the Bald, are present the remains of the true *sedes gestatoria*, which all antiquity, without interruption, has recognised and revered as the Chair of St. Peter.

"On this point De Rossi can be consulted, who has demonstrated it in the *Archeologia Cristiana* better than any one else by fresh and very instructive research."

JOHN THURNAM, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated an important memoir on Ancient British Barrows, especially those of Wiltshire and the adjoining counties, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*. The first portion only of this paper, which is of considerable length, was read on this day.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 19th, 1867.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—On the Classification of the Races of Man according to the form of the Skull. By John Crawford, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. [London,] 1867.

From Albert Way, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—

1. Erklärung eines antiken Sarkophags zu Trier. Von Emil Braun. 4to. Bonn, 1850.
2. Della Chiesa di Sant' Eustorgio in Milano, di Michele Caffi. 8vo. Milan, 1841.
3. Essai Historique et Liturgique sur les Ciboires et la réserve de l'Eucharistie. Par l'Abbé J. Corblet. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
4. Inscriptions Grecques et Latines découvertes à Vaison. [Par A. Deloye.] 8vo. Paris.

5. Sanctuaire et Abymes de Myans. Par C. Despine. 8vo. Annecy, 1862.
6. Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève. Tome 9. 8vo. Geneva, 1855.
7. L'Eglise de Notre Dame de Rouen. Par A. P. M. Gilbert. 8vo. Rouen, 1816.
8. Transactions of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association. Vol. 1, Part 1. 8vo. Huddersfield, 1866.
9. Notice sur une Vie manuscrite de St. Omer, précédé d'un Essai sur l'Orfèvrerie et la Toreutique appliquées à la reliure des livres. Par C. De Linas. 8vo. Amiens.
10. Frans Van Mieris. Beschryving der Bisschoplyke Munten en Zegelen van Utrecht in 't byzonder. 8vo. Leyden, 1726.
11. Peintures Claustrales des Monastères de Rome—Catacombes de Rome. Par l'Abbé X. Barbieri De Montault. 8vo. Paris, 1858-60.
12. Anglo-Saxon Version of the Hexameron and the Admonitio ad Filium Spiritualem of St. Basil. Edited by Rev. Henry W. Norman. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1849.
13. Römische Villa bei Weingarten von J. Overbeck. 4to. Bonn, 1851.
14. Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume. 2nd Edition. By A. Welby Pugin. 4to. London, 1846.
15. Le Christ Triomphant et le Don de Dieu. Par H. Grimouard de Saint Laurent. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
16. Account of a Manuscript Genealogy of the Paston Family. By Francis Worship. 8vo. Norwich, 1852.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers. 1867-68. No. 3. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Imperial Society of Antiquaries of France:—Mémoires. Tomes 21-26, 28 et 29. 8vo. Paris, 1852-66.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian; Notes and Queries. Vol. 3, No. 82. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1867.

A letter from Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., to the Secretary, and the Resolution of the Council relating thereto were read.

Mr. Way's letter was as follows:—

DEAR MR. WATSON,

The subject of Mediæval Seals is one that you know has for some years much interested me, and I had made considerable collections towards its illustration. I have had great pleasure in offering to the library of the Society several works of value relating to seals, both English and foreign, and I hope that the Sphragistic Section in your very useful library may ultimately become as richly provided as other departments of archæological and topographical inquiry. I shall feel much gratified if the books that I have offered should prove serviceable, and I have still a few others, and some miscellaneous tracts on seals that I hope to add. Meanwhile, in the hope that the Council may be disposed to receive favourably the suggestions that I would beg to offer in regard to the value of special Sphragistic collections, I would present a considerable number of engravings of seals, a portfolio, as I believe, formed by Britton, as a commencement of a series of illustrations of seals, engravings, or drawings, that would present, I am persuaded, an accessory to the valuable collections in the library, the advantage of which, when the engravings and drawings were classified and catalogued, many Fellows would cordially appreciate. In the absence of any descriptive inventory of English seals, in like manner as Mr. Henry



Laing has catalogued the Seals of Scotland, such a series for reference would be, I imagine, very useful. I have many more engravings that will be at the service of the Society, if the proposition should prove acceptable, in regard to these "Medals of Mediæval History," from which we learn so much relating to heraldry and family descent, costume, character of ornamental design, and many other particulars. The great value of these little relics of middle-age art consists, I need scarcely observe, in the fact that the dates of the majority of seals may be fixed with precision, almost as determinately as the dates of coins.

I beg also to offer a portfolio of drawings and prints formerly in possession of Lysons, and part of his collections for the great work on Roman Britain. Some of the drawings are of beautiful execution, and may not have been engraved. These reliquæ of the labours of one whose name must ever rank so highly in the Society's annals, ought, I think, to find a place in their library.

I remain, &c.,

ALBERT WAY.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Society at a meeting held on Dec. 19, 1867 :

The Council, while desiring that Mr. Way's letter be entered on the Minutes, wish, at the same time, to return to him their sincere thanks for the very valuable donation which he has once more made to the Society's collections. The suggestion of devoting a special section of those collections to the formation of a Corpus Sphragisticum, is one to which the Council give the most cordial assent. Mr. Way is doubtless aware that at the end of the last, and in the course of the present, century, the nucleus of such a collection was got together by the Society, and the Council rejoice to think that in the donations now made the Council find every encouragement to carry out on a more extensive scale, with more systematic arrangement, and with the aid of more advanced knowledge, the work which their predecessors set on foot three quarters of a century ago. The Council will at all times be grateful to Mr. Way for any suggestions in this direction with which he may be good enough to favour them.

Resolved—

"That the above letter and resolution be read at the next Ordinary Meeting."

The following resolution was then passed *nem. con.* :

"That this meeting give their hearty assent to the Resolution of the Council, and desire that both it and Mr. Way's letter be printed in the Proceedings."

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated a notice of several Roman antiquities found in October 1867, at Nether Denton, about fifteen miles from Carlisle, on excavating for the site of a new parsonage-house. The spot where the discoveries were made is a hill, previously marked as the site of a Roman camp, being on the banks of the river Irthing, and at the head of the valley lying between that river and the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, looking towards Lanercost Abbey on the west and Gilsland on the east, and

within three hundred yards of the Coombe Craggs, where are some well-known Roman inscriptions. The Rev. T. T. Shipman, Rector of Nether Denton, in a letter dated October 30, 1867, addressed to the "Carlisle Patriot," says:—

"The excavations for the new rectory were made on this site in March last, but nothing of any note was discovered with the exception of portions of wall composed chiefly of cobbles embedded in clay. Within the last few days we commenced to excavate for the carriage drive, and in the low-lying land about four feet below the surface we discovered several specimens of Samian ware, many of the pieces in excellent preservation and with various devices inscribed on them. The most perfect bowl of this ware which we have been able to piece together has on the outside the representation of a boar-hunt—the dogs and boar being very distinct; on other pieces we have female figures, warriors engaged in combat, devices in grapes and flowers; the potter's name, too, is very distinctly stamped on some of the pieces of this ware.

"Amongst the other earthenware articles found are pieces of amphoræ and mortaria, specimens of the black jar used probably for purposes of interment, and one or two small vases. We have found very few coins; the more perfect ones are three of silver and two of bronze. On one of the silver ones is a spread eagle, and on its reverse the pillars of a temple. Another silver one is of the reign of Domitian; the face is excellent, as also the inscription. On its reverse is the figure of Pallas brandishing a spear. The bronze coins are of the reign of Trajan, and in tolerable preservation.

"Amongst the other articles found are the socket of a lamp in bronze, having in it the wick and portions of wax or congealed oil; parts of a bronze fibula, a millstone, a small stone trough, a boar's tusk, and a large number of pieces of iron."

Mr. Ferguson exhibited three photographs of the objects mentioned by Mr. Shipman, and of some others since found on the same spot, accompanied by the following brief notes from the pen of Mr. Shipman on the articles thus represented.

### *Photograph 1.*

Nos. 1 and 2. Small vessels of common earthenware, respectively 4 and 5 inches in height.

No. 3. Black earthenware jar, with pattern of zig-zag scroll-work 4½ inches in height.

No. 4. Bowl of Samian ware, 32 inches in circumference—Boar-hunt, &c.

Nos. 5 and 6. Smaller bowls of Samian—Subject, a hare-hunt.

*Photograph 2.*

On the left a mason's chisel  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. Next to it is something very like a modern corkscrew—suggested that it may have been screwed into a wall to serve as a lamp-holder. Two iron rings, supposed to be fetters, and to open like handcuffs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Between them an iron vessel, supposed to be a lamp, having a sort of spout with perforated holes. The last article seems a pin of some sort. (There are a great number of other iron articles, to make out anything of which would require a careful examination.)

*Photograph 3.*

No. 1. Apparently the socket of a lamp, the wick and congealed oil or wax still in it: bronze.

No. 2. Neck and spout of an earthenware vessel. At the spout are perforated holes, like the strainer of a coffee-pot.

Nos. 3 and 4. Saucer and cup of Samian ware.

No. 5. Neck and handle of a glass jar. (There are other remains of glass jars less perfect.)

Mr. Ferguson, in a letter to the Secretary transmitting the photographs, observed, that his own impression was that the site of these discoveries had been a depository for rubbish. The Rev. J. Maughan, he added, was uncertain, on an inspection of the spot, whether to consider it a place for rubbish or the site of a pottery. In favour of the latter view may be noticed the fact that there is a seam of fine red clay in the ground.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., who had also examined the locality, had come to the conclusion that the site and the hill had been occupied by a Roman camp. It was hoped that the Newcastle Society might undertake a complete excavation of this interesting spot.

Mr. FERGUSON also exhibited four horse-shoes, three of which he considered to be Roman. They were found in the progress of sewerage works at Carlisle. With regard to two of these, he remarked, that—"In a foundation at Carlisle, at the depth of twelve feet, the workmen came to the level of the Roman city. Here was uncovered a well of Roman masonry, near to which were found Roman coins of silver and brass, two small earthenware vessels, a bone pin, and a box made of brass, which was broken to pieces and carried away by the workmen. One of the horse-shoes exhibited, along with another and a small anvil, were stated by the workmen to have been found at the same depth. The fourth horse-shoe, which had six holes for nails, and was scalloped round the exterior margin, was found at the depth of



four feet, a depth less than that of the Roman city. In the same place were found pieces of Samian ware, also exhibited, along with two jars of dark earthenware, of common type, filled with burnt bones."

Mr. FERGUSON also exhibited, with the permission of W. Carrick, jun., Esq., of Carlisle, a "Nocturnal" in wood, with written directions for its use pasted on it. As to the use of this astronomical instrument see a paper by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., in the 40th volume of the *Archæologia*.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on Parliamentary Proceedings in 1638, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to January 9, 1868.

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Thursday, January 9th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Editor, Major Grant Francis, F.S.A.:—Old Swansea, as shown in a Rent-Roll of Thomas Herbert, Esq. of the Place House there, A.D. 1717-18. Folio. Swansea, 1867.

From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Georgii Buchanani Scoti poemata quæ extant. 16mo. Amsterdam, 1687.
2. The Bristol and Hotwell Guide. By E. Shiercliff. 4th Edition. 12mo. Bristol, [1809.]
3. Hastings Guide. 5th Edition. 8vo. Hastings, [1819.]
4. The Stranger in Liverpool. 11th Edition. 12mo. Liverpool, 1835.
5. The Tunbridge Wells Guide. 6th Edition. 12mo. Tunbridge Wells, 1834.
6. A Description of York. 6th Edition. 12mo. York, 1820.
7. The Stranger's Guide through the City of York. 5th Edition. 12mo. York, 1835.
8. A Guide to the Cathedral Church and Conventual Buildings at Ely. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Cambridge, 1834.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—Octavo Publications. No. 9. 8vo. Cambridge, 1867.

From the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society:—Proceedings during the years 1865-6. Vol. 13. 8vo. Taunton, 1867.

From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society:—Nineteenth Session, 1866-67. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867.

From the Editor:—The Athenæum. 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1867.

From the Editor, George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S.:—The Builder. Vol. 25. Folio. London, 1867.

From the Proprietor, James S. Virtue, Esq.:—The Art Journal. 6th Volume (New Series). 4to. London, 1867.

From the Editor:—Notes and Queries. Vols. 11 and 12 (Third Series). 4to. London, 1867.

From the Society of Arts:—Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Photographic Society:—The Photographic Journal. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author:—Ancestry of Mary Oliver, who lived 1640–1698. By William S. Appleton. 4to. Cambridge, (U. S. A.) 1867.

From the Royal Commissions on Art and Archæology, Brussels:—Bulletin, Cinquième Année, Sept.–Dec. 1866, [completing the vol.], and Sixième Année, Jan.–Aout, 1867. 8vo. Brussels, 1866–67.

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.:—Two Manuscripts, viz.:—

1. Lord Robert Russell. List of his Debts, with an Order from the Earl of Bedford to pay the same. Signed by the Earl of Bedford and Lord Russell. 18 Nov. 1698. Folio. 4 leaves.

2. The Duke of St. Alban's. Certificate that James Belvielle is sworn His Majesty's Servant in the quality of Gilder, &c. 1 Feb. 1672. Signed, St. Alban. Seal. Folio. One leaf and a half.

From W. H. Hart, Esq. F.S.A.:—Account of the Discovery of the Persons taken with Fire-Balls, in Southwark. London, printed for J. C., 1688. Folio. One leaf.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xvi. No. 96. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Editor:—The Church Builder. No. 25. January. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. 3, No. 83. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Council of the Art Union of London:—Thirty-first Annual Report, with List of Members. 8vo. London, 1867.

From Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart.:—The History of Dumbartonshire. By Joseph Irving. 2nd Edition. 4to. Dumbarton, 1860.

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—Their Journal. Nos. 1–8, or Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. Truro, 1864–67.

From the Author:—Sculptured Stones of Eastern Scotland. Meanings of the Symbols. By Ralph Carr. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1867.

MATTHEW BLOXAM, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited, from his own collection, a bronze dagger blade, figured on the next page, which was found in December 1867 at New Bilton, near Rugby, in boggy soil, about 500 yards from a remarkable British barrow, by the side of the road leading to Long Lawford. Daggers of this type, from barrows in Wiltshire, are engraved in pl. xiv. xv. and xxviii. of the History of Ancient Wiltshire. See also Horæ Ferales, pl. vii. The present specimen is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the widest part; its greatest thickness  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch. The sharp cutting edge becomes thicker at about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the margin. The corroded surface of part of the blade shows traces of hair, probably from the lining of a sheath of hide having been in contact with it.



BRONZE DAGGER FROM NEW BILTON.



HODDER M. WESTROPP, Esq. exhibited, by the hands of A. W. Franks, Esq. F.S.A. an interesting collection of thirteen penannular fibulæ, which may be thus described:—

1. Bronze Roman fibula,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, with groups of ornaments stamped on the surface in a pattern, by a small circular punch. Found near Perugia.

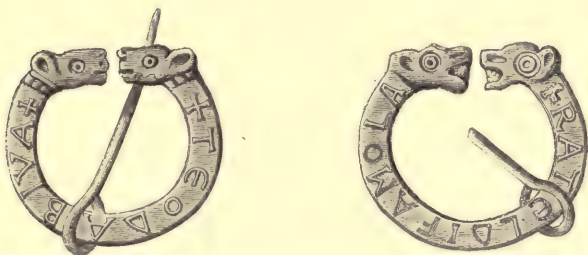
2. Ditto,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, with a scale-like pattern produced by a semicircular punch, running in a double line round the upper surface. The ends of the ring are widened, and suggest the idea of serpents' heads.

3. Ditto,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, plain, the ends flattened and coiled backwards in a short spiral.

4. Ditto,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, transversely striated, ends as in the last example. These three are stated to have been found at Rome and Naples.

5. Silver, flat surface,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, terminating in dogs' heads, and bearing the following inscription incised, and filled up with a substance resembling niello:—

+ ΤΕΟΔΑ ΒΙΒΑ +



found at Grotta Minarda, not far from Naples, near the site of the ancient Eclanvm, or Æculanum. See Smith's Dict. Geogr. s. v.

6. Silver, flat surface,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, also terminating in heads of an animal, bearing the following inscription:—

+ RATEI ΔΙ FAMOLA.

Mr. Westropp stated that in the *Bulletino Archæologico Napolitano* there is a notice of a similar fibula in bronze, found at Benevento, bearing the following inscription—

XFVLV BIBA,

which, according to the writer, reads, "Christo Fulvius vivat." These fibulæ are probably of the seventh century, and the names on them would appear to be Gothic.

7. Bronze gilt fibula, terminating in figures of lions, flat surface,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, with an inscription, which has been read :—



ANSI NVI VEVAMI,

*id est* “anzi noi viviamo.” This brooch was found at Naples.

8. Bronze fibula, circular,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, ends re-curved.

9. Ditto,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter.

10. Ditto,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter. These three are stated to be Irish; Nos. 9 and 10 to have been found near Mullingar, co. Meath.

11, 12, 13. Three fibulæ from Morocco, Tunis, and Cairo.

The Rev. J. C. ATKINSON, Local Secretary for Yorkshire, communicated the following account of discoveries recently made in the Parish Church of Kildale in that county:—

“The restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of Kildale Church, Cleveland, has been agitated for two or three years past, and, on the maturing of the plans, proceedings were commenced a few weeks since, by taking down the nave and the chief part of the chancel, leaving only the tower undisturbed. In the process of clearing away the old floor and the matters subjacent, several ancient tombstones and other carved stonework were brought to light. Two tombstones, partly concealed by a large pew, existed in the flooring of the old chancel, and by the carved swords traceable on them had served to excite the curiosity of the antiquary. Besides these, three other broad tomb-flags have been disclosed, as also two or more of less dimensions and a different shape. All of the larger ones have a sepulchral cross upon them; two of the most ancient in relief, and the rest with the symbol delineated by means of incised lines. One of the stones discovered is unhappily broken along the shaft of the cross, which is floriated, and the carving is so sharp, and the form so beautiful, that much regret must needs be felt at its imperfect condition. Nor is the regret lessened by the fact that all the legend is gone, except five letters forming the syllables or words ME : AVT. The letters are as well defined, and indeed as sharp, as the day they were left new by the graver’s tool. At least two of the larger stones have the Percy shield rudely incised; two, a sword (one in relief); two, a symbol at the upper corners, namely a rude sixfoil within a circumscribed circle; one, a figure in relief, which may be a horn suspended by a

baldric ; and one of the lesser, besides a pair of shears near the middle, has a well carved circular figure with eight "foils" nearer the head. There can be little doubt that many of these covered members of the Percy family, who became possessed of the Kildale manor early in the thirteenth century, if not before.

"But, interesting as all these memorials are, the interest attaching to them is less than that investing other articles found at a level a few inches deeper than the tombstones. Just within the line of the north wall of the nave a series of interments, laid east and west, and with the head of one skeleton near the feet of the next, were met with to the number of seven or eight, and with them a number of weapons of iron, and with one several articles of bronze. Among the former were three swords, an axe, three or four daggers, a longer iron weapon or implement (but in such a state of corrosion that it is difficult to say what it has been), a small knife in a bone handle (not unlike a small fruit-knife in form), portions apparently of spurs, a curious concave object with a strong rivet through it, spikes or nails, &c. Among the latter, which were all deposited with the same body, and in company with the largest (or, at least, most perfect) sword and a dagger, the hilt of which still shows the presence of fine silver wire bound round it, are a pair of tweezers ; a curious object consisting of a pair of legs, each about two inches long and terminating in a moveable ring roughly set in a cross-bar about half the length of the legs, and which may have served as a means of suspension for some object or objects unknown ; and the remains of two small hemispherical bowls of thin metal, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, each perforated with four small holes near the rim, and which probably belonged to a balance or pair of scales. A plug of lead also was met with, which, from the green metallic matter about it, seemed to have come from a bronze or bronze-lined socket ; a shield-shaped and decorated plate of bronze, which might have belonged to the sheath of a sword or dagger ; and a small wooden frame with a moveable panel, inclosing a small plate of lead as thick as a half-crown and about an inch long by something less in breadth, possibly a relic or charm. That these objects belong to a much earlier period than the gravestones, is almost self-evident from the presence of the bronze articles. It may be to some extent a matter of question to what particular period they belong. The writer has no hesitation in stating his opinion, from the characteristic form of the axe and the dimensions and fashion of the swords, that they belong to the period of the Danish occupation of Cleveland. The dispossessed owners of Kildale named in Domesday were Orme and Ligulf, and there can be no doubt as to the fact that they were heirs or successors of others whose nationality was as distinctly declared by their names as in the case not only of those



two, but of twenty-one more out of the twenty-seven owners of property in Cleveland specified in the Domesday record. It is something more than a mere surmise that some of the earlier of these Danish settlers, perhaps not quite the earliest, would be buried within the precincts of what was or was to become a Christian edifice, and not without the accustomed weapons, &c. of their heathen fore-elders. Anyway, the Kildale axe seems to be a marked instance of the peculiar Danish form, and the size of the sword, still thirty-three inches in the blade, although wanting a part, cannot fail to remind one of Wörsaae's contrast of the mighty *Nordiske Sværd* with the lighter and shorter *Angelsaxiske Sværd*. (Minder om de Danske og Nordmændene i England, p. 72. Compare also the passage on the same subject at p. 405, and the illustrations in both places.) To the writer, to whom the whole question of the Danish occupation of this district has been a familiar subject of thought and investigation for several years, the wonder simply is that no similar Danish find has ever hitherto been recorded.

"It is a matter of no little regret that, the skeletons being all in, on the whole, remarkably good preservation, and the relative position of the bones and the objects in company accurately definable, no written notes of any kind should have been taken. The skulls and facial bones were so perfect as to strike the beholders with this or that feature of noteworthiness, and the opportunity of taking accurate measurements would have been of extreme value to the archæologist, and in all probability much light would have been thrown by such measurements upon the nationality of the persons buried; but with a zeal which the antiquary can hardly commend with more than half his heart, the bones were promptly put into one common grave in another part of the church floor. The swords, it may be added, lay with their blades obliquely across the bones of the leg, the hilt at the right hip. The axe lay on the instep of its departed owner, and so that the helve must have reached up to or towards his right hand. Of the relative position of the daggers—which are distinctly two-edged and pointed, and not the Anglo-Saxon *seax*—no particular information could be obtained. However, it was distinctly affirmed that in each case a sword and a dagger were found in company.

"It may be added that on a second visit I ascertained that on one of the large flat slabs which has been brought to light there were incised four neat small and plain crosses, one near each corner. I could not be sure about a central one, as the stone presented appearances in that part which might have been due to a loss of part of its surface."

HENRY JOHNSON, Esq. M.D. Local Secretary for Shropshire,

communicated the following account of the results of fresh excavations undertaken at Wroxeter in 1867 :—

“Excavations have been again going on at Wroxeter; and, as Local Secretary for Shropshire, I feel it my duty to give the Society of Antiquaries some account of what has been done. Mr. T. Wright having expressed a desire to make a more particular examination of the north-west angle of the ground now rented by the Excavation Committee, Joseph Mayer, Esq. of Liverpool very liberally gave £50 to him for the purpose.

“Operations were therefore commenced at the end of July, and continued till the beginning of November.

“Four labourers were employed in digging, and an able artist, Mr. Hillary Davies, was appointed to take care of everything found, to direct the workmen, and to make drawings and plans of whatever was discovered.

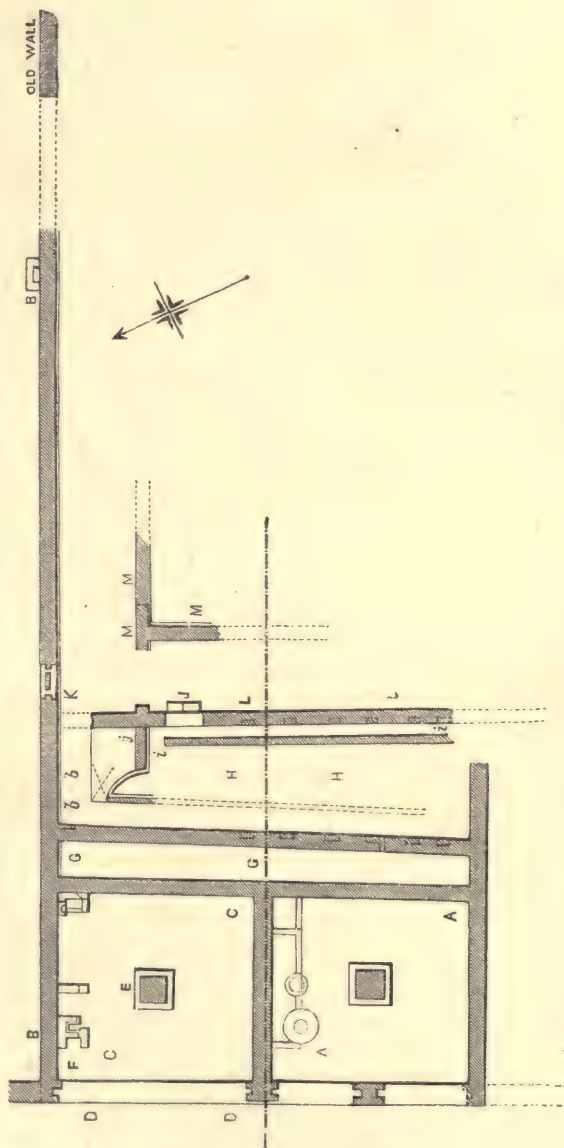
“I am indebted to Mr. Davies for the accompanying plan of the ground, and of the Roman works formerly and more recently brought to light.

“Mr. Wright was anxious to know the nature of the buildings between what we have always called the enameller’s workshop (A A), and the oblong square building supposed to have been a basilica, of which (B B) is the boundary wall. Between these two, therefore, the excavations were made.

“Here was found, in the first place, a large building about 40 feet square (C C) exactly like (A A) the enameller’s shop. Like the latter it also faced the old Watling Street Road (D D), and was entered by large folding (or sliding) doors, for the reception of which the stone sockets still remain. In the centre of this apartment there is a small platform of masonry, about 5 feet square (E), with a step going up to it all round. In one corner there is a low and imperfect flight of steps, and near to it (at F) an irregular block of building which has certainly been a furnace. Many fragments of vitrified earthy and metallic substances or slag, and bits of charcoal and coal were found strewn about. There was found also the bowl end of an iron ladle, such as plumbers’ men use for melting lead. The present floor of this chamber consists of a pure red sand. Above the present floor of sand there was formerly another of concrete, about 8 inches thick, which has been removed. In this were found several large bronze coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and his wife Sabina, with fragments of pottery, &c.

“There is, I think, no doubt that this has been the workshop of an artificer in metals. Although the walls are not correctly *square*, they are beautifully built, and look as perfect as when the builders first left them.

“Immediately adjoining the shop just mentioned, there is a close chamber marked (G G) in the plan. This has been sup-



PLAN OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.



posed to have been a passage. But as there is no ingress into it, or egress from it, that opinion cannot be maintained. It is 71 feet long and five feet broad at one end, and six at the other. It is, like all the other Roman works, very substantially built. It was cleared out to a considerable depth, without finding any bottom or floor.

“About 15 feet from the narrowest end, and 2 feet 6 inches below the level of the adjoining chamber, there is a singular opening in the wall, 10 inches high, 6 inches wide. The contents of this chamber or pit were very peculiar, and unlike common soil. On analysis they yielded distinct traces of ammonia, and a considerable quantity of alkaline phosphates. Traces of ammonia and phosphates might be expected in garden soil or in that of the surface of a well-manured field. But I think the abundant presence of these matters in earth taken from a depth of several feet, is almost a proof of the truth of my conjecture, that this was a cesspool. And it is another confirmation of this conclusion that it would receive the overflowings of the adjacent latrina, by the opening which I have described. In this pit, or cesspool, if I may so designate it, many curious things were picked up. Among these was a bronze head of a lion, very well made, which had probably been the hilt of a sword or dagger; and the beautiful red cornelian signet-ring, with engraved device in intaglio, of which I inclose an impression in wax.\* The gem, I am sorry to say, was abstracted from the Museum by a visitor before it had been deposited in the proper case. I may be wrong in calling it a signet-ring, for as it was without setting it is impossible to say for what purpose it was used. It was engraved on one side and smoothly polished on the other. I leave to others the explanation of the very singular device.

“If the foregoing was a *Cloaca*, or cesspool, the structure which I am next to describe must certainly have been a *Latrina*. The part of the plan below the interrupted black line was discovered and described at the time of our former excavations. What has recently been done has tended greatly to confirm what was then stated, as to the probable nature and use of this building. It is an oblong square chamber (H H) of some 71 feet in length by 20 in breadth. In the middle there still remains at (H) a patch of brick pavement of the herring-bone pattern.

“On the one side of this paved floor, and at a lower level, there is a very well-formed and deep narrow drain (*i i*), part of which was discovered and laid open in our former excavations. After it was made, there appears to have been some alteration or repair

\* The device in question represented two parrots standing on blocks or perches, with their heads approaching each other over a vase placed in the centre of the design.

necessary, and a cross-wall has been built right across it (*j*), and it is not easy to discover how or where it empties itself. But, to our great surprise, we found, on digging down towards the foundation of the wall of the basilica at (*b b*), at about a depth of 9 feet, that instead of a solid wall we got into a regular drain or sewer, so large that one might creep up it for some distance each way. There is no doubt that the drain (*i i*) just mentioned, and one which was discovered and still remains open near the public baths, have both terminated in this grand trunk.

“On the other side of the herring-bone pavement, deep in the ground, we traced a small wall running near the outer wall of this apartment. There is no doubt, therefore, that there was a drain on this side as on the other; and I have already stated there is a free passage from this drain into the great cess-pool (*b b*).

“Before making the recent excavations no doorway to the latrina (*H H*) was known, but now a good wide one, with two well-made steps, much worn, has been uncovered (*J J*). By this doorway the apartment in question communicates easily with the basilica at (*K*) and with the bath buildings by the corridor (*L L*). The external surface of the wall facing the corridor has still some traces of having been covered with stucco and coloured in panels. Other walls besides those which I have alluded to have been laid open, especially about (*M M*), but nothing definite has been made out.

“I am told that, in the course of our three months' labours in excavating, an extent of 500 feet of wall has been discovered and brought to light, and some times at a great depth.

“As is usual in opening old Roman sites, a large number of reliques has been found in glass, metal, and pottery. I will only mention what are new to us here:—

“1. A single bone of a large bird, having the two extremities cut off very neatly, and evidently by design, about ten inches long, and with thirteen small notches along one angle. The bone was at first taken for a fibula of the human subject. But there is no doubt that it is the wing-bone of a swan. The ‘notches’ above alluded to have very much the appearance of Ogham characters.

“2. There is a roundel of peculiar make. It is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, has a hole in the centre, and the level surface is neatly *scored* or cut in a pattern. It is made of bone.

“3. Several finger-rings have been found. One is peculiar as being made of amber, and of small size, too small for the least finger of a warrior.

“4. An article has been brought to me, supposed to be an iron stylus. We have several iron styles in the Museum from Wroxeter, but they are round, whereas this is square, and as it is

smaller than what are commonly found, it may have been intended for some other purpose."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 16th, 1868.

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal University of Christiania:—

1. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers Bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1866. 8vo. Christiania, 1867.
2. Norske Bygninger fra Fortiden (Norwegian Buildings from Former Times). Syvende Hefte. Pl. V.—VIII. Folio. Christiania, 1867.
3. Universitets Aarsberetning for Aaret 1866. 8vo. Christiania, 1867.
4. Index Scholarum. Januar 1867. August 1867. Two vols. 4to. Christiania, 1867.
5. Morkinskinna. Udgiven af C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1867.
6. Skilling-Magazin til udbredelse af almennyttige Kundstaber. No. 46. Folio. Christiania, 1867.

From W. Smith, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. The Hand-book to Battle Abbey. 4th Edition. 12mo. Battle.
2. A Description of Bradgate Park. 8vo. Leicester.
3. An Epitome of Brighton. By R. Sickelmore. 12mo. Brighton, 1815.
4. The Stranger's Guide through Caernarvonshire and part of Anglesey. 8vo. Bangor, 1851.
5. Description of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 8vo. London.
6. Greenwich: its History, Antiquities, &c. By H. S. Richardson. 12mo. London, 1834.
7. Description of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Way. 3rd Edition. By J. S. Walker. 8vo. Liverpool, 1831.
8. The Art of Living in London. By William Green. 8vo. London. [1813].
9. London and its Environs: or, The General Ambulator. 12th Edition. 12mo. London, 1820.
10. Historical Sketch of Saint Paul's Cathedral. [By James Sykes.] [4th Edition.] 8vo. London, 1840.
11. Picturesque Tour of the River Thames. By J. F. Murray. 8vo. London, 1849.
12. Regulations for the security of the British Museum. 8vo. [London.] 1855.
13. Oxford University and City Guide. New Edition. 12mo. Oxford, 1827.
14. Plymouth and Devonport Guide. By H. E. Carrington. 4th Edition. 8vo. Devonport.
15. Steam-boat Companion from Queenhithe to Richmond. 12mo. London, 1824.



16. *Richmond and its Vicinity.* By John Evans, LL.D. 12mo. Richmond [1824.]
  17. *The Original Preface to the History of Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury.* By Henry Hatcher. 8vo. London, 1843.
  18. *The Tour of the Isle of Wight.* By George Brannon. [17th Edition.] 8vo. Wooton. I. W. [1849.]
  19. *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.* [By Joseph Addison.] 12mo. London, 1746.
  20. *The Builder's Bench-mate.* By Batty Langley. 8vo. London, 1747.
  21. *Description of the Illustrations to G. P. Harding's MS. History of the Princes of Wales.* [By G. P. Harding.] 8vo. London, 1828.
  22. *Catalogue of the Prints after Martin Heemskerck.* By Thomas Kerrich. 8vo. Cambridge, 1829.
  23. *Specimens of the Types used in Moyes's Printing Office.* 8vo. London, 1831.
  24. *Historical Picture of Pagan and Christian Rome.* 8vo. Rome. [1855.]
  25. *Sermon on the Death of Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.* By the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers. 8vo. London, 1855.
  26. *Description of the Regalia of Scotland.* 8vo. Edinburgh, 1865.
- From the Author:—*On the Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive condition of Man.* By Sir John Lubbock, Bart. F.R.S. 8vo. [London, 1867.]
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions.* New Series. Vol. 7. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867.
- From the Cambrian Archæological Association:—*Archæologia Cambrensis.* Third Series. No. 53. [Vol. 14.] 8vo. London, 1868.
- From the Author, George Strong, Esq. M.D.:—*Handbook to Ross and Archenfield.* 8vo. Ross, 1863.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer S.A.:—*Pedigree of Burton of Tutbury, signed "Will'm Dugdale Norroy King of Armes."* Vellum Roll.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—*Sessional Papers, 1867-68.* No. 4. 4to. London, 1868.

The Rev. W. GREENWELL exhibited two stone Axes, which may be thus described:—

The first and largest is a perforated axe, formed from a pebble of compact quartzite,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches thick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad at the cutting edge, which is semicircular, and 3 inches broad at the butt, which is slightly flattened at the extremity. The two sides curve inwards, so that the axe is only 2 inches broad at the hole, which tapers both ways, from 1 inch at the mouth to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in the middle. It was found, in 1866, in a cist consisting of four slabs set on edge with another slab for a cover, on draining for the new cemetery, at Leghill, near Newcastle. There were in the cist no remains of bones, which, as usual in such cases, had entirely gone to decay.

The second axe is also perforated and is of porphyritic greenstone,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide at the slightly curved edge, which has purposely been ground away until it is about one-quarter of an inch wide. The butt end is slightly convex, about  $1\frac{5}{8}$  by 1 inch; the two faces are convex, and the two sides slightly curved inwards. The hole tapers in-

wardly in both directions, and is about 1 inch in diameter at the mouth.

This implement was found in a grave, under a barrow, near Weaverthorpe, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It was found lying in front of the face of an unburnt body of a man, the edge towards the face, and the wooden handle held in the right hand. The wood was clearly discernible in a dark line of decayed vegetable matter running from the axe to the hand. The body was laid on the left side, the head to the south-east, and was in the contracted position usual in ancient British interments. The grave was 4 feet deep, sunk into the chalk, and extended above 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. Connected with this grave was another, the junction between them being 2 feet wide. It was more than 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and contained the unburnt body of a woman, contracted, the head to the north-east. Two bronze earrings were touching the skull at the place where the ears had been.

W. H. OVERALL, Esq. Librarian to the Corporation of London, exhibited, by permission of the Library Committee of the Corporation, a Greek Monumental Stone, representing a warrior armed with a shield. This object, taken from the Necropolis of Panticapæum, in the Crimea, during the English occupation of Kertch in 1855, had recently been presented to the Museum of the Corporation of London at Guildhall.

Similarly sculptured stones from the same locality have found their way into the British Museum.

Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A. exhibited a Ring-brooch, found near Lough Neagh, Ireland, of which a woodcut is given on the next page, and also two small annular fibulæ. One of them was of gold, and of peculiar construction. It was formed by a flat sheet of metal  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, curved into a ring, measuring nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch across. The ends of this lamina, for nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, were beaten out in a plane perpendicular to that of the surface of the ring. They were kept together by a collar formed of a slight gold wire, and their extremities embraced a little gold tube, in each end of which a small ruby was set, and was secured in its place by a rivet. At the distance of a quadrant from the point where the ends meet, the ring was cut away on either margin to admit of the free play of the pin of the brooch, which was here attached. The surface of the ring bore a series of pounced lines, preceded and divided in the middle by a cross, appearing at first sight to form an inscription in fifteenth-century Gothic. It may be doubted, however, whether anything more than the semblance of an inscription was intended (but see *post* p. 68).

The other fibula was of brass, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch diameter, with



RING-BROOCH FROM LOUGH NEAGH.

*(Actual size.)*



incised lines on the upper face, arranged in a pattern rude and irregular.

Mr. BYLES, of the Boxmoor Station, exhibited, by the hands of John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Hertfordshire:—

1. A small oval niccolo intaglio, doubtless the gem of a Roman seal-ring, found near Fenny Stratford on the presumed site of the ancient Magiovinum. The device is a helmeted head of Minerva in profile to the left. It will be remembered that on February 6th, 1862, Mr. Byles exhibited a small camelian intaglio found at the same place. (See Proceedings, 2 S. ii. 60).

2. A singular object, formed partly of iron and partly of bronze. It consisted of an iron bar about 2 inches long, slightly tapering, but about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch square. The larger end of which was attached to a knob of bronze nearly spherical next the iron, but expanding again at the end to a disc, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Through the spherical part was a transverse hole about  $\frac{2}{10}$  inch in diameter. That part was also ornamented with three small projecting knobs arranged in a triangle, and inclosed by two curved and one straight line. The edge of the disc was rounded with a small projecting bead on either side, but one portion of the edge was flattened in a direction nearly, but not quite, parallel to the hole through the knob. The end of the disc was ornamented with three projecting figures of peculiar form. The other end of the iron was inserted into another bronze finial, in shape much like a horse's foot and fetlock joint. This part was much oxidised, but appeared to have been ornamented in a nearly similar manner to the hemispherical end. From the character of the ornamentation the object would appear to belong to the class of antiquities to which Mr. A. W. Franks has given the appellation of Late Celtic, but it is difficult to assign it a use. Many of the objects of this class appear to have formed portions of horse trappings or chariot furniture, and this may possibly have been intended for some such purpose. It was found at Wiggington Common, near Tring, where also was found the bronze knife exhibited by Mr. Byles, January 13th, 1859. (See Proceedings, 1 S. 254).

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on the so-called Chair of St. Peter, preserved at Rome, which will accompany the engravings of that interesting relic, shortly to appear in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, January 23rd, 1868.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From John Evans, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.:—Three sheets of Illustrations of Scotch Seals, viz.:—

1. Great Seals of Alexander I. and David I. Drawing.
2. Great Seal of Alexander II. Drawing.
3. Great Seal of Robert I. Engraving.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 16. No. 97. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Anthropological Society of London:—The Anthropological Review. No. 20. January. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the British Archæological Association:—Their Journal. December 31. 8vo. London, 1867.

From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Britannia, Chorographica descriptio, authore Guilielmo Camdeno. 8vo. London, 1586. [1st ed.]
2. The same. Square 8vo. London, 1594. [4th ed. MS. marginalia.]
3. Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. By W. Maziere Brady, D.D. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1864.
4. Historical Account of Hever Castle, Kent. By a Clergyman. 12mo. Tunbridge Wells.
5. Richmondshire, a concise Guide. By W. Hylton Longstaffe. 8vo. London, 1852.
6. Two Lectures on Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks. By the Rev. Lewin G. Maine. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1866.
7. Onwhyn's Welsh Tourist, or Guide to Wales and the Wye. 12mo. London, 1853.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna. (Philosophisch-Historische Classe):—

1. Sitzungsberichte. 55 Band, Heft 3, 4. 56 Band, Heft 1, 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1867.
2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichtsquellen. 38 Band, 1 Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1867.
3. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Band xxvii., Abtheilung II. 8vo. Vienna, 1867.

From H. Eceyrd Smith, Esq. —Roman Mosaic Pavement, found at Aldbro', the Roman Isurium Brigantum. Chromolithograph. Liverpool, 1867. With description. Two leaves. 4to.

From John S. Burn, Esq.:—A Plea for Parish Registers. 4to.

J. E. LEE, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Monmouthshire, communicated an account (accompanied by drawings) of recent additions to the Roman Museum at Caerleon, in the form of a letter to the Director, from which the following is an extract:—

“ Though I have not much to communicate respecting recent discoveries at this place (the ancient Isca Silurum), yet I trust

the Society will pardon my occupying their attention for a very few moments in bringing before their notice one or two objects of Roman work, discovered or re-discovered a short time since, but of which no regular account has been published, except in the local papers.

“ The first of these objects is a slab of flagstone, which unfortunately is very imperfect, and is broken into several pieces ; sufficient, however, remains to be of considerable interest. It represents a combat between a dog and a lioness or tiger, carved in low relief. The dog’s figure is complete, and has been worked out, though roughly, with considerable spirit. He wears a chain collar, and is in the act of springing on his antagonist, of which unfortunately the only part remaining is the head ; the jaws show a formidable row of teeth. On the side of the slab which is most perfect, there is the rude representation of a tree—possibly of an olive tree. The fragments which have formed the top of the slab evidently bear the carving of the top of this tree, but the intermediate part is lost.

“ This stone was found by the police sergeant of the place, Mr. Povill, when making a drain in his garden about four or five feet deep. It appeared to form part of a stone pavement ; but, as the opening was small, nothing further could be ascertained respecting it, and, though every exertion was used to find some further portion of the stone, all these efforts were ineffectual. It may, however, be supposed that, as this carved stone was found applied to the common purpose of a stone pavement or flagged way, the sculpture upon it must have been executed some time previously, so as to have sunk into neglect ; otherwise a stone with so much work upon it would not have been degraded into forming a flagged footway.

“ I feel compelled in honesty to say that I have heard, indirectly, that a friend of mine, a well-known antiquary, judging merely from report, feels disposed to consider this sculptured stone as of later date. But it appears to me so thoroughly Roman in all its characteristic features, that there can be no doubt as to the point ; and I do not believe that my friend, if he were to see the stone, would adhere to his opinion. If it be not Roman, we are then carried down through many centuries to mediæval times, and I think it may be confidently asked who ever in *those ages* saw so spirited a sculpture of a dog, however rough the execution may be ? Besides this, the general character of the moulding round the stone is decidedly Roman ; and, if we allow anything to the locality where it was found (though I know that this is dangerous ground to build upon), it is worth mentioning that Sergeant Povill’s garden is nearly in the centre of the ancient town of Isca Silurum, and that it is precisely at the depth of four or five feet that most of the Roman remains in the place have



been met with, and that, as far as I know, no remains of later date have ever been found at such a depth.

“ The second find, also of a stone, which I have to bring before the notice of the Society, may be called a *re-discovery*, and, as such, the remarks respecting it will be as brief as possible ; still, it is interesting on several accounts.

“ In the appendix to Coxe’s History of Monmouthshire, published at the beginning of this century, p. 433, an inscribed slab was mentioned, of which the following copy was given :—

DEDICATV  
VRF  
OG ES  
VE NIO.  
MAXIMOIE  
FVRPAN<sup>o</sup>  
COS

and a note was appended : ‘ The only inference we can draw from this dilapidated inscription is, that it was probably dedicated in the consulate of Maximus and Urinatus Urbanus, in the last year of Alexander Severus. See *Fasti Consulares* in Dufresnoy’s Chronological Tables, vol. i. p. 219.’

“ Since then Dr. M’Caul of Toronto, in his Notes on the Roman Inscriptions in Britain, has given a copy of this inscription from Coxe, and makes the following remarks : ‘ It is evident that this inscription records a dedication or inauguration, probably of a building. In the second and third lines the day seems to have been mentioned, for it is not improbable that the third should be read OCTOBRES. The fourth probably contained the names of the dedicator, and the remaining ones stated the year ; for there can, I think, be little doubt that the fifth and sixth are the misreadings of MAXIMO II. ET VRBANO, who were consuls in A.D. 234.’

“ As before-mentioned, Coxe’s account of this inscription was published many years ago, and, as it is so unusual in Britain to find an exact date upon any monument, every exertion was made to find this stone when the attention of archæologists was called to the antiquities of Caerleon more than twenty years ago, shortly after which time a museum was established wherein to preserve them. To the vexation, however, of every one who was interested in these pursuits, all trace of this inscription was gone—it seemed irrecoverably lost. This vexation was increased rather than diminished by the acute remarks of Dr. M’Caul within the last few years, and we little expected that we should so soon have the inscription itself before us to refer to.

“ But so it is. Our vicar, the Rev. H. P. Edwards, has lately been building a new vicarage, and purchased a cottage lying near, in order to throw it into one of his outbuildings. While

this cottage was being pulled down for this purpose, I heard, and the Society may conceive my delight, that a large slab had been found in the wall, with letters upon it which, on examination, proved to be our long-lost inscription.

“ Though it is in most wretched condition—so much so that to the inexperienced eye it appears perfectly illegible—yet a close examination reveals at once the correctness of the reading given above. I have sent two paper impressions for the Society to see, though I fear the letters will not be distinctly made out. Any antiquary, however, who visits Caerleon may soon satisfy himself on the point, as, by the kindness of the vicar, the stone is now placed in our small museum.

“ In the walls of the same cottage the fragments of two other inscriptions were found, both of which are mentioned by Coxe and Dr. M'Caul as having the consuls' names upon them ; but, unfortunately, the stones have been cut to suit the purpose of some barbarous mason nearly seventy years ago, and only three or four letters remain, so that nearly all their interest has vanished.

“ The only other object which may be worth notice was found when excavating for the labyrinth pavement at Caerleon, which was described by one of our Vice-Presidents, Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., in a small publication by our local antiquarian Association, a copy of which I believe he has placed in the Society's library. By some mischance, this object, a sculptured figure, was not mentioned—probably because it had no immediate connection with the pavement. It may not be amiss, however, to exhibit a rough sketch of this ‘torso,’ as it may be called. Though the sculpture is rude, there is considerable spirit in it. It evidently represents some one standing, or possibly running, with a palm-branch in the right hand.”

GEORGE ROLLESTONE, Esq. M.D. Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, communicated an account of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon discoveries in excavations at Frilford in Berkshire, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, January 30th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—The History of Cilgerran ; including the Topography of the Parish ; with copies of Charters, and other MSS. By John Roland Phillips. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. November. Vol. 11. No. 46. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author :—History of the Forest of Rossendale. By Thomas Newbigging. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Librarian of the Bodleian Library :—Donations to the Bodleian Library during the year ending November 8, 1867. 8vo. Oxford.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 5. 4to. London, 1868.

Notice was given that the President had appointed the following gentlemen to be Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1867 :—

John Winter Jones, Esq. V.P.

Benjamin Ferrey, Esq.

Colonel A. H. Lane Fox.

A. W. Franks, Esq.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following note on the Fibulæ exhibited by Colonel Lane Fox, on January 16th (*ante*, page 61), and on a bronze object exhibited by himself on the 11th April, 1867 :—

“ Having repeatedly inspected the gold fibula exhibited at the last meeting of this Society, and distinguishable from others by two small pink rubies, I am led to think that the strokes, which for the most part resemble each other, are reducible into the following words, in characters partly Irish script and partly Roman capitals :—

+ Munur willelMii + τ Mariae

*Munus Willelmii (et?) Mariae.* “The gift of William and Mary.” But, if I be wrong in taking the simple stroke before *Mariae* for *τ* or *&* (*and per se and*), and if I may be at liberty to disregard it, as an accidental stroke (as perhaps is the last stroke of *Willelmi*), then the inscription must be read, *Munus Willelmii Mariae*, the latter word construed as in the dative case, “The gift of William to Mary.”



“ The form of this fibula seems designed to imitate that of a serpent. The pink rubies take the place of *eyes*, and they are secured in a little gold tube. The gold wire which surrounds the neck, behind the eyes, may represent the folds of the serpent's tail, the extremity of which is drawn by the graver on the flat of the ring, after the two last letters of the inscription. These two letters are in capitals, a fashion not uncommon in Irish MSS. at the conclusion of a sentence where the last line does not fill up all the space. I ought to have said that the strokes owe some of their obscurity to their formation, not by lines of the graver, but by successive dots, either punched or drilled very slightly into the metal.

“ I have the other fibula, the marks on which resemble Ogham characters, under consideration, and, if I can make out the meaning, will give a future notice on that subject.”

“ The bronze instrument which was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on 11th April last, and then supposed to be a ‘ Pin ’ of some kind (see Proceedings 2 S. iii. 469), is now thought to be a *skewer*, having its head flattened and one side ornamented with a moulding, after the fashion of some silver skewers of modern times. If such were its use, it may owe its fine state of preservation to a coating of *grease*, with which it may have been covered at the time when it was lost on Salisbury Plain many years ago, perhaps at a feast, or in a temporary encampment.

“ Having assented (with the consent of the gentleman from whom I received it) to the request of our late Director Mr. Franks, that it should be placed in the British Museum, I think fit to recall the attention of the Society to this object, in hope that some of our Fellows may inform us with certainty, whether such an unctuous coating as I have suggested be sufficient to account for the wonderful degree of polish, sharpness, freshness, and elasticity which this pin or skewer presents, after it has lain for ages under the turf. It was found in the N.E. part of Salisbury Plain, within the parish of Rushall, Wilts.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited and presented a sealing-wax impression of a seal recently found at Lincoln among rubbish which was being carted away from the lower part of the city.

The seal in question is of the ecclesiastical private class, dating early in the 14th century. It is circular, about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The subject is a tonsured individual (the clerk who owned the seal), kneeling in adoration before the Blessed Virgin, who is crowned and holds the Divine Infant in her arms. Legend, in Lombardic character—

\* AVE MARIA GRACIA PL’.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A. exhibited another of the curious graduated Daggers of which two specimens were exhibited before the Society on March 14th, 1867. (See Proceedings 2 S. iii. 453.) The dagger shown by Captain Tupper on the present occasion is figured in the margin on a scale half the actual size. The blade is triangular.

The Rev. G. F. TOWNSEND communicated a memoir on a visitation of the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 6th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq.  
Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Editor, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. F.R.S. &c.:—*The Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*. By Sven Nilsson. 8vo. London, 1868.

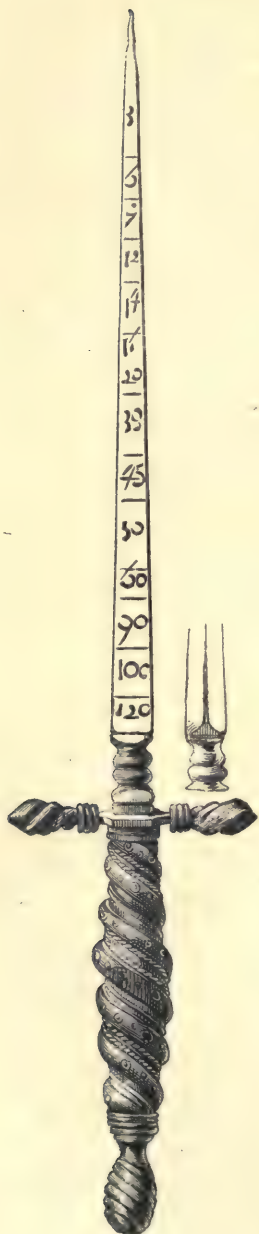
From C. Knight Watson, Esq. F.S.A. Sec. S.A.:—*Pfahlbauten in Meklenburg*, von Dr. G. C. Friedrich Lisch. *Zweiter Bericht*. 8vo. Schwerin, 1867.

From Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., by direction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for War:—

1. *Fac-similes of National Manuscripts from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne*. Parts 1-3. Three Vols. Folio. Southampton, 1865.

2. *Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of Scotland*. Part 1. Large Folio. Southampton, 1867.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society:—



1. Original Papers. Vol. 7, Part 2; and Visitation of Norfolk; 4th Portion. 8vo. Norwich, 1867.

2. Illustrations of the Rood-screen at Randworth. Drawn and lithographed by C. J. W. Winter. Folio. Norwich, 1867.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. 3. No. 84. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Society of Industry of Mayenne:—Bulletin. Tomes 1-3. 8vo. Laval, 1853—67.

From George Chapman, Esq. F.S.A.:—The London Almanacks of the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1767. London, printed for and sold by the Company of Stationers. Broad-sides.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 13th, and a list was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

F. W. BURTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited by permission of Mark Anthony, Esq. two objects from Estella, in Navarre.

One was the head of a pastoral staff, of Limoges enamelled work, of the thirteenth century. The volute, ornamented with bold foliage partly in relief, terminates by a finial suggestive of a serpent's head. The crucifix, between two female figures, fills up the circle, the figures being entirely detached and similar on each side.

The other object was a pocket sundial of curious construction, made in brass, and dating from the sixteenth century. It was probably of German workmanship.

Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the Hill-forts of Sussex, including an account of excavations at Cissbury, in that county. The paper will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 13th, 1868.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.

From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. *Ælius Donatus. Ars Grammaticæ.* 4to. [Black Letter.]

2. *Adolphus Mekerchus. De Pronunciatione linguæ Græcæ Commentarius.* 8vo. Bruges, 1565.

3. *A Short Introduction to the Grammar of the Latin Tongue.* Small 8vo. London, 1712.



4. *Statera veritatem transgressa subversa.* 4to.
5. *Liturgia : seu Liber rituum et ceremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicana receptus.* 8vo. London, 1727.
6. *Gritos del Purgatorio, y medios para acallarlos.* Por el Doctor Joseph Boneta. 8vo. Barcelona, 1761.
7. *A History of England, in which it is intended to consider Men and Events on Christian Principles.* By a Clergyman of the Church of England. 7 Vols. 8vo. London, 1828-39.
8. *The Oppressed Man's Oppressions declared.* By John Lilburn. 4to. [London, 1646.]
9. *Articuli Pacis inter Carolum II. Mag. Brit. Reg., et Ordines Generales Fœderatarum Belgii Provinciarum conclusæ.* 4to. The Hague, 1667.
10. *Defence of the Queen. A Full Report of Mr. Brougham's Speech.* 8vo. London [1820.]
11. *Disagreement between Mr. Brougham and the Attorney-General. Cross-examination of Giuseppe Saqui.* 8vo. [London, 1820.]
12. *A Week at Harrogate. A Poem.* 2nd Edition. 12mo. Knaresborough, 1814.
13. *Hollins's Hand-Book for Harrogate.* 8vo. Harrogate, [1851.]
14. *Historical Account of the Antiquities in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Lincoln.* 8vo. Lincoln, [1771.]
15. *A Guide to Scarborough and its Environs.* 7th Edition. 12mo. Scarborough, 1832.
16. *A Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery.* By J. Greenwood. 8vo. Hull, 1835.
17. *Itinerario Italiano.* 12th Edition. 8vo. Milan, 1820.
18. *Notice des Tableaux dans les galeries du Louvre.* 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Ecoles d'Italie et d'Espagne. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1852.
19. *Bibliotheca Parisina.* [Sale Catalogue of the Library of M. P \* \* \*.] 8vo. London and Paris, 1790.
20. *Description of the Figures in the Chart of Ancient Armour.* 12mo. London, 1847.

From the Author :—*Ancient Irish Pavement Tiles.* By Thomas Oldham. 4to. Dublin.

From the Editor, Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A. :—*Howleglas.* 4to. London : privately printed, 1867.

Charles John Thomas Moore, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The ballot commenced at a quarter to nine, and ended at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

Ellis Owen, Esq.

John Sykes, Esq. M.D.

George Plucknett, Esq.

William Richard Crabbe, Esq.

The Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A.

Thomas Layton, Junr. Esq.

Dudley George Cary Elwes, Esq.

The Rev. John James Carne, M.A.

The Rev. William Greenwell, M.A.

George Gilbert Scott, Junr. Esq.

The ballot was also taken for the following gentlemen as Honorary Fellows, who were declared duly elected:—

M. Edouart Desor.

Dr. Theodor Mommsen.

Thursday, February 20th, 1868.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.

From Felix Slade, Esq. F.S.A.:—Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History, Sacred and Profane, on the Ruins of Babylon. By the Rev. Thomas Maurice. 4to. London, 1816.

From the Author, M. Henri de Longpérier:—

1. Note sur les Rouelles antiques de bronze et sur un usage Finnois. 8vo. [Paris, 1867.]

2. Des Rouelles et des Anneaux Antiques considérés comme Agents de Suspension. 8vo. Paris, 1867.

From the Author:—Fouilles au Puy et Recherches Historiques sur cette ville. Par M. Augnard. 8vo. [Le Puy, 1863.]

From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Archæological Journal. No. 94. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author:—Some Account of the Citizens of London and their Rulers, from 1060 to 1867. By B. B. Orridge, F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1867-68. No. 6. 4to. London, 1868.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. The Iliads of Homer, Prince of Poets. Translated by George Chapman. Edited by the Rev. Richard Hooper. Second Edition. 2 vols. Square 8vo. London, 1865.

2. The Odyssey of Homer. Translated by George Chapman. Edited by the Rev. Richard Hooper. 2 Vols. Square 8vo. London, 1857.

3. Homer's Batrachomyomachia; Hymns and Epigrams. Translated by George Chapman. Edited by the Rev. Richard Hooper. Square 8vo. London, 1858.

4. Publications of the Early English Text Society. Nos. 30—33. 8vo. London, 1867-68.

5. The Book-Worm. Nos. 24 and 25. 8vo. London, 1867-68.

6. Hand-Book to the Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Part II. 8vo. London, 1867. [Completing the work.]

7. Hand-Book of Fictitious Names. By Olphar Hamst, Esq. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. 12. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1868.

From W. Norman, Esq. :—City of Chichester. Instructions to Special Constables. Dated Chichester, December 28th, 1867. Signed R. G. Raper, Mayor. Broadside.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Their Magazine. Nos. 29—31. Vols. 10, 11. 8vo. Devizes, 1867.

The Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A. and Dudley George Cary Elwes, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of John Toller, Esq.: 1. A bronze Purse Mounting of the fifteenth century, found at Benhall, in Suffolk. 2. A peculiarly small bronze Spur, found in the ruins of Orford castle in the same county.

WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a tall Drinking Glass, of the kind known as a "Wiederkomm," bearing in enamelled colours the Imperial eagle supporting shields of the arms of the estates of the Holy Roman empire. German, 17th century. Mr. Tayler also exhibited a small copper Box, apparently of oriental origin, and intended to hold spices. The ground plan recalls the form of a many-celled seed-vessel, each carpel forming a separate box with a central circular *loculus*. The cover of this latter is fashioned to represent the neck and head of a peahen, the covers of the marginal boxes having smaller necks and heads, giving the idea of the maternal bird surrounded by her young.

The reading of the second portion of Dr. Thurnam's paper on British Tumuli (see *ante*, p. 43) was then commenced.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 27th, 1868.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author :—Some Account of the Irish Manuscript deposited by the President De Robien in the Public Library of Rennes. By James Henthorn Todd, D.D. F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1867.



From the Academy of Archæology of Belgium :—*Annales* XXIII. 2<sup>e</sup> Série. Tome III. 4<sup>me</sup> Livraison. 8vo. Antwerp, 1867.

From the Royal College of Physicians of London :—List of the Fellows, Members, Extra-Licentiates, and Licentiates. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Editor, L. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—*The Reliquary*. No. 31. Vol. VIII. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Annual Report of the Council for 1867. 8vo. Shrewsbury.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 7. 4to. London 1868.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. XVI. No. 98. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author, Charles Warne, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. *The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*. Folio. London, 1866.

2. *Observations on the Primeval Archæology of Dorsetshire*. 8vo. 1846.

3. *Coins of Carausius*. [Mr. Warne's Collection.] From *Collectanea Antiqua*. Vol. 6. 8vo. 1864.

4. *Wareham : the Age of its Walls*. 8vo. 1865.

Thomas Layton, junior, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

W. H. HART, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the following illuminated MSS. :—

1. A manuscript Book of Hours of the fifteenth century, with a few initial letters and borders of gold ; also a calendar at the commencement.

2. A manuscript Book of Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, according to the use of Cologne, with illuminated borders illustrating the chief events in the life of our Saviour. Fifteenth century, after the period of Pope Sixtus IV.

3. "Heures de la Vierge Marie. Ensemble quelques devotes orasions et litanies." A manuscript on vellum with illuminated capitals, ornamented with six wood engravings, worked on vellum and illuminated in the style of miniatures ; bound in red morocco, covered with scroll tooling filled with other ornaments. On one side occurs the monogram of two Cs interlaced, on the other two Ms interlaced. Round each of these monograms are four letters S. Attributed to the sixteenth century.

4. A Book of Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, according to the Roman use, with calendar. A manuscript on vellum, of the fourteenth century, with miniatures surrounded by elegant borders. In one border is a merchant's mark, probably that of the person for whom the MS. was executed.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited six objects, chiefly found in the river Seine at Paris, and which had recently come into his possession. Mr. Franks, in a letter to the Secretary, described these objects as follows :—

"1. Lead. A face in low relief of masterly though coarse

execution. It is of a man with staring eyes, an open mouth showing the teeth, and a moustache. The hair is in bold curls, and among it may be seen two snakes, of which the heads rest on the temples, while the tails are knotted below the chin; on the head is a leaf ornament which shows that the whole object is an ornament for the lower part of a vase; or, speaking more correctly, that it is a model in lead of such an ornament for a bronze vase. That it has never served as a handle ornament is shown by the state of the upper part of the leaf.

" Were it not for the moustache and the general appearance of the face, one would be disposed to look upon it as a head of Medusa. An attentive examination shows that it does not possess the characteristic features of a Gorgonian cast of countenance; it appears to me to be rather a representation of a Gaul. It has an additional interest in being probably the pattern or model of a Paris worker in bronze during the Roman dominion in France. Found in the Seine. Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

" 2. Lead. A female figure kneeling or rather sitting on its bent legs. The head is raised. The arms are wanting, if indeed they have ever been attached. The body is draped in a thin dress bound in at the waist. Round the neck is a collar with an ornament in front. From the attitude of this figure it evidently represents a captive, such as those seen on each side of a trophy in Roman works of art. Such a trophy in bronze is in the British Museum. The present example seems, like the last, to have been a model for a Roman bronze-founder, and was also found in the Seine in 1867. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

" 3. Calcedony. A figure of a captive, like the last, but complete. It represents a man with a long beard, a pointed cap, his arms bound behind, and he is sitting on his legs crossed. It probably represents a Parthian. The history of this interesting object is not known. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

" 4. Bronze. Small mask or face, apparently of Medusa. This presents also some peculiarities; the eyes are closed; the hair in small ringlets with snakes twisted about them, of which two heads cross over the brow; in the chin is a small hole by which this medallion seems to have been fixed to some other object. Found in the Seine. Height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

" 5. Bronze. Very rude figure of a bull, of which one of the legs and part of a horn are wanting. The space between the legs is hollowed out as though to fit over some other object. In which respect it resembles a bronze boar in the British Museum engraved in the Proceedings (2nd Ser. iii. 91). As soon as I saw this object I was persuaded of its Gaulish origin. The person in whose hands it was told me at once that it was Gaulish, as it was found in the Seine in a layer which frequently produced Gaulish coins. Length  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, height  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

“ 6. Silver. A spoon of late Roman form with a leaf-shaped bowl and a straight handle tapering off to a point. The handle and bowl are united by a scroll-shaped plate, on one side of which is inlaid in niello the Christian monogram of the cross with the upper arm formed into a P, on the other an ivy leaf. A spoon precisely similar to this is figured in Caylus, Pl. xcii. 5. Found in the Seine. Length 9 inches.”

The concluding portion of the second part of Dr. Thurnam's paper on British Tumuli was then read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, March 5th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From George Chapman, Esq. F.S.A.:—The History of Fairford Church. 22<sup>nd</sup> Edition. 12mo. Cirencester, 1841.

From the Author, M. H. Bloxam, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Merevale Abbey. 8vo. [1864.]
2. On some rare and curious Sepulchral Monuments in Warwickshire, of the 13th and 14th centuries. 8vo. [1864.]
3. On Church Plate. 8vo. [1865.]
4. On some of the Sepulchral Monuments and Effigies in Leicestershire. 8vo. [1866.]
5. On the Monumental Effigies in Croydon Church. 8vo.

George Plucknett, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

Sir HENRY M. VAVASOUR, of Spaldington, co. Lincoln, Bart. exhibited eleven ancient deeds from his muniment room there. The first being a composition between Eustace de Vesci and his free tenants, and William Fitz Piers and his free tenants, as to the enjoyment of certain common woods at Spaldington:—

1. Notum sit omnibus has litteras visuris et auditoris, Quod ita convenit inter Eustatium de Vesci et libere tenentes suos de Spaldington ex una parte et Willelmum filium Petri et libere tenentes suos de eadem villa ex alia parte, super communi bosco (attornato?) hominibus ville qui sunt de feodis suis ad capienda estoveria sua ad edificandum et claudendum, scilicet bosco qui vadit de Painotdiek versus occidentem, extra divisas boscorum . . . . , versus orientem et versus boream: scilicet quod ipsi communi con-



silio suo providerunt, quod si aliquis de feodo Eustatii de Vesci, vel de feodo Willelmi filii Petri, inventus fuerit in communi bosco aliquid capiens sine liberatione duorum forestariorum dominorum prædictorum et participum suorum dabit duos solidos de pena ad parciendum inter dominos et participes utriusque feodi: nichilominus tamen erit in misericordia domini sui. Præterea etiam si aliquis de hominibus War[ini?] de Vesci et Walteri de Manerio inventus fuerit dampnificans in bosco Willelmi filii Petri et tenentium de eo, dabit tantummodo prædicto Willelmo vel tenentibus suis in cujus parte inventus fuerit duos solidos; et tamen erit in misericordia Domini sui. Et similiter si aliquis de hominibus Willelmi filii Petri vel tenentium de eo inventus fuerit in dominicis boscis War[ini?] de Vesci et Walteri de Manerio dampnificans, dabit duos solidos de pena prædictis War[ino?] et Waltero, sicut prædictum est; salvo jure sanctimonialium et fratrum clericorum et laicorum de Ormesbye, quod habere debent in boscis utriusque partis secundum cartas quas habent de Dominis de liberis hominibus utriusque feodi. Et ad hoc firmiter tenendum Eustatius de Vesci et Willelmus filius Petri huic scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt et libere tenentes utriusque feodi fides suas interposuerunt per testimonium sigillorum suorum. His testibus: Ricardo de lahai, Johanne Lepoer, Oliverio de Cu'net, Willelmo filio Ade de Carcone, Olenardo de Salso Marisco, Philippo de Lahai, Willelmo Bataile(?), Ada filio suo, Jake de Manerio, Osberto de Cliff, Willelmo de Birlande, Rogero Hat, Thoma de Hugate, Willelmo Clerico, et multis aliis. *Undated.*

Indenture. Five labels. Fragment only of third seal remaining, in white wax, a lion passant, two roses or flowers behind him.

Eustace de Vesci was slain about 1216, 17 Joh. Warinus de Vesci is stated by Dugdale to have been his brother.

The contents of the rest of these documents are here abstracted, with some brief notes by C. S. Perceval, Esq. Director, which accompanied this exhibition:—

2. Charter of Agnes widow of Sir Adam de Lintone, in pure widowhood, to Peter de La Haye, "et heredibus suis quos de Alina filia mea habuerit," of two bovates of land in Spaldington; namely, the two bovates which William Fitzpiers gave him in free marriage with the said Alina her daughter. And to the same grantees two other bovates of land in the said town of Spaldington, viz. those two bovates which Henry son of Maud sometime held. And one toft with buildings, which the said Henry once held; and the homage and service of James son of Robert of Spaldington. To hold of the grantor in fee and inheritance, with appurtenances, &c. saving foreign service. With warranty. Witnesses: Fulco Basset Provost of Beverley, Richard de Vessy, Thomas chaplain of Houeden, Walter de Grendale, Oliver de Gunneby, Jordan de Menethorp, Roger Hay, Adam Batayll, and many others. *Undated.*

Seal lost.

3. Charter of John Lascels of Esteryke to Henry de Beaumont, Lord of Lyndwode, Sir Henry Vavasour, Knt., Robert Waterton, George Monboucher, Esq., Hugh Cressy of Oulkeoftes, John Normanyville, and Henry de Meslone, of all his estate in the manor of Haltone-on-Humber, formerly of Henry Bayhous, in fee. April 16, 8th Hen. IV.

Seal 1½ inch; circular. Device, a shield bearing a bend, held

up by a female figure with square head-dress. Legend obliterated.

This Sir Henry Vavasour was of Haslewood, co. York, and was father of William, common ancestor of the Vavasours of Haslewood and of Spaldington.

4. Deed whereby Robert Hilyerd knight, son and heir of Katherine one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas de la Haye, esquire, Elezabeth Knyght widow, the third of the daughters and heirs of Thomas and Alice Thwaytes widow, fourth daughter and heir of Thomas, release and quit-claim to John Vavasour junior, serjeant-at-law, and his heirs, all their right in the manor of Spaldyngton and Willytofte, and 20 acres of land in Holme. Habendum to releasees in fee, with warranty. Last day of August, 21 Ed. IV. (1481).

Three labels. Third seal only remains. Oval,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. A garb. On the second label, "Elezabeth Knyght," on the third, "Alicia Thwaites."

John Vavasour, senior, married Isabel one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas de la Haye, lord of Spaldington, who brought that lordship into her husband's family. John, their son, was afterwards a Justice of the Common Bench. See a pedigree of this family in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, edited by J. J. Howard, Esq. i. 193.\*

5. Charter of Feoffment by Christofer Ursewyk clerk, late Archdeacon of Richmond, James Haryngton clerk, rector of the church of Baddesworth, and others, infeoffed to the use of Isabella, widow of William Vavasour, daughter and heir of Robert Ursewyk, esq., to William Bank, of a close of land, &c., in Baddesworth. April 15, 1 H. 7.

Five labels. The only seal remaining perfect is on the 2nd label. It is circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. Device, a leopard's head. Legend, + s' jacobi haryngton prest.

This William Vavasour of Badsworth is not mentioned either in the pedigree above cited or in Burke. He was probably ancestor of Henry Vavasour of Badsworth, named in the next deed but one.

6. Lease by the Prior and Convent of Ormesby in co. Lincoln, to Peter Vavysor, knt. of [place omitted], co. York, of the Manor of Spaldinholme, next Howden, in co. York, April 30, 1534.

A Copy.

7. Lease between Dompnus Robertus, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Germanus of Selby [Yorkshire] and the Convent, lessors, and John Eleson

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\* Mr. Foss (*Judges of England*, v. 78) thought it probable that the judge was a younger son of Vavasour of Haslewood. He gives the following dates with respect to his career. Mentioned first in the Year Books, 1467; made Serjeant, 1477 or '78; Recorder of York 1 Hen. VII.; knighted about 1488; Justice of Common Pleas, 1490; died soon after 1506.

Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* inaccurately states this Isabel to have been only daughter of Thomas, and sole heir of her grandfather Sir Peter de la Haye. This deed shows that she was only coheir.

and William Eleson son of the said John, lessees, of the Manor of Gunby, 15 Febr. 21 H. 7.

According to the pedigree the first wife of John Vavasour of Spaldington, son of Sir Peter (see No. 8), was Katherine daughter of William Elsome or Yesom of Gunby. From this deed it would appear that Eleson is the correct form of the name. She was mother of John Vavasour, Peter his brother and heir (the settlor in the next deed), and of Elizabeth Dolman there named.

8. Indenture dated 20 Feb. 15 Eliz. (1573) between Peter Vavasor of the Middle Temple, London, esquire, of the one part, and Andrew Winesowre, of the same house, esq., Peter Vavasor the younger, of Spaldington, in the county of York, gent., and Christopher Sandwich, of London, yeoman, on the other part; Reciting, that Peter Vavasor, esq., (the settlor) is seised of *inter alia* lands at Kirkbie, co. York, late the inheritance of his then wife Frances, and seised in fee of the Manor of Badsworth, same county, and lands there in the occupation of Peter Vavasor the younger, Thomas Vavasor, doctor of physic, William Vavasor, of Linton, Yorkshire, gent., Andrew Vavasor, of the Middle Temple, esq., Joan Vavasor, widow of Henry Vavasor, late of Badsworth, gent. deceased; and of lands in Marshland, co. York, sometime the inheritance of John Vavasor, late of Spaldington, brother to the settlor, and that the settlor has no heir of his body:—he settles the premises (by covenant to stand seised) upon his sister Elizabeth wife of Thomas Dolman and her children, with remainder to Rauf, Marmaduke, Robart, Thomas, and Richard, brothers of the settlor; with remainder to Peter Vavasor, of the city of York, gent., son of Thomas Vavasor, doctor of physic; remainder (ultimately) to the heirs male of the body of Sir Peter Vavasor, knt., of Spaldington, deceased, grandfather to the settlor. The following persons are mentioned in the deed as taking various interests, viz.: Dorothy wife of Doctor Thomas Vavasour, James his eldest son, George Vavasour brother to Peter Vavasour, esq. the settlor, John Vavasour, esq. father of Richard Vavasour, Edward and George brothers of the settlor. The deed contains a power of revocation. Signed, “Peter Vavasour.”

Seal, a fragment only.

Marmaduke, Robert, Thomas, and Richard appear by the pedigree to have been half-brothers of the settlor, their mother being Julian Aske, third wife of John Vavasour his father. Ralf, who would seem, from the place where his name occurs, to be another of this family of brothers, is not mentioned in the pedigree. George Vavasour was another half-brother by the second wife Cassandra, daughter and heir of Loudon of South Cave.

9. Insuperimus by William (de Langton) the Dean and the Chapter of York Minster, of an Insuperimus by Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, of a Charter of Magister Ruffinus, Archdeacon of Cliflande, and Prebendary of Hustwayth, sealed with his seal, whereby he granted to Master Roger de Cave, Canon of Lincoln, all his toft, with edifices and easements thereto belonging, in North Cave, held of the prebendaries of Hustwayth, to hold to him and his assigns, and the heirs of his assigns, except men of religion. Rendering annually four shillings at Martinmas for all service. Dated at



York, 1269. The Archbishop's inseximus dated at London, 1269. Ratification by Dean and Chapter at York, April, 1272.

Seal (a fragment). Pointed oval. Green wax: about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Rude pedestrian effigy of an ecclesiastic holding, bendways, a staff—in the upper field two keys addorsed?

Legend SIGILLUM [ABBATIS EB]ORAC[I].

See note to No. 9. This may be an Eleson deed.

10. Alicia, widow of Thomas Pouer, of Welyghtoft, releases to William Bachelor, of Spaldington, and his heirs, all her right in a bovate of land in the territory of Spaldington. Dated at Spaldington, Exaltation of the Holy Cross (September 14), 1386.

Seal lost.

11. Grant by Robert de Bolton, clerk, of four tofts in Houeden (Howden) to the Collegiate church there, 30 April, 1406.

Seal (bad impression) circular, 1 inch diameter. In a circular foliated panel, a shield bearing on a bend engrailed three (beast's heads?)

Legend, Sig[illvm] roberti de Bolton cl'ici.

JOHN FETHERSTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited eleven ancient Deeds with seals appended. They referred to his estates at Packwood, and to lands in Surrey. On these deeds C. S. Perceval, Esq. Director, communicated some remarks, which are here printed as notes to abstracts of the documents:—

1. Charter of Adam de Grava, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to William his brother, for his homage and service, land in the territory of Paewde. One Milisant, and Walter, a brother of the grantor, are mentioned in the description of the parcels. To hold to William in fee, of the grantor and his heirs, rendering forty pence at the four terms, namely, at Michaelmas, St. Andrew's Day, the feast of St. Mary in March, and of St. John the Baptist. For this grant William gave one black palfrey to the grantor, and to Richard, his son, eight pence. Witnesses: Gerard de Cherlet [one?], Walter de Bereford, William de Frennus, Richard son of Adam, Robert son of Hugh de Clifford, Simon de Ruhgint, Thomas Peissun, Wido de Chadelesfunz. Richard and Adam his sons. Undated.

Seal. Circular,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. Device, a monstrous bird with long neck, large head, and serpent-like floriated tail. Legend, SIGILLUM ADE DE GRAVA. Green wax.

Packwood is in Warwickshire, near Henley-in-Arden. The manor had until recently a peculiar jurisdiction for probate of wills.



2. Charter of Roger de Kanville, whereby he gives to Richard de Couintra a messuage, next grantor's garden, and two crofts which Syward the carter (Sywardus caretarius) held of him, in the town of Sut'stoke, in fee, rendering four shillings a year. With clause of warranty. Witnesses, Gilbert de Kanville, parson of Sut'stoke, Simon son of John de Kanville, Walter his brother, Adam de Brograve, Roger his son, William de Metle, Symon his brother, Robert de Benetle, William his son, Thomas de Kyntone, clerk, and others. Undated.

Seal imperfect, circular, 2 inches diameter. Device, an equestrian effigy to the sinister; shield and sword, long surcoat; horse not barded.

Legend, + SIGILLVM: R[OG]E:RI: K[ANVILL]. Green wax.

Shustock is a parish in Warwickshire, near Coleshill.

Roger, the grantor, is probably identical with the Lord of Shustock of that name who was alive in 12 John, and afterwards died without issue, leaving his three sisters his heirs, namely, Alice, married to Robert de Esseby (Ashby), Maud, married to Thomas de Astley, and Parnell, married to Richard Curzon. (See Dugdale, Warwickshire, 1044, and 107.) In the Testa de Nevill, 96 b, the heirs of Roger de Kamviff are noted as holding here one fee of Roger de Moubray.

Dugdale says that Robert de Ashby and his wife had Shustock, *inter alia*, for their share of the inheritance; and in 1250, on the death of Gilbert de Camville, parson of Shustock, and a witness to the present charter, a presentation to the rectory was made in right of the heir of William de Ashby. Yet from the next deed it seems that Thomas de Astley had some interest in this manor.

3. Charter of Thomas de Astley, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to Adam son of Abel de Brograve three acres of land in his new assart in the wood of Scute Stoke, To hold of the grantor and his heirs in fee, with power to grant and assign to any but men of religion, rendering twelve pence in silver payable half-yearly. For this grant Adam paid twenty-eight shillings in silver, with clause of warranty. Witnesses, Adam de Brograve, Richard de Mollintone, Walter de Benetell, Aspelon Drake, Alexander de Haukeswell, Simon the clerk of Meteley, Robert de Hyde, and others. Undated.

Seal, circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter. Device (restored from this, and impression to No. 4), a shield bearing a cinquefoil. Legend, in Lombardic character, + SIGILLUM : THOME : DE : ASTLEIA. Green over yellow wax.

Thomas de Astley was slain at Evesham, 56 Henry III. (Dugdale, Warwickshire, 107.)

4. Charter of the same, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to John le Tailor one acre of land in the same assart, To hold of grantor and his heirs in fee, rendering four pence in silver, payable half-yearly. John paid ten shillings for this grant. With clause of warranty. Witnesses, Sir Robert de Wauere, Hugh de Culi, William Cheverel, Walter de Benetell, Jordan de Meteley, Adam Abel, Robert de Mere, and others. Undated.

Seal as No. 3.

5. Charter of Ralph Marmion, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to John de ponte fracto twelve sellions of his land in the territory of Schustoke, To hold in fee of the grantor and his heirs, rendering annually one silver penny. With clause of warranty. For this grant John gave one marc of silver. Witnesses, Roger de Botiler, John his brother, Roger de Blythe, Yvo de Schustoke, Simon Abel, John Smith (Faber), William de Ybernia, and others. Undated.

Seal, circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter. Device, a crescent and blazing star. Legend, in Lombardic character, + S' RADVLFI MARIVN. Green wax.

6. Charter of Edmund de Haseleye, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to William Jurdan of Kingeswode, in fee, one messuage with two crofts adjacent in the vill of Haseleye, To hold of the chief lords of the fee, &c. With clause of warranty. Witnesses, Simon Wecheharm, William de Wythiford, William Bagot, Richard de Bikenhull, John Holdere, and others. Dated at Haseleye, Sunday, feast of Apostles St. Philip and James (May 1) 25 Edward III. 1352.

Seal, circular, 1 inch diameter. Device, a female saint. Legend, imperfect. Yellow wax.

Haseley is in Warwickshire, about four miles north-west of Warwick.

7. Charter of Robert Achard, Rector of the Church of Homleye, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to William le Smal de Burmingham one croft lying in Beusale, called Howelond, To hold in fee of the chief lords, &c. With clause of warranty. Witnesses, Bartholomew de Beusale, Hugh de Homleye, Robert Huwet, John le Caluwe, William le Caluwe, and others. Dated at Beusale, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 5 Ed. III. (Oct. 20, 1331).

Seal, circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. Device, a tonsured bust in profile, with slight beard (bad impression).

Legend, + S' ROBERTI: ACHARD.

Beusale is a chapelry in Halton parish, close to Haseley.

8. Charter of John de Chelesham whereby he grants to Richard son of Richard the Forester a messuage which he had of William the Fleming (Willelmus Flandrensis), in the town of Wolcnested, and other lands there, in fee. To hold of the grantor, rendering 3s. a-year, half-yearly. With clause of warranty. For this grant Richard gave five marcs of silver. Witnesses, John de Wau'ton, Roland de Axstede, Manasser de Pecham, John de Immeswrth, Sampson de Axstede, Gregory his son, Roger de Horne, William de la Gerstone, Adam de la Gerstone, Eustace de Wolcnested, Walter Dragon, Gilfred de Cumpewrth, and others. Undated.

Seal. Circular,  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch diameter. Device, equestrian effigy to sinister; flat-topped helm; horse not barded. Legend, in Lombardic character, + SIGILL' JOHANNIS DE CHELESHA.

Wolcnestede is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill as a place in the hundred of Tanridge and county of Surrey. Manning and Bray identify it with Godstone. The name is spelled Walkensted in a document dated 1577, cited in their History of Surrey, ii. 380.



Chelsham, Oxstead, and Horne, whence the grantor and witnesses respectively take their surnames, are all within this hundred.

9. Charter of Richard le Forester, whereby he gives, grants, and confirms to Walter de Coddestone (Godstone) and his heirs, land called Stanbregglond, in the parish of Wolknestedene, lying in length along the king's highway whereby men go from Suthbroke bregge between the domain of William de Winghel(ram?) on one side and the park of the lord of Wolknestede on the other, &c. To hold to the said Walter and Emma his wife, and their heirs and assigns, of the grantor and his heirs, rendering sixpence a year at the four terms. With clause of warranty against all men and women as well Jews as Christians. For this grant Walter and Emma gave one hundred shillings of silver. Witnesses, Walter Dragon, John de Flore, John atte Gerstone, Robert de Staingrave, Robert le Botiler, Peter de Froxino (Fraxino?), William de Richescumbe, William atte Pende, Gregory atte Melle, Robert de Coddestone, and others, Dated Thursday before Palm Sunday, 16 Ed. I. 1288.

Seal. Circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. Device, a fox (?) and a rabbit sitting on a mound with raised dots—possibly a rabbit warren. Legend, in Lombardic character, S. RICARDI LE FORESTER. Brown wax.

10. Charter of William de la Garston, whereby he grants to William, son of Ralph de la Wile, land in the parish of Blaangeleia called Wodland, lying between the alder plantation which Thomas of the Mill holds of grantor, and land called Aldebiri, and all the lands lying between land of Staingrave and the stream (*ripam*) which runs to grantor's mill, together with meadow called Misimed, whereof the west head extends to the meadow which the said Thomas of the Mill held of grantor. In fee, rendering annually twenty pence. For this grant the said William gave twenty shillings sterling (*esterlingorum*). With clause of warranty. Witnesses, Roger de Horne, John de Staingrave, Eustace de Wolcnstede, Richard . . . . . Roger de Kingeswud, Philip son of . . . . ., Stephen son of Akenild, Luke Pret de Gatton, William de Kingeswud, Hamo de Sotemere, Fulk de Gatton, and many others. Undated.

Seal, circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter. Device, a bird, close. Legend (?)

Indorsed in a fourteenth-century hand: Carta Willelmi Garstone, in Blacchyngleghe. The modern name is Bletchingley, in the hundred of Tanridge, co. Surrey. Stangrave, whence one witness to this and one to the preceding deed take their surname, is in this parish. Roger de Horne, who attests this deed and No. 8, appears also as witness to an undated charter of lands in this neighbourhood, one of the witnesses of which is known to have been alive 54 Hen. III. (Manning and Bray, ii. 309.)

11. Indenture of Bargain and Sale between John Warde, of Byrmyngham, in the county of Warwick, yeoman, and Thomas Wyrley, of Hamstede, in the county of Stafford, esquire, son and heir of William Wyrley, Esq., deceased, relating to lands in Barre, in Staffordshire. Dated Nov. 18, 15th Eliz. Signed by T. Wyrley.

Seal, slightly elliptical,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. Device, in a traceried

panel, a shield couché bearing two lions passant guardant. Helmet between initials T. W. Crest, out of a crest coronet a wing.

The Rev. F. J. RAWLINS, of Windsor, exhibited a bronze Sickle found some years since in the river Thames at Bray. It was of a plain form, terminating in a socket pierced with two opposite holes for a pin to attach it to the handle. From point to extreme exterior of socket end the sickle measures 5 inches; the rise of the arch being  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

Few of these implements have been found in England; a specimen however, likewise from the Thames, is in the collection of John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. and one discovered in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, is in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Arch. Journ.* vii. 302).

Irish specimens are less uncommon. There are eleven in the Royal Irish Academy and four in the British Museum.

Three foreign sickles of this kind have been recently brought before the notice of the Society by Mr. Evans, and published in the *Proceedings* (2 S. iii. 331).

Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A. communicated a paper on recent Excavations and investigations of Cissbury, and other hill-forts in the county of Sussex, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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• Thursday, March 12th, 1868.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The East-Anglian*. Vol. iii. No. 85. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society:—*The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Volume xxi. 8vo. Boston, 1867.

From Jeremiah Colburn, Esq.:—

1. Address of Dr. Winslow Lewis, on resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society. Small 4to. New York, 1866.

2. Constitution and By-laws of the Boston Numismatic Society. Small 4to. Boston, 1867.

3. Valedictory Address February 7, 1866. By Winslow Lewis, M.D. 8vo. Boston, 1866.

4. Conditions of Success in Genealogical Investigations. By William Chauncey Fowler, LL.D. 8vo. Boston, 1866.
5. An Address delivered January 2, 1867. By John A. Andrew, LL.D. 8vo. Boston, 1867.
6. Addresses of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. January 1 and 16, 1868. 8vo. Boston, 1868.

George Gilbert Scott, junior, Esq. and John Fetherston, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. W. COOKE exhibited, by permission of the Rev. Henry Bunbury Blake, rector of Hesselst, in the hundred of Thedwastre, co. Suffolk, two very interesting objects which have been from time immemorial preserved in Hesselst church, in an old parish chest, fitted with three very curious locks. On these objects, C. Knight Watson, Esq. Secretary, communicated the following remarks:—

“ One of the articles exhibited by Mr. Cooke is a so-called ‘Burse’ or ‘Corporas-case’ of linen, painted in colours and gold. It is eight inches square, with two silk tassels at the superior corners. The object of this case, as the name implies, was to hold the corporal cloth used in the consecration of the elements. On one side is the vernicle or face of our Blessed Lord, within a quatrefoil. The margin on both sides consists of a twist pattern, which has apparently been of red and gold. At the four corners respectively are the evangelistic symbols bearing the names IOHANNES, [M]ATHEUS, MARCUS, LUCAS. On the other side is the Agnus Dei within a kind of panel, which may be described as a quatrefoil and square combined. The borders of each of these panels are ornamented with a succession of small circles separated by two dots—O : O : O : , &c. At each of the four corners of the panel last-mentioned is a trefoil, occupying the place of the evangelistic symbols on the other side. These symbols deserve and will repay the closest examination. The angel in particular which symbolises St. Matthew is extremely graceful. On the nimbus surrounding the head of our Lord may be seen traces in red of a cross, the usual enrichment of that symbol of glory. The beard on the vernicle may be described as bifurcate—the description given in the famous letter of Lentulus.

“ For other examples of a corporas-case we may refer to the extracts given by Mr. A. W. Pugin in his Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments and Costume, s. v., and to Bock, Liturgische Gewänder des Mittelalters, vol. i. p. 302, pl. xvii. It may perhaps be worth adding to the instances there quoted one from the Inventory of the Cathedral of Lausanne, which furnishes us with a designation for the object before us which I have not elsewhere met with. We there read the following entry : ‘ Une



Thèque pour les corporaux du duc de Berthold, faite de licorée enrichie de quatre perles avec les armes d'argent estimée 300 livres ;' and further on in the same inventory, 'Quatre-vingt Thèques de corporaux couvertes de lames d'argent ; le fonds était de damas broché garni de cordons écarlates et soye de divers couleurs.' (J. D. Blavignac. Hist. de l'Archit. Sacrée, pp. 169, 171.)

"The next object to be described is of a knitted material, 2 ft. 4 in. square, fringed with silk. In the centre is a round hole one inch in diameter. Various conjectures may be formed as to the use for which this was designed. Mr. Cooke believes it may have been used for covering the pyx when the Blessed Sacrament was carried to the sick. Others have conjectured that it is a *vexillum* ; but for this there does not appear to be a shadow of probability. I should myself be inclined to believe that the hole in the centre is intended for the passage of chains by which some sacred vessel was suspended, and which during Lent was covered."

With regard to Hessett church, Mr. Cooke observed that it offered a rich specimen of Perpendicular, containing many fragments of old Perpendicular glass, and that recently several wall paintings have been discovered beneath the whitewash. There is a rood screen, which bore traces of old paintings, and has been recoloured. Several of the small buttresses of the screen are covered with gypsum, gilt, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, on which birds and flowers are impressed, and traced out in black outline.

There is a priest-chamber over the vestry, of which the old fire-place and chimney remain, as well as the old ladder to it from the vestry. Along and under the wall-plate from the east end of the vestry to the middle of the aisle runs the following inscription :--

Prey for the S[owles] of Thom. Hoo & Katryne hys wyf the qweche lady mad y chapel & ewery deyl heytynd y westry & batylmētyd y hele.

The letters [owles] have been purposely obliterated, or nearly so, by rough tooling.

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by the hands of A. W. Franks, Esq. F.S.A. two Ancient Deeds with seals, on which C. S. Perceval, Esq. Director, made the following remarks :

"The first of Mr. Mayer's deeds is a grant by Hugh de Audley (created Earl of Gloucester in 1337 in consequence of his marriage with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, last Earl of that family,) to Sir Geoffrey de Warburton, of the homage and services of Thomas, son of Thomas de

Halton, and others, tenants of lands at Hull and Appleton, in Cheshire, near Warrington. It is in French, and runs as follows:

A tous ceux qi cestes letres verrunt ou orrunt Hugh de Audele, Comte de Gloucestre, saluz en dieu. Sachez nous auoir grauntez & par ceste nostre chartre confermez a nostre chier et bien amez Bachiler sire Geffrei de Werburtone les homages & les seruices de Thomas fuiz Thomas de Haltun de touz les terres et tenementz qil tynt de nous en les villes de Hulle et Apultone, le iour de la fesance de ceste chartre, ensemblement od les homages & les seruices de touz les autres tenantz qui tindrent de nous ascunes terres le iour auandit en ces villes auanditz. A avoir & tenir al dit Geffrei, ses heirs et a ses assignez, des chifs seignours de fee par les services dues. Et volons et grantons que chescun des tenantz qui ascunes terres ou tenements tynt de nous en les villes auantditz le iour auantdit attourne au dit Geffrei de les services qil nous devoit pour mesmes les tenements. Et ceste nostre chartre les sera garrant. En tesmoignance de quele chose a ceste nostre chartre auons mis nostre seal. A yceaux tesmoignes Philipp' de Eiartone (? Egerton), Johan Sonnwyle, Robert de Pulle, Thomas Sanyers, Alayn le Norreys de Seresburi, et autres. Don a Apulton le joefti prochein deuant la feste de saint Nicolas, l'an du regne le Roi Edward tierz puis la conquest disoytisme (Decr. 2, 1344).

“ Seal (imperfect), circular, 2 inches diameter. Device, a shield couché, bearing three chevrons. Out of a ducal coronet on a helm with lambrequins a swan's head, neck, and wings. Legend, SIG ....HVG ....

“ From an entry on the Plea Rolls of Chester, 10 Edw. III. cited in Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 455, it appears that in that year Geoffrey de Warburton sued Hugh de Audley to acquit him of certain services which William de Boydel, senior, exacted of him in respect of his freehold which he held of Hugh, in Hull and Appleton, whereof Hugh, as mesne lord between him and William, ought to acquit him.

“ The chief interest in this exhibition lies in the seal. For-saking his paternal coat, Hugh de Audley has assumed that of Clare, so long identified with the earldom of Gloucester; following, it may be observed, the example of Ralph de Monthermer, who, at Carlaverock in 1300, displayed on his banner the three chevrons, having been summoned to Parliament\* the previous year as Earl of Gloucester, in right of his wife Joan of Acres, widow of Gilbert second Earl of Gloucester of the Clare family, and grandfather of Hugh de Audley's wife. As to arms of Earldoms, see Sir N. H. Nicolas's remarks in his preface to A Roll of Arms compiled in the reign of Henry III. London, 1829, pp. xv. xxi.

“ With regard to the Swan Crest. This was berne afterwards by the Staffords—Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham

\* His first summons to Parliament, it is worth noting, was dated February 6, 17 Edw. I. (1299). but by the style of “Rauf de Mahermer Conte de Gloucestre,” he is named in a writ of summons for military service, tested September 26, 16 Edw. I. (1298).

(see examples in *Archæologia*, xxxviii. 272), the common account being that it came from the Bohuns, on whose seals also it occurs, consequently upon the marriage of Edmund Earl of Stafford temp. Hen. IV. with Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas of Woodstock and Eleanor Bohun.

“The Bohuns as well as the Beauchamps were supposed to have acquired the crest from the Chevalier au Cigne of romance, through the Counts of Boulogne. See Sir N. H. Nicolas’ notes to the Siege of Carlaverock, p. 369. Tony, the ancestor of Beauchamp, is recorded in the poem as

Robert de Tony, ki bien signe  
Ke il est du Chevalier au Cygne;

and the shield on his seal to the Barons’ letter is surrounded by lions and swans alternately.

“The present seal, however, with the Swan Crest belonged to a nobleman whose daughter and heir was the wife of Ralph de Stafford, grandfather of Edmund Earl of Stafford. We have here, therefore, a possible derivation of the bearing of the swan by the Staffords anterior to and independently of the match with Bohun.

“The other document is a grant in fee farm by Thomas de Ferrers of Loxley to Roger de Verney, of his mill in Loxley. The deed follows at full length:—

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Thoma (*sic*) de Ferrariis dominus de Lockisleg’ dedi et concessi et ad feodi firmam imperpetuum tradidi Rogero de Verney & heredibus suis totum molendinum meum de Lockisleg’ quod stat super muclebroc & altbroc (? awbroc) cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum tota parte Domine Leticie matris mee. Et cum tota parte Erneburge quondam uxoris Roberti fratris mei, & cum vivariis & stagnis & aquis & cum refluxu aquarum super terram meam sicut umquam alicuius & largius in aliquo loco jacuit in tempore alicujus domini de Lockisleg’ postquam dictum molendinum factum fuit. Et ad terram sumendam super terram meam ad stagnum reparandum et emendandum ubi melius & propius poterint quando voluerint vel necesse habuerint. Et cum omnibus insulis inter vivarium et muclebroc. Et cum tota terra in crofto molendini que est inter terram dicti Rogeri et vivarium, et cum tota piscatura vivariorum et cum viis et semitis dicto molendino pertinentibus. Salvis mihi et heredibus meis omnimodis sectis et auxiliis et operibus omnium hominum meorum, exceptis hominibus Erneburge antedictæ, qui dictum molendinum ad vitam suam sequi debent. Tenendum & habendum de me et heredibus meis dicto Rogero et heredibus suis imperpetuum in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, bene et in pace, cum husbote & haybote in bosco meo de Lockisleg’ excepto parco meo. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui unum par albarum cerotegarum de precio unius oboli vel unum obolum die pentecostes pro omni servicio homagio et seculari demanda & pro omnimodis sectis curie mee et quibuscumque rebus aliis ad me vel heredes meos pertinentibus. Et ego dictus Thoma et heredes mei warentizabimus dicto Rogero et heredibus suis predictum molendinum cum omnibus supradictis contra omnes homines et feminas imperpetuum. Ut igitur hec mea donatio et concessio et ad feodi firmam imperpetuum tradicio firma et stabilis imperpetuum perseveret presens



scriptum sigilli impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: Domino Thoma Rectore Ecclesie de Huttokishar', Domino Nicholao Menerel, Domino Roberto de Masy, Domino Willelmo de Stafforde (?), Roberto de Watirfal, Nicholao de Ambrictone, Thoma de Bromsult (?), Herveyo de Leys, Johanne de Frente (?) et aliis.

" Seal, circular, 1 inch diameter. Device, three horse shoes, two and one, not in a shield. Legend, + [SIG] THOME D'FER[RARI]S D' LOC[ISLEIA].

" Loxley is in Staffordshire, very near Uttoxeter, and within the limits of the honour of Tutbury, the ancient seat of the Earls Ferrers. Mr. S. Pipe Wolferstan, in a note to Harwood's edition of Erdeswick's Staffordshire, page 512, says that a junior Ferrers of Tutbury must have had Locksley (which would by the present deed appear to be the better spelling of the name) at a very early period, not later than the second Henry's reign. He cites in proof an existing Locksley deed, whereby William Earl de Ferrers grants land in or near Lockesleia 'Willelmo filio Willelmi filiolo meo;' Henry the earl's son and Henry and Robert the earl's uncles being among the witnesses. Mr. Wolferstan adds, that 'in a deed of Lord Bagot's, Robert de Ferrers grants two bovates of land in Locksley to Osbert, homini meo de Lockesleia.' Yet, besides Robert 'avunculus comitis,' there was a Robert de Ferrariis de Lokesle co-witness with Robert 'avunculus' in a charter of Robert le Fun to the Hospitallers, given in Mon. Ang. vi. 805.

" 'After some generations,' Mr. Wolferstan continues, 'two or three at least from Robert de Ferrers de Lokesle, a Johanna de Ferrers, daughter seemingly of the second Thomas de Ferrers,\* appears in 1327 as wife of John de Kynardeseye, esquire. The seal of the elder Thomas de Ferers (so the legend spells) was three horseshoes, two and one, not in a shield,† and the first Robert de Ferrers has left one large seal-impression of a single horseshoe.'

From the present charter it may be inferred: 1. That Thomas the grantor was brother and heir of Robert; 2. That Locksley had belonged by gift or inheritance to the father of these brothers, as Letitia mother of Thomas, as well as Robert's widow Esneburga, appear to have been endowed out of the lands.

ALFRED HEALES, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on Easter Sepulchres, which will be printed in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

\* No Thomas is previously mentioned, but the learned writer appears by the context to refer to Thomas the grantor of the present charter.

† Evidently the seal above described.

Thursday, March 19th, 1868.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—A Catalogue of a Series of Photographs illustrative of the Archæology of Rome. By John Henry Parker, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1867.

From the Author:—The Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator. By R. H. Major, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 16, No. 99. 8vo. London, 1868.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A.:—The Book-worm. No. 26. [in continuation.] 8vo. London, 1868.

From C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A.:—The Saxon Dynasty. Pedigree of the Kentish Kings. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, M.A. 8vo. Folkestone, 1867.

From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities:—Ægyptische Monumenten. Door Dr. C. Leemans. 24<sup>e</sup> Aflevering of 1<sup>e</sup> Aflevering van die iii. Afdeeling. III. Monumenten behorende tot de graven. Folio. Leyden, 1867.

From the Society for Useful Investigation at Trèves:—Die Römische Villa zu Nennig. Ihre Inschriften. Erläutert von Domcapitular Von Wilmowsky. Folio. Trèves, 1868.

From the Editor, Mary A. Everett Green:—Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of Elizabeth, 1591–1594. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Journal xi., No. 47. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author:—Notes on Stone Circles. By J. T. Blight, F.S.A. [Reprinted from "The Gentleman's Magazine," March, 1868.] 8vo. [London, 1868.]

William Richard Crabbe, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a pack of Playing Cards, of which he offered the following explanation:—

The pack of cards under notice must have been made about 1680, and represents, in a series of engraved scenes, with explanatory inscriptions, the then still-credited history of the Popish Plot. Similar packs exist, illustrating other national crises, such as the Spanish Armada, a specimen of which last kind is in the British Museum, and one is advertised in the "Mercurius Domesticus" of 19th December, 1679, which represented "all the Popish plots in England from Queen Elizabeth's time." The kings and queens of the present pack seem to be portraits of contemporary sovereigns; the King of Hearts being Charles II. and the Queen of Hearts, though such a compliment was little better than irony, being apparently meant for Catherine. The Knaves all represent the Pope. The subjects of the engravings may best be stated in an order approximating to that of chrono-

logy, though this is unconnected generally with the sequence of the cards in their suits.

1. (Hearts i. Ace.) "The Plot hatcht at Rome." The Pope, Innocent XI. seated between three cardinals and a bishop, with their supposed Satanic counsellor under the table.

2. (Diamonds iv.) Installation of Whitebread as Provincial of the Jesuits.

3, 4. (D. viii. D. i.) Two "consults," the first at "Wild House," the second at the "White Horse Tavern." The historical incidents are somewhat difficult to distinguish. Titus Oates alleged that he was present at a Consult of Jesuits at the White Horse on April 24th, 1678, when it was resolved to assassinate the King. For this he was afterwards convicted of perjury, as it was clearly proved that he was then at St. Omer.

5. (Clubs i.) Consult of Benedictine Monks in the Savoy.

6. (C. viii.) Conspirators signing an agreement to murder the King.

7. (H. viii.) Coleman writing to "La Chess," *i.e.* Père la Chaise. This is one of the few authentic incidents in the Plot. Coleman, who had been secretary to the Duchess of York, destroyed, on the first alarm, much of his correspondence; but letters of his were discovered, not indeed hinting at assassination or insurrection, but asking from the French Court large sums to corrupt the King, "convert the three kingdoms," "subdue a pestilent heresy," &c.

8. (H. v.) Oates receiving letters from the conspirators to carry to France.

9. (D. ix.) Fenwick, a Jesuit, embarking a "Student" at Dover for St. Omer. This probably means Oates, covering, according to his own story, his treasonable mission under the guise of studentship.

10, 11. (C. vii.) Whitebread writing letters on the state of Ireland, and (D. x.) Gavan, another Jesuit, reporting on that of Staffordshire.

12. (D. v.) Jesuits plotting an insurrection in Scotland.

13. (H. x.) Langhorne, an eminent lawyer connected with the Jesuits, giving commissions from the Pope for various pretended offices.

14. (C. ix.) Conyers, a Benedictine monk, preaching sedition.

15. (H. i.) "The Consult at Somerset House," the Queen's residence. Some monks are seen in a room through a half-open door, at which Oates stands listening. He declared that he then overheard a female voice assenting to the King's murder, but the Queen is not visible through the door-way on the card.

16. Whitebread giving instructions for bribing Sir George Wakeman, the Queen's physician, to poison the King. The sum on the card is £1,000; Oates' narrative says £10,000.



17. (H. iv.) Coleman bribing four ruffians with "a guinea" (Oates made it twenty guineas a-piece) to stab the King.

18. (H. Knave.) The four ruffians riding to Windsor.

19. (D. Knave.) Pickering, a lay brother, preparing to shoot Charles in St. James's Park, an attempt frustrated, as was pretended, by the pistol not going off.

20, 21. The preceding scenes, founded on Oates' narrative, represent conspiracies against the King. Two others charge the Papists with incendiarism. (C. ii.) shows the Great Fire, and is inscribed "London remembers the 2nd September, 1666." (C. iii.) represents two persons, called on the card Gifford and Stubbs, giving money to a maid-servant to fire her master's house.

22. (H. K.) Oates discovering the Plot to the King in council.

23. (H. ii.) Oates deposing before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, which occurred September 27th, 1678.

24. The ensuing incidents were attested mainly by Captain Bedloe, who professed to have originally been himself in the conspiracy. (C. x.) represents him "carrying letters to forraigne parts."

25—33. Nine cards, the only historical sequence in the pack, represent the murder of Godfrey on October 12th, 1678, a mystery on which Bedloe claimed to throw the first light. Their subjects are :—(Spades, Queen.) The four alleged murderers, Green, Hill, Berry, and Giralde, plotting the crime. (S. Knave.) The same "dogging" Godfrey by St. Clement's Church in the Strand. (S. x.) Decoying him down Somerset House Yard. (S. ix.) Strangling, or as we should now say, garotting him. (S. viii.) Carrying his body into Somerset House. (S. vii.) Showing it to Bedloe and Prance, an invention to give a basis to their testimony. (S. vi.) Taking the body out of Somerset House in a "sedan." (S. v.) Carrying it on horseback to Primrose Hill, where it is again seen in the background lying in a ditch, transfixd with a sword. (S. iv.) The murderers regaling themselves at an Inn.

34. (S. ii.) The public funeral of Godfrey.

35. (C. King.) Bedloe giving evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons.

36. (S. King.) Prance giving evidence of Godfrey's murder before the King in council. A single witness being insufficient to convict on a capital charge, Bedloe procured a second by accusing Prance, a Catholic, patronised as a tradesman by the Queen, of complicity in the murder; under intimidation Prance confessed, though falsely, his own guilt, and joined in accusing the others.

37, 38. Attempts are now supposed to be made by the Catholics to buy off the witnesses. (C. Queen.) Redding, a lawyer, is

endeavouring to corrupt Bedloe, for which he is punished in the next scene (C. Knave) by standing in the pillory.

39. (C. vi.) Fifty pounds offered to Captain Berry and Alderman Brooks to throw the Plot on the Protestants.

40. (H. ix.) Various alleged conspirators arrested.

41. (D. King.) The success of Oates and Bedloe encouraged other informers. Dugdale is here represented, reading letters "in Staffordshire," which he afterwards disclosed, showing the extent of the Plot.

42. (D. Queen.) Jennison, another informer, giving evidence before the Privy Council.

43. (H. vii.) Next follow the trial and punishment of the unfortunate persons incriminated. Coleman, the first sufferer, and the one against whom the most plausible case existed, is here under examination in Newgate.

44. (H. vi.) Coleman drawn on a hurdle to execution, December 3rd, 1678.

45, 46. (D. ii.) Father Ireland and Grove drawn to execution. Both were convicted before Chief Justice Scroggs, the first of signing the resolution for the murder of the King, the second of undertaking to shoot him. (D. vi.) Pickering executed. The hangman is quartering the body, which he has cut down from the gallows. These three executions took place January 14th, 1679.

47. (S. iii.) Three of the alleged murderers of Godfrey, Hill, Green, and Berry, executed, February 28th, 1679. The cart is moving away, and they are left swinging from the gallows.

48. (H. iii.) Oates discovering Gavan "in the lobby." This probably merely refers to the identification of the culprit before his arrest.

49. (C. v.) Execution of the five Jesuits, *i.e.* Gavan, Whitebread, Fenwick, Turner, and Harcourt, who were hanged together in 1679.

50. (C. iv.) The trial of Wakeman, and three Benedictines, before Scroggs, July 18th, 1679. Here the monstrous charges of Oates and Bedloe produced the first symptoms of reaction, and the prisoners were acquitted, doubtless to the great scandal of the designer of our cards.

51, 52. (H. Queen.) "Everard imprisoned in the Tower." (D. vii.) "Sir William Waller burning Popish Books and Reliques." The connection of these subjects with the Plot is somewhat obscure. Everard, one of the informers, was engaged with Waller, who was a noted magistrate, in the dark and complicated intrigue with Fitzharris in 1681, but that was probably of later date than the cards.

These cards were very similar to, if not the same, as the pack exhibited to the Society on April 12th, 1866. See Proceedings, 2. S. iii. 269.

T. McK. HUGHES, Esq. F.G.S. communicated a paper on true false Flint Implements. Mr. Hughes's paper extended to some length, and was illustrated by a very interesting collection of numerous examples of flint flakes and broken nodules.

The following abstract of his communication has been prepared by Mr. Hughes :—

The object of this paper was to show, first, what forms were commonly produced by nature, and what was the kind of evidence on which any given specimen should be referred to human agency; secondly, the extreme probability that primæval man used such natural forms as he found suited to his purpose, and afterwards modified and adapted natural forms, and even at a later period, when the type was entirely altered, still used such forms as might be easily fashioned from the fragments nature offered.

The author exhibited a large series of flints\* to illustrate the points dwelt upon in the paper, and commenced by noticing the occurrence of doubtful intermediate forms, where specimens either by the combination of fortuitous fractures had so nearly approached some recognised artificial type, or where man had so little modified the natural flint that archæologists could not with any certainty refer the specimens to nature or art.

The author went on to observe, that the natural forms of flint are derived—(1) From the original formation of flint in the chalk; (2) From fracture; (3) From weathering.

(1). The original formation of flint gives two forms—a flat rectangular form and an irregular tuberos form—both of which were turned to account by the makers of flint instruments.

(2). There are two kinds of fracture, conchoidal and prismatic.

When a flint of the usual tenacity is struck by a round surface it breaks along a series of faces, giving a cone in cone structure, the cross section of which would exhibit a succession of layers like the coats of an onion. The angle at the apex is about  $110^{\circ}$ , but at a varying distance from the apex the direction is suddenly changed, the angle between the opposite surfaces of the lower cone being about  $30^{\circ}$ . These two cones are formed at once by one and the same blow. If the blow be delivered near the edge of the flint we get only part of the cones, and this it is which produces a flake with a bulb of concussion.

In this case especially, the regular cone fracture is likely to be interrupted by the unequal outline of the flint offering here and there lines of less resistance, and so we find that a fracture, which commences as a perfect conical fracture, changes, and the force

\* This collection is now in the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street.



merely acts to tear off, as it were, a piece of the flint along its weakest planes. This seems the origin of those flakes which have a bulb at one end, but have the curvature of the rest of the surface exactly in the opposite direction.

The author, having described the prismatic and hackly fracture also, observed that as these various fractures must be the inevitable result of blows delivered in various directions upon flints of various character, unless we assume that there were no movements in nature previous to the time of man, capable of producing a blow, we must allow that flakes with bulbs of percussion, or even flints with faces due to several blows, are not *in themselves* sufficient evidence of human agency. The movements of animals, and the various operations of nature in the degradation of the land, would give the blows which would produce the first fracture, while rain and frost getting into the small fissures would force off the pieces but partly detached by the blow.

The only evidence of the human origin of any forms of flint is the evidence from design, whether as shown in the direction and character of the blows as tending to produce a uniform result, or in the occurrence in one locality of more flakes of a certain form than we could refer to the operation of nature under similar conditions, or in their occurrence in positions and under circumstances where we must refer their presence to the agency of man.

Mr. Hughes next made some observations on the difference between the exterior and interior parts of some flints. The porcelain-like white *patina*, produced by weathering, he considered to be produced by water entering into chemical combination with the silica, while the white mealy exterior, whether due to the incomplete replacement of the carbonate of lime by silica during the formation of the flint, or to calcination or to weathering, he referred to a molecular difference.

The author then observed that, as nature produces many forms exactly similar to some of those which from other evidence we know were fashioned by man, man probably used the natural forms first, and even then the more highly-finished instruments, which, from the evidence of design which they exhibit, we now, without hesitation refer to human agency, might have been suggested by simpler forms to be referred to fortuitous fracture. By reference to a large series of flints, arranged with a view to illustrate this point, he showed the probability that such was the case. In passing, he described the circumstances under which he had found some specimens of the earlier type in North Kent, referring them to a remote antiquity.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 26th, 1868.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author, Henry F. Holt, Esq. :—

1. Allegorical Engravings of Albert Durer. "The Knight, Death, and the Devil."
2. A Japanese "Virgin and Child."
3. Rubens a Sculptor.
4. Allegorical Engravings of Albert Durer. "The Death's-head Coat of Arms," "The Armorial Bearings of the Cock," and "The Prodigal Son."
5. "A Dream of Human Life," by Michael Angelo Buonarroti.
6. "The Marriage at Cana," by Paul Veronese. [All reprinted from "The Gentleman's Magazine." New Series. Vol. 2, 1866—Vol. 2, 1867.] 8vo. Large paper. [London, 1866-67.]

From Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. :—Guide to Bournemouth. By Philip Brannon. Ninth Edition. 8vo. Poole, 1867.

From E. M. Barry, Esq., A.R.A. :—The Architect of the New Palace at Westminster. By Alfred Barry, D.D. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1868.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P. V.P.S.A. :—Preaching of John the Baptist, from a fresco by Dominico Ghirlandajo. Chromolithograph, published by the Arundel Society, 1867.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, April 23rd.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited :

1. A Gold Ring, found on the east bank of the Trent, in North Lincolnshire, by a boy digging potatoes



This ring may be compared with that figured in the Journal of the Archæological Association, i. 341.

2. A Gold Ring, with a true lover's knot and the letters G. S., found near Kirkstall Abbey.

3. A Silver Ring, bearing the inscription

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES IMPERA,

with the labarum on the bezel, believed to have been found at Drypool, near Hull.

4. A Copper Wedding-ring, found in Pontefract Castle-yard.

5. A Brass Ring, with the letters R F in the centre, and CHE above and BEN below.

6. A medal of the Vierge de Tongres, dug up at Epworth, Lincolnshire.

H. R. HUGHES, Esq. of Kinmel Park, Denbighshire, exhibited a collection of bronze objects of a very singular type, probably intended for horse-trappings, which had lately been discovered on his estate, about two miles south-east of Abergele. A plate of the most important of these relics will be given in the *Archæologia*, accompanied by a note of the particulars of the discovery.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on these antiquities, which he attributed to the Late Celtic period; and, in illustration, exhibited some bronze objects of similar character from his own collection.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the Geometric use of Ancient Mounds. Mr. Black, in the course of his researches in connection with his forthcoming edition of the *Antonine Itineraries*, prepared under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, had come to the conclusion that the island of Britain was the subject of extensive surveys by the Roman Agrimensores, who, he considered, had availed themselves frequently of ancient barrows and other artificial structures of like character, as points to and from which to draw their base lines.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited a small cylindrical vessel formed of a single piece of rock crystal, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in external diameter, mounted with rims and a cover of silver gilt, probably of the sixteenth century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, April 2nd, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 8. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. No. 12. [completing Vol. III.]; and Vols. IV., V., VI., and VII. 8vo. London, 1868-67.

From the Camden Society :—Publication No. 96. Journal of a Voyage into the Mediterranean, by Sir Kenelm Digby, A.D. 1628. Edited by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Royal Society of Literature :—

1. Transactions. Second Series. Vols. III., and IV. 8vo. London, 1850-53. [Not previously presented.]

2. Annual Report. The President's Address. List of Members. 1849, 1850, 1852-1855, 1857, 1863, 1865, and 1867. 8vo. London, 1849-67. [Not previously presented.]

From the Editor :—The Church Builder. No. 26. April. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Rev. W. Cooke :—Photographs of a Burse or Corporas case from Hesselst Church, Suffolk, obverse and reverse. 1868.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, April the 23rd, at the hour of 2 P.M.; and the names recommended by the Council for election as the Council and Officers for the ensuing year were announced.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1867 was read, as follows :—



The thanks of the Society were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his long and faithful services.

JOHN FETHERSTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of decorated Paving Tiles and fragments of Tiles, the devices of which were thus described by C. K. Watson, Esq. F.S.A. Secretary.

From Maxstoke Priory, in Warwickshire, seven pieces, four of them heraldic, viz.:—

1. A shield bearing (red) three cross-crosslets fichée (yellow), on a chief (red) a mullet of six points pierced and a cinquefoil (or rose) pierced (yellow.)

William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, 1337–1354, was the founder of Maxstoke Priory. He bore, Argent, six cross crosslets fichée sable, on a chief azure two mullets or, and according to Leland, Collectanea, i. 50, the Priory used his coat, piercing the mullets gules. It is likely that the tile is intended to represent the arms of the founder or of his foundation. Much reliance cannot be placed on tile heraldry, and, while considerations of space (the triangular base of a small heater-shaped shield being alone available) may have reduced the six crosslets to three, some blunder may also have substituted the flower on the sinister chief for the second mullet. The fact of tile No. 2, a fragment apparently of a Clinton coat, giving *two* mullets on a chief, renders this view plausible. At the same time it may be observed, that some very competent heralds who have inspected the tile are disposed to consider it a differenced coat, hitherto unobserved. It should be noticed that the kindred coat of Arderne, also a Warwickshire family, which in its earliest form is Gules, crusilly-fichée, a chief or, appears differenced by reducing the powdered charge first to six and then to three crosslets. In this latter form, indeed, it appears to have been further differenced by charging the chief with a mullet pierced of the field (gules);\* a coat which comes very near the blazon of this tile.

2. A fragment, showing on a chief (red) two mullets pierced (yellow.) Probably Clinton.

3. Vair—red and yellow. Probably Ferrers.

4. (Yellow) a fess between six cross crosslets (red). Beauchamp.

5. Two greyhounds, one behind and nearly concealed by the other, coursing a hare.

6. A capital letter B of the Lombardic form.

7. A piece of flowered border-tile.

\* See Drummond's Noble British Families, under Arden and Compton. The learned author figures this last coat among many others borne by Arderne; but neither gives his authority for it, nor states the particular branch of the family by whom it was borne.



From the nave of Packwood Church (co. Warwick) a shield bearing (dusky red) three chalices (light yellow). This is probably the coat attributed to "Rey de Galyce," in the old rolls, blazoned for instance in Segar's Roll (G of Mr. Papworth; Harl. 6137, fo. 61), Azure, three chalices or; being one of the many imaginary coats used for decorative purposes. Argentine and Butler both bore cups—but these are always *covered*. The present tile represents the charges plainly as chalices, with knops, in the fourteenth century fashion, and without covers.

From Stockton, in Warwickshire, an eagle displayed. Most likely the favorite decorative coat of "The King of the Romans;" but possibly Leofric, Earl of Mercia.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart. F.S.A. and Professor PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Museum of Antiquities at Parma, communicated a paper on the Hut-urns and other objects discovered in an ancient cemetery in the Commune of Marino, Province of Rome, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited in connection with the last-mentioned paper two urns, one a hut-urn, found at Albano, forming part of his collection, and accompanied this exhibition with some remarks.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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## ANNIVERSARY.

Thursday, April 23rd, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

Talbot Bury, Esq. and David Mocatta, Esq. were nominated by the Chairman, and appointed Scrutators of the Balloting List.

During the Ballot the following Address was delivered by the President:—

GENTLEMEN,

I rejoice to be able to announce to you that our Obituary for the present year is unusually light in numbers. The

names of the Fellows deceased between the 5th of April 1867 and the 5th of April 1868 are as follows:—

Gilbert John, Lord Aveland.  
 Edward Badeley, Esq. M.A.  
 \*The Rev. Miles Bland, D.D. F.R.S.  
 \*Francis Cholmeley, Esq.  
 James Crosby, Esq.  
 Nathaniel Gould, Esq.  
 \*Edward Harman, Esq.  
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.  
 \*Thomas Heywood, Esq.  
 John James, Esq.  
 \*Charles Kean, Esq.  
 Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart.  
 \*John David Macbride, Esq. D.C.L.  
 George Pryce, Esq.  
 William Macpherson Rice, Esq.  
 \*The Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D.  
 Felix Slade, Esq.  
 Sir Robert Smirke.  
 George Smith, Esq. of *Norfolk Crescent*.

*Honorary.*

M. Victor Cousin.  
 M. Edouard Gerhard.  
 Prince A. Labanoff.  
 M. Leopold Ranke.  
 Prof. L. A. Warnkönig.

Within the same period there have withdrawn from the Society:—

The Rev. George Hodson, M.A.  
 Charles John Palmer, Esq.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. so long known in our Society as one of its Vice-Presidents, was born at Macclesfield, on the 5th of May, 1780. He had commenced almost from his boyhood collecting books, prints, and documents illustrative of the topography and antiquities of Cheshire, his native county; and laid the foundation of his splendid Cabinet of English Medals, which was purchased from him a few years since by the Trustees of the British Museum. He likewise collected gradually, throughout his life, a series of political caricatures, extending from the reign

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

of Henry VIII. to his own time ; and of this valuable mass of historical illustration he made both a chronological catalogue and a complete alphabetical index. About 1820, having finally retired from banking and other business which he had carried on, both in his native town and at Swansea, he removed from Glamorganshire to Surrey, and thenceforth devoted himself chiefly to the cultivation of those studies with which his name is now permanently connected. In May 1825, Mr. Taylor Combe, the Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, having fallen into feeble health, Mr. Hawkins was appointed by the Principal Trustees his assistant and deputy, and in that capacity completed for the press in the following year the Fifth Part of the valuable work, commenced by authority of the Trustees in 1812, entitled "Descriptions of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," which is the standard publication of our National Collection of Sculpture. On the decease of Mr. Combe in the summer of 1826, Mr. Hawkins succeeded to his post, which at that time comprised the custody not merely of all the archæological collections, but also of the drawings and prints, afterwards transferred to a separate responsibility. During upwards of thirty-four years, in which he presided over the Department of Antiquities in the Museum, its possessions vastly increased, the galleries containing them were entirely rebuilt, and the whole series was re-arranged; while the staff, under his superintendence, became a practised body of archæologists with varied acquirements. Mr. Hawkins, whilst regulating generally the whole Department, and giving to all its publications the authority of his name, directed his personal attention chiefly to the treasures of the Medal Room, and, amongst these, specially to English coins and medals. In this sphere, the advantages of his position, improved by careful and very methodical study, soon gave him a foremost place amongst connoisseurs. His naturally correct judgment, and microscopic accuracy of observation, aided by great knowledge of the mechanical processes employed in Numismatic manufacture, rendered him one of the highest authorities of his time in criticising the *fabric* of a coin, and distinguishing the true from the false, as well as no mean judge of the genuineness of any other professed relic of antiquity.

The first work completed by him as head of his department, though commenced by Mr. Combe, was a "Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," published by the Trustees in 1826. The Sixth Part of the "Description of the Ancient Marbles," appeared under the name of the late Professor Cockerell; but the four ensuing Parts were edited by Mr. Hawkins, with the aid of his assistants in the department, at different periods from 1835 to 1845. Under his superintendence was also published in 1851 the First Volume of the still incom-



plete Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the Museum, prepared by two of his assistants. These were the most important literary works brought out by him in his official character; but he also published, on his own account in 1851, a Treatise on "The Silver Coins of England," which has ever since been the text-book on this subject. He had prepared, with much study and research, a Catalogue of English Medals, to appear under the title of "Numismata Britannica." This, which is now the property of the Trustees of the Museum, will, I believe, be given to the public, with some revisions and additions by Mr. Hawkins' successors in the Numismatic and British Departments respectively; and will, we may hope, form a suitable memorial both of the labours to which he devoted the best years of his life, and of the unrivalled collection now deposited in the Medal Room. Of a more desultory character, but still valuable and full of practical knowledge, were the contributions he from time to time made to the records of various learned societies, in the *Archæologia* and *Proceedings* of this Society, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*. The contributions made to those publications with which we are specially concerned will be found enumerated in the subjoined note.\* But the services which he rendered to this Society are most inadequately represented by this list of contributions to the pages of our *Transactions*. Elected a Fellow in 1826, a Member of Council in 1828—an office he repeatedly filled in after years—a Vice-President in 1856, Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1853, he at all times and in all capacities devoted himself with earnest energy to the interests of the Society. As one among many proofs of the honourable assiduity with which he discharged whatever duties he had once undertaken, I may mention that, during six years of his Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, notwithstanding the progress of age, he did not absent himself from more than two of the weekly meetings in each of those years. It will be remembered that this Committee was first appointed in virtue of the statutes as revised in 1853. In that revision Mr. Hawkins took the initiative, and zealously watched its progress from its commencement to its close. Labours such as these, undertaken from disinterested motives, carried on with unflagging zeal, and crowned with eminent success, demand from us a grateful tribute to the memory of the distinguished man by whom they were so cheerfully fulfilled. At the close of 1860, having passed his eightieth year, Mr. Hawkins retired from the post of Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum; and that office, which had become too onerous

\* *Archæologia*, xxiii. 395; xxiv. 148; xxvi. 1; id. 464; xxvii. 301; xxviii. 437; id. 451. *Proceedings*, i. 284; ii. 196; iii. 30. 2nd Series, i. 93, 145.

for a single occupant, was at once divided by the Trustees into three departments, to which a fourth has since been added. He died at his house in Lower Berkeley Street on the 23rd May 1867, in an honoured old age, leaving behind him, as I have heard one of those who knew him best observe, few contemporaries, but many friends.

The name of CHARLES KEAN, Esq. must not be passed over without a tribute of respect from this Society. If ever there was an actor who pressed into the service of the stage, with a zeal which we at least must not call excessive, the resources which antiquarian tastes and studies could supply for depicting the men and manners of the past, assuredly that actor was Charles Kean. The profession which he adorned, not less by his private virtues than by his public performances, has no longer a representative among the Fellows of this Society. I am sure we should all gladly welcome among us that union of histrionic power with a refined intellectual culture which was so eminently displayed in the person of the distinguished actor whose death we this day commemorate. Mr. Charles Kean was born in 1811; was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1857; and died on the 28th of January of the present year.

The distinction justly earned by Dr. MACBRIDE was acquired in theological studies, and does not call for any detailed notice at our hands. It may not, however, be out of place to remark that at the time of his death Dr. Macbride (the universally-respected Principal of Magdalen Hall at Oxford) was the Father of this Society, having been elected so far back as the year 1805.

FELIX SLADE, Esq. had long been known as a collector of books, prints, and other works of art, which he displayed with great courtesy to those interested, like himself, in the study of the Fine Arts. The Society has been indebted to him more than once for the exhibition of interesting objects; he contributed to the Special Exhibitions of Manuscripts and Early Typography,\* and on several other occasions afforded us the gratification of examining some of the treasures which he possessed.† The most remarkable of these was the well-known sword of Tiberius, which, with rare generosity, he purchased at a large price for the sole purpose of presenting it to the National Collection. Following out these liberal views, Mr. Slade has made some splendid bequests to the British Museum, including his fine and almost unrivalled collection of ancient and more recent glass, a very extensive and valuable collection of engravings, and several other curious works of art.

\* Proc. 2d. S. i. 410; ii. 40.

† Proc. 2d. S. i. 316, 326; iii. 98, 412.

On more than one occasion Mr. Slade made presents of books to our library, receiving in one case the special thanks of the Society.\* He has now, I am informed, bequeathed to us the sum of 100*l.* free of legacy duty, to be expended in books, a most welcome and graceful mode of keeping up among us the remembrance of a departed friend.

I may add that Mr. Slade has left to his executors a large sum of money to endow Professorships of the Fine Arts at Oxford and Cambridge, and in University College, London. This last Professorship is also to be accompanied by Studentships. Although these are not strictly speaking connected with our pursuits, the relations between Art and Archæology are so close that we must rejoice that such an amount of encouragement has been shown to the study of the Fine Arts, and especially that it has proceeded from one of our own body.

Within a few weeks of Dr. Macbride's election as Fellow of this Society we find recorded that of the distinguished architect Sir ROBERT SMIRKE, whose name I regret to say is also found in our obituary for this year. Of the fame which Sir Robert Smirke has won in the profession, which has so much that is akin to our own pursuits, I may truly say, *Si monumentum quæris circumspice*. The British Museum, which alone were sufficient to hand down the name of its architect to the admiration of posterity; the General Post Office; the Theatre at Covent Garden, since destroyed by fire; the College of Physicians; the Union, the Oxford and Cambridge, and other clubs and public edifices—all these are such substantial records of the energy and ability of Sir Robert Smirke, that if we were silent the very stones of these buildings would be eloquent with his praise. We possess in the apartments of this Society a slight memento of his work; the gallery which runs round our Library was erected by Sir Robert Smirke, at the request of the Council, in the summer of 1807. Amid the regrets excited by his death, it is a satisfaction to feel that in the person of his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, the name is still retained on our List of Fellows, and is rendered illustrious by abilities eminently fitted to inherit and to increase the renown which this distinguished family has acquired in the pursuits of Art.

Within the same period as I have named in the obituary, there have been elected the following Fellows:—

Frederick Shum, Esq.

Cecil Brent, Esq.

The Rev. Joseph Thomas Fowler, M.A.

The Rev. Wharton Booth Marriott, M.A.



The Honorable Arthur Dillon.  
Edward Shimells Wilson, Esq.  
Thomas Clifford Allbutt, Esq. M.A. M.B.  
Charles Thomas John Moore, Esq.  
John Sykes, Esq. M.D.  
George Plucknett, Esq.  
William Richard Crabbe, Esq.  
The Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A.  
Thomas Layton, jun. Esq.  
Dudley George Cary Elwes, Esq.  
The Rev. John Carne, M.A.  
The Rev. William Greenwell, M.A.  
George Gilbert Scott, jun. Esq. B.A.

*Honorary.*

Professor Edouard Desor.  
Dr. Theodor Mommsen.

The progress of Archæology during the last few years must, I think, suggest one reflection even to the most casual observer—how closely it has come into connection with some other sciences that seemed at first altogether alien from its sphere. I allude above all to Geology. No studies could appear to have less in common than those pursued with such eminent success by Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Roderick Murchison, or those, on the other hand, in which our late Vice-Presidents Mr. Hallam and Mr. Joseph Hunter have gained their merited renown. Yet see how a mutual relation has been now established by the bearing of some recent discoveries, and by none more than by the manner in which flint implements and weapons have come to light from the clay or gravel drifts. You may remember that the first scientific account of any such discovery appeared in the thirteenth volume of our Archæologia. The flint weapons in question were found at Hoxne in Suffolk, an estate which has now passed into the possession of Sir Edward Kerrison; they were sent up to this Society, and are still contained in one of the glass presses in this very room. On comparing them, as several amongst you may have had occasion to do, with specimens of the corresponding flint weapons brought from the gravel drifts along the banks of the Somme in Picardy, there appears between them, not only a close family likeness, but absolute and entire identity.

The account of the Hoxne flints in the Archæologia is comprised in a letter addressed to the Rev. John Brand, then Secretary of this Society, by John Frere, Esq., and bears date so far back as June 22, 1797. It appears from that letter that the exceeding value of that discovery, as relating to one of the

earliest conditions on this globe of the human race, was not at first duly appreciated or surmised. I need not point out to you, gentlemen, what great importance these discoveries have latterly assumed. I only desire to observe that as it may be the part of Archæology to discuss the form and purpose of these implements, and to compare them with the accounts in the earliest records that remain to us of the other weapons that savage nations may have used, so it is Geology, and Geology alone, that can decide, even with any degree of approximation, the date of these primeval remains by calculations on the gradual accretion of the clay or gravel beds, and of the number of centuries that might probably be requisite to raise them to their present height and magnitude.

Exactly similar is the case of the Lake dwellings in Switzerland. The records of human habitation which have been extracted, where they had sunk, at many spots at the bottom of the lakes, whether belonging to the stone or to the bronze periods, deserve and will reward the most careful investigation and comparison from the antiquary. But here again, if the desire be felt to ascertain their probable date, recourse must be had once more to the geologist. It has been found or thought possible to derive some calculation of the periods by observing the gradual accumulation of soil brought by mountain streams on the site of some few of these former lake dwellings, and by measuring the yearly progress which those accumulations have seemed to make. I mention these things only in general terms, and without any of those details which you will readily find in the recent publications that bear upon this question. My object has been only to show, however briefly, how a connection of pursuit and a community of aim have unexpectedly arisen between geologists and antiquaries, how, even literally speaking, we now not unfrequently labour on the very same ground—and how greatly we ought to feel beholden to that new and extraneous aid brought to bear with so much effect in lifting up the veil that shrouds the primeval ages of mankind. I may add, that, while it is certainly sufficient to any man's fame if he can excel in either of these studies, it is a matter of high gratification to us to number among our Fellows some who are eminent in both. I need do no more than mention such names as Sir John Lubbock or Mr. John Evans to convince you that a man may combine in the highest measure the science and skill of the geologist with the science and skill of the antiquary. Long may such a combination continue! May it tend more and more to foster and promote that spirit of brotherhood and friendly confidence which ought ever to be found among those who are engaged in divers classes of intellectual attainments, remembering always that, although there are many and various branches of the

tree of human knowledge, they have all sprung from a common stem—they all take root in the same soil.

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by William Tite, Esq. M.P., seconded by John Bruce, Esq., and carried unanimously—

“That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The Ballot for the election of President, Officers, and Council being closed, the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Fellows were found to have the majority of the votes of the Society :—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Earl Stanhope, *President.*

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. *V.P.*

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. *V.P.*

John Winter Jones, Esq. *V.P. Auditor.*

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. *Director.*

Colonel Augustus Henry Lane Fox, *Auditor.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. M.A. *Auditor.*

The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.

Richard Henry Major, Esq.

Captain Arthur Chilver Tupper.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. *Auditor.*

Samuel Birch, Esq. LL.D.

John Clayton, Esq.

William Durrant Cooper, Esq.

Henry Charles Coote, Esq.

Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq. M.A.

Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, D.D. F.R.S.

Henry Shaw, Esq.

John Thurnam, Esq. M.D.

William Michael Wylie, Esq. M.A.

C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. *Secretary.*

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Balloting Lists.

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Thursday, April 30th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts of Belgium:—

1. Mémoires Couronnés (in 4to). Tome 33. 4to. Brussels, 1867.
2. Mémoires Couronnés (in 8vo). Tomes 19 and 20. 8vo. Brussels, 1867-68.
3. Bulletins. 2<sup>me</sup> Série. Tome 24. 8vo. Brussels, 1867.
4. Annuaire. 1868. 34<sup>me</sup> Année. 12mo. Brussels, 1868.

From the Publishers, Messrs. Dean and Son:—Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench. 1868. Compiled and edited by R. H. Mair. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the British Archæological Association:—Their Journal. March 31. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 16. No. 100. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Anthropological Society of London:—The Anthropological Review. No. 21. April. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. 3. No. 86. April. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society:—Proceedings and Papers. Vol. 5. New Series. No. 54. 8vo. Dublin, 1867. [Completing Vol. 5.]

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. J. Ch. Brunet. Première Partie. 8vo. Paris and London, 1868.
2. The Book-Worm. No. 27. March. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author:—Remarks on Scottish Peerages. By J. E. Brudenell Bruce, Esq. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Executors of the late Henry Christy, Esq.:—Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ. Part 5. April. 4to. London, 1868.

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. Five Generations of a Loyal House; Part I, containing the Lives of Richard Bertie, and his son Peregrine, Lord Willoughby. By Lady Georgina Bertie. 4to. London, 1845.
2. Three Treatises by John Wycklyffe, D.D. By J. H. Todd, D.D., F.S.A. Sm. sq. 8vo. Dublin, 1851.
3. Six Octavo Pamphlets, viz.:—
  - (1) A few Notes respecting the Bishops of East Anglia. By J. M. Kemble. 1851.
  - (2) On the part taken by Norfolk and Suffolk in the Reformation. By A. P. Stanley. 1851.
  - (3) Customs of Hardwick. 1853.
  - (4) Notes on the Cross of Amney Holy-Rood, Gloucestershire. By Charles Pooley. 1854.
  - (5) On the Progress and Prospects of Science in Scotland. By Mark Napier. 1856.
  - (6) Exemplification of two Charters of Henry VII. Edited by A. Way and W. S. Walford. 1864.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History :—Proceedings. Vol. 4. No. 3. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. No. 29. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No. 54. April. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

1. Paris Exhibition Architectural Committee. Report to the Council. 4to. London, 1868.

2. Sessional Papers, 1867-68. No. 9. 4to. London, 1868.

From Mrs. Robert Kenyon, through A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P.S.A. :—Two Lithographic Portraits of the late Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A. :—

(1) Drawn by E. U. Eddis ; on Stone by M. Gauci. London, 1833.

(2) Profile. India proof before letters, dated 1836.

From the Editor, Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A. :—Treatise on Architecture, including the Arts of Construction, Building, Stone-Masonry, Arch, Carpentry, Roof, Joinery, and Strength of Materials. 4to. Edinburgh, 1867.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P.S.A. :—An engraved Broadside relating to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James the First. Subject—An emblematical Column, with inscriptions in Latin, and two portraits of the Prince. By Richard Haydock.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A. :—Publications of the Arundel Society for 1868, as follows :—

1. The Adoration of the Lamb. Chromolithograph from an altar-piece by the Van Eycks, at Ghent.

2. SS. Peter and Paul before Nero, and the Martyrdom of S. Peter. Chromolithograph from the fresco by Filippino Lippi, in the Brancacci Chapel, Florence.

3. Notice of the Brancacci Chapel. By A. H. Layard, M.P. 4to. London, 1868.

Special Thanks were accorded to A. W. Franks, Esq. V.P., Octavius Morgan, Esq. V.P., and to Mrs. R. Kenyon, for their valuable presents to the Library.

Notice was given from the Chair that the President and Council, at a meeting held March 17th, 1868, had resolved that the following proposal be submitted to the Society on Thursday the 14th day of May next :

“Whereas the following Fellows of the Society [here followed the list of names] are in arrears of their subscriptions three years and upwards, and repeated applications have been made to them by the Treasurer ; unless their arrears be discharged previously to the 14th day of May next ensuing, the gentlemen here named will be removed from the lists of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows, unless some special cause of the delay shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Council.”

The nomination by the President of Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read.

JOHN FETHERSTON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Manuscript Book of Devotions written about the end of the fifteenth century, and measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Some of the pages and most of the initial letters were illuminated, and offered a fair specimen of the English school of calligraphy of the period. The book however was most remarkable for the following entries of obits of the family of Clifton of Clifton near Nottingham, recorded in the calendar with which the volume commenced.

- April 9. Obitus domini Roberti de Clifton, militis, fundatoris trium capellanorum collegii in ecclesia de Clifton, anno domini millesimo cccclxxvij<sup>o</sup>.
- May 6. Obitus Geruasii Clifton, militis, filij domini Geruasii Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccclxxj<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 12. Obitus domini Geruasii Clyfftone, militis, filii domini Roberti Clyfftone, militis, anno domini millesimo cccc nonagesimo primo.
- June 7. Obitus domine Margarete prime uxoris domini Geruasii Clifton, militis, anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccclx<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 16. Obitus Geruasii filij domini Geruasij de Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccclxxxix<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 21. Obitus domini Geruasij Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccxxiiij<sup>o</sup>.
- July 21. Obitus domini Johannis Clifton, militis, filij domini Roberti Clifton, anno domini millesimo cccciij<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 22. Obitus domine Amphilicie Clifton, anno domini millesimo cccxiiij<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 25. Obitus domini Roberti Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccxxvij<sup>o</sup>.
- August 18. Obitus domine Isabelle, secunde uxoris domini Geruasij Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccclx<sup>o</sup>.
- September 9. Obitus domine Alicie uxoris domini Roberti Clifton, militis, et sororis bone memorie Willelmii Bothe et Laurencii Bothe, nuper Ebor' Archiepiscoporum, anno domini millesimo cccclxx<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 12. Obitus domini Willelmi Bothe, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, anno domini millesimo cccclxiiij<sup>o</sup>.
- „ 26. Obitus boni domini Geruasij Clifton, Militis, anno domini millesimo cccclxxxvij<sup>o</sup>.
- October 16. Obitus domini Roberti de Clifton, militis, filij domini Geruasij Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccclxxvj<sup>o</sup>.
- November 15. Obitus domini Geruasij de Clifton, militis, filij Johannis de Clifton, militis, anno domini millesimo cccclij<sup>o</sup>.

The following verses head each month of the Calendar. The same set of lines, with a few variations, will be found printed in Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kalendarium*, i. 461, from a Calendar in Harl. MS. 273.



Jan. . .	Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis.
Feb. . .	Quarta subit mortem, prosternit tertia fortem.
March . .	Primus mandentem, disrumpit quarta bibentem.
April . .	Denus et undenus est mortis vulnere plenus.
May . . .	Tercius occidit, et septima hora relidit.
June . . .	Denus pallescit, quindenus federa nescit.
July . . .	Tredecimus mactat, Juli denus labefactat.
Aug. . . .	Prima necat fortem, perditque secunda cohortem.
Sept. . .	Tercia Septembris et septima fert mala membris.
Oct. . . .	Tercius et denus est sicut mors alienus.
Nov. . . .	Septimus et quintus et tercius est vere cinctus.
Dec. . . .	Septimus ex sanguis, virosus denus ut anguis.

The book has been mutilated, some of its pages having been cut out. On the two last leaves are these verses:

O blessed lord though thorough thy ryghtwesnes  
 Thow be dysposed to dampne me feynt and freyle,  
 To thy mercy wych ys much more dowllesse  
 For my releffe I instantly appele,  
 And wyth thy court of ryght I wyl not dele.  
 For my seke saule whos synnez been detecte  
 Haveth utterly thy ryghtwes cowrt suspecte.

*Puluere perturbans, turbatus marmore scribit.*

Whoo lyst to trowbull he mey surely trust  
 Thoff he hys Wrongez and all hys werkez amisse  
 Wrytez easely in soft and sacred dust:  
 He wrytez not soo that hurt and trowbuld ys:  
 Bot wyth a chesell that hard steled ys  
 Impryntez them full depe i' marbull ston  
 And hatefull harme ys not forgott anon.

J. E. LEE, Esq. F.S.A., communicated some remarks on recent discoveries made at Rome in connection with the Marmorata, the ancient wharf or landing place on the Tiber for the marble blocks so extensively used for building and ornamental purposes there. This communication was illustrated by a drawing of the spot where the discoveries had been made.

Mr. Lee also exhibited a cast in plaster of a remarkably fine Flint Implement found at Tilesi, in the province of Naples. Length 9 inches, tapering from a shoulder 2 inches across to a blunt point. The other end from the shoulder chipped away for about an inch, forming a tang with rounded extremity.

C. DRURY FORTNUM, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Lamp of the species of porcelain known as "Persian ware," made, as appeared by inscriptions on it, for the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem in 1549.

This exhibition was accompanied by descriptive remarks, preceded by observations on the pottery and porcelain of Egypt, Persia, Damascus, &c., which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 7th, 1868.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.:—A Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Works of Art, Antiquities, and Relics preserved in the Shakespeare Museum [Stratford-upon-Avon]. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education :—Catalogue of the Second Special Exhibition of National Portraits. 8vo. London, 1867. [Large paper copy.]

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. 3. No. 87. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Author, Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A.:—

1. Mediæval Libraries. [From Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of Literature, vol. 9, N. S.] 8vo. 1865.

2. Notes on Mediæval English Words. [From the same.] 8vo. 1866.

From the Author:—The Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins, and Medals, Ancient and Modern. By Archibald Billing, M.D., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1867.

Notice was given a second time from the Chair that a Ballot would be taken on the 14th of May for the expulsion of Fellows whose subscriptions were in arrear.

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, exhibited by the hand of A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., a Deed of composition between Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and the Master of the Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers at Slebech in Pembrokeshire, dated 1323, appended to which was a remarkably fine impression of the handsome seal of the Earl. This document was formerly in the possession of Mr. Fenton, the author of "A Tour in Pembrokeshire," who printed it at full length in the appendix to his work (page 10) and added an engraving of the seal. As, however, it appeared on collation that the printed copy contains several errors, and omits some words of rare occurrence which the transcriber seems to have been unable to decypher, it has been thought advisable to reprint the deed in this place. It runs as follows :—

*Noverint universi per presentes quod ita convenit inter nobilem virum Dominum Adomarum de Valencia Comitem Pembrochie ex parte una, et fratrem Rogerum Stangrave Magistrum de Slebech, ex parte altera. Cum inter partes predictas super libertatibus aliquibus usu et exercio eorundem magna fuisset orta materia dissensionis, tandem pro bono pacis et pro devotione speciali quam dictus Comes semper habuit et habet ad religionem ad quam dictus frater Rogerus est obligatus, dicta dissensio inter predictos in forma que sequitur conquievit, videlicet quod dictus Comes pro se et heredibus suis concessit prefato fratri Rogero et successoribus suis Magistris de Slebech quod habeant cognitionem de hutesio levato, sanguine fuso, sine morte et mahemo, de bundis fractis, aqua perversa extra rectum cursum suum, extraura et weiffis de captoribus columbarum, et minutis debitis secundum legem terre, in omnibus terris suis infra comitatum Pembrochie et dominio suo ibidem; et quod possint capere emendas de assisa panis cerevisie et medon', in terris suis de Slebech, Muiner, Rudebard et Rose-march; et quod possint capere latrones ad sectam partis cum manuopera*

inventos, et de eisdem facere iudicium secundum communem legem terre; ita tamen quod non teneant eos ultra unam noctem nec redemptionem ab eis capiant, nec alio modo dimittant, sed sine ulteriori dilatione eos prisone domini Comitis deliberent, et quod possint eos custodire in ceppis vel ferris et manuoperas eorundem habeant de hiis qui in curia sua fuerint convicti secundum legem terre ut predictum est; et quod homines sui possint vendere carnes, pisces, sal, cepum, unctum, cand', et alia minuta per particulas in Slebech, Rosemarch, et Rudebard, et non in grosso nec aliquas grossas merchandisas ext'cere (*quære*) nisi de licencia Domini Comitis et hoc per costumam et consuetudinem eidem inde persolvendam. Et prefatus Rogerus pro se et successoribus suis concedit Domino Comiti et heredibus suis quod ad nulla alia quam superius sunt expressa et specificata manus extendent, nec aliam jurisdictionem, cognitionem seu dominium regale sibi vendicabunt, nec in aliquo casu redemptionem capient, nec aliam jurisdictionem perfectam seu cognitionem alicujus libertatis realis sibi appropriabunt, alio modo quam supra est expressum. Et ut omnia supra dicta tam ex parte una quam ex parte altera perpetuum obtineant robur firmitatis, sigillum Domini Comitis una cum sigillo domus supradicte huic scripto inter eosdem indentato alternatim sunt appensa. Datum Londini decimo die Decembris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi decimo septimo. Hiis testibus: Domino Johanne de Neville, Domino Johanne Joce, Domino Ricardo Wyriot, Domino Ricardo Symond', Domino Roberto Bendyn, Willelmo de Sleydon, militibus; Thoma West, Percivallo Simeon, Willelmo Harold, Waltero Malenfaunt, Magistro Johanne de Radesbell, et aliis.

Seal circular,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. Obverse, equestrian effigy to the right, *panache* and *cointise* to the helm, *panache* on horse's head, arms of Pembroke on shield and bardings; legend, in Lombardic characters, ADOMARVS DE VALENCIA COMES PEMBROCHIE D'NS WEYS' ET DE MONTINIACO. Reverse, in a foliated panel a shield, bearing barruly, an orle of martlets, as on the obverse; legend [s'] ADOMARI DE VALENCIA COMITIS PEMBROCHIE D'NI WEYS' ET DE MONTINIACO.

C. DRURY FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A, exhibited five bronze Celts and some other objects lately brought by him from Italy, which may thus be described:—

1. A large celt, not socketed, but with flanges for handling; of coarse workmanship; length 9 inches, breadth of cutting edge  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, tapering to 2 inches at the top, which has a lunate termination. See Horæ Ferales, pl. iv. fig. 17. Said to have been found in the Abbruzzi.

2. A celt of similar type, but smaller; length 7 inches, breadth of cutting edge  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, tapering to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch at the top; the blade is very thick, tapering from  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch at the junction with the haft, to the edge. This and No. 1 were purchased at Rome.

3. A celt with flanges for handling, and chisel-shaped blade of nearly uniform breadth; length 6 inches, breadth about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch; slightly broader at the rounded edge, and with a lunate termination to the top. Bought at Perugia.

4. A celt with flanges and stop ridge, ornamented with bands of five parallel lines; one band round the upper end and one on



each face of the blade; three bands on the flanged sides. Length  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches, breadth at cutting edge  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, tapering to  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch at the top ridge; thickness of blade hardly more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch. Compare *Horæ Ferales*, pl. iv. figs. 18, 19.

5. A celt with square socket and L shaped hooks at the sides; similarly ornamented to the last. Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, breadth at cutting edge  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, tapering to 1 inch at the hooks; blade somewhat thicker than that of No. 4. See *Horæ Ferales*, pl. v. fig. 1.

The two last specimens were obtained at Rome, having been brought in by peasants from the Umbrian Hills. They were found together with others, much broken but of similar type, and with some spiral armlets similarly ornamented with longitudinal lines. Of these bronze armlets three were exhibited by Mr. Fortnum.

6. A spear-head  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long in the blade, 3 inches in the socket, ornamented with lines down the blade, and converging at the apex at a very acute angle. This was also purchased at Rome.

7. A fine Greek spear-head, together with the long pointed ferule for the end of the shaft. The blade, of a graceful leaf-shape, measured 9 inches, the socket  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. Length of the ferule  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There were rivet-holes to the socket of the head and near the wide end of the ferule, which was about one inch in diameter. From a Greek tomb near Naples.

8. An ingot or cake of fused copper, weighing 3 lb.  $13\frac{1}{4}$  oz., found with two or three others in the neighbourhood of "Città della Pieve," near Chiusi. Mr. Fortnum stated that he purchased this object from a corndealer at the former place who had taken the ingots as payment for grain.

E. BLACKETT BEAUMONT, Esq. F.R.S., exhibited a small silver Ring Brooch  $\frac{9}{16}$  of an inch in diameter, bearing in incised characters the inscription

patar \* noster.

Found on the beach at Hull.

J. A. PEARSON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a copy of "Recreations of the Muses," by William 1st Earl of Stirling, printed in 1637, and a copy of "Baptista de Arbitriis" printed in 1512. This latter book afforded a good example of contemporaneous binding of stamped leather. The subject occupying the centre of one side was St. George slaying the Dragon, with the inscription "Sċus Georgi<sup>o</sup>," and the bookbinder's initials I. R., and surrounded by an elegant border of foliage with lions and other animals. On the other side is a representation of the Baptism of

our Lord with the inscription, "Hic est filius meus dilect<sup>o</sup>," with a similar border.

MANWARING SHURLOCK, Esq., exhibited some Urns, fragments of pottery, and bones from Shepperton in the county of Middlesex, on the discovery of which he communicated the following remarks:—

"The relics brought by me for your inspection are, with one exception, from a field called 'Upper West Field,' in the parish of Shepperton. The field was until lately separated on the west side by a hedge, commonly known by the name of Domesday; which hedge continued across Sheperton Range until it reached the bank of the Thames, that river being distant about 150 yards. The field adjoins the high road through Shepperton, and is situate about midway between Laleham Ferry and Walton Bridge.

The 'Upper West Field' and the field adjoining have from time immemorial supplied gravel for the repair of the parish roads; the pits are known by the names of Shepperton, Stones, and Littleton pits.

Last March, hearing a report of skeletons, &c. having been disturbed at these pits, I made a visit to the spot and found the labourers there excavating gravel. They showed me the bones of the head of an ox, found by them, with other bones, in the gravel, about 18 inches below the surface, together with broken pottery (Roman).\*

About 50 yards to the east of the spot where the broken pottery was found, beneath where Domesday hedge stood, (the hedge having been grubbed up to excavate for gravel,) eight human skeletons were discovered lying 3 feet below the surface, in 2 feet of gravel, the upper foot consisting of very stony loam.

Three of the skeletons were lying side by side about a yard apart; the others promiscuously; but 'all,' as the labourer said, 'laid straight on their backs facing the east.'

The upper and lower jaw-bones (exhibited) were from the centre one of the three skeletons mentioned as lying side by side. Near the shoulder-joint of the same skeleton a bronze fibula† (exhibited) was found.

The iron spear-head (exhibited) also came from the gravel near this spot, but was not seen *in situ*.

The jaw-bones indicate a fine type of man, and the teeth are remarkable for the excessive wearing away of the enamel.

The other small portion of lower jaw-bone (exhibited with the others before mentioned) is remarkable for the peculiarity of

\* A portion of the upper jaw bone of an ox was placed on the table, with the pottery in fragments as dug out.

† There are two fibulæ identical in shape in the British Museum.

the shape of its symphysis. It belonged to a small individual above middle age, and probably a female. These were the only bones the labourers could show me: the others had either crumbled away from exposure to the air or been re-buried.

No appearance of any coffin, or inclosure of any kind, had been observed by the men. Four yards to the east of the spot where the skeletons before mentioned lay, and at the same level, a large vessel was exposed (exhibited): it was, I regret to say, broken in the digging out, and the pieces were thrown about. I had all the fragments collected that could be found, and succeeded in cementing sufficient to show its size, shape, and ornamentation. The labourer said he had destroyed a good many 'crops' like it; and he thinks 'they all contained bones, like neck of mutton bones.' He never saw any coins, for which alone he looked, and I may add longed. Fifteen years ago, this same labourer states, that near this spot (within 100 yards) where he found the urn he came upon a skeleton 'all doubled up,' the knees opposite the chin; near the head was a vessel of pottery, which the man working with him took for a skull, and broke it to pieces with his pickaxe.

The sepulchral urn represented in the woodcut, which is almost perfect, was purchased by the Rev. Wm. Russell, the



present rector of Shepperton, fifty years ago of a labourer who dug it out from the gravel in the Shepperton pit in 1817. The urn when found contained bones.

The cinerary urn (also exhibited) was perfect when first exposed to view, but was broken while being dug out from the gravel at Walton Bridge Green, Shepperton, in the month of November 1867. When it came into my possession the contents remained undisturbed, and consisted of calcined bones. The



bones were embedded in earth that filled up all the interstices between the bones, and had become hard as a concrete. A portion of a thigh bone remains in its original position on the side of the vessel. In the earth, after a careful examination, I found one small green-coloured glass bead, little larger than a pin's head, and a small portion of a bronze ornament. The labourer who found this urn told me he had destroyed many others.\*

My archæological knowledge is too slight to offer any opinion concerning these relics, but Mr. Franks pronounces the fragments of pottery first mentioned to be of Roman manufacture. The urns, bronze fibula, and iron spear-head, he considers Anglo-Saxon.

These few relics and the scant information obtained from uneducated labourers tell us what has been destroyed, but at the same time they are suggestive of what may remain undisturbed.

It is evident that there was an Anglo-Saxon cemetery both at 'Walton Bridge Green' and in the 'Upper West Field' at Shepperton.

The mode of sepulture varied: some bodies were burnt, the bones collected and placed in urns for interment; some were buried extended at full length, while others were found in a contracted position.

Bearing in mind that the site of the cemetery is close to the Thames, near the spot where in all probability the Britons opposed the Romans, across the bed of this river, at the posts called the Coway Stakes, and that remains of Roman forts as well as portions of tessellated pavements have been found in the neighbourhood, there is every reason for supposing that a well conducted and scientific research would add to the present fund of our archæological knowledge. No other difficulty exists to prevent such a research but want of funds. I have already received promises of a few contributions towards this object."

Mr. Shurlock also communicated some further Observations on Encaustic Tiles found at Chertsey Abbey.†

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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\* Since these notes were read two more urns have been found near the same spot. Both contained calcined bones only. Mr. Shurlock had no opportunity of seeing them *in situ*.

† See Proc. 2 S. ii. 48.

Thursday, May 14th, 1868.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author, C. A. Holmboe:—

1. *Om Civaisme i Europa.* (Saerskilt aftrykt af Vid.-Selskabet Forhandlinger for 1866). 8vo.

2. *Om Tallene 108 og 13.* (From the same. 1866.) 8vo.

From the Royal Society:—*Proceedings.* Vol. 16. No. 110. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Society of Literature:—*Transactions.* Second Series. Vol. 9. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author:—*The Genealogy of the Family of Cole.* By James Edwin Cole. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—*Sessional Papers 1867-68.* No. 10. 4to. London, 1868.

From John Henderson, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—*Works of Art in Pottery, Glass, and Metal, in the Collection of John Henderson, M.A. F.S.A.,* photographed and printed by Messrs. Cundall and Fleming, for private use. Folio. [London, 1868.]

In pursuance of the Notice read at two previous meetings, relative to Fellows in arrear of their subscription for two years and upwards, a ballot was taken, and the following gentlemen were declared to be no longer Fellows of the Society:—

John Richard Walbran, Esq.

Bassett Smith, Esq.

Special thanks were accorded to John Henderson, Esq. F.S.A. for his valuable present to the Library.

W. H. HART, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Broadside, supposed to be unique, representing the celebrated Christina, Queen of Sweden, with a crown on her head, in the act of receiving congratulations on her accession to the Swedish throne, whilst the coffin containing the remains of her illustrious parents is being removed. Her Majesty is in the act of receiving the obeisance of the King of England Charles I., who respectfully bows, whilst the Queen takes his hand. Louis, King of France, stands beside him. At their back is placed the King of Denmark; then come crowned magnates, and the procession terminates with two Lutherans and one Calvinist appropriately attired.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited a small vase of Roman pottery found at Bow, in the county of Middlesex, under the following circumstances:—

“In digging for the foundations of the back premises of a

newly-built house in Mostyn Road, near Addington Road, at Bow, not far from the Roman road leading from Old Ford, were discovered early in the month two stone coffins. They were about 5 feet below the surface of the ground, about 9 feet apart, and were lying east and west. One was larger than the other, and both were covered with lids, consisting of single slabs of stone. That of the largest was broken in two pieces. The coffin was 6 feet 6 inches long, 21 inches wide and 16 inches deep, inside measure. The thickness of the coffin lid was 9 inches—that of the sides  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The coffin was found full of lime, or some white substance resembling lime or plaster of Paris, mixed with earth, and much dirt had entered through the crevice in the fractured lid. The workmen cleared out the earth and lime, and at the bottom found three skeletons. One, that of a very tall man, was lying at one side of the coffin at full length; the head however was bent forward over the chest, the body being placed near that end of the coffin, whilst the feet did not nearly reach the other end. The bones had not been at all displaced; but the body did not seem to have been placed carefully in the coffin. By the right side of this large skeleton, the bones of which were all *in situ*, lay a shorter and smaller skeleton, declared, by a surgeon who had seen it, to have been a female. The state was not so perfect as that of the tall one, as the bones had been disturbed by the workmen in moving away the earth. The skulls of both were quite perfect. There was also another and smaller skeleton lying the reverse way, that is the skull lay by the feet of the other two—the bones of this also were much displaced by the workmen. On the outside of this coffin, lying near it, were found three fragments of what seemed to have been an iron sword, much corroded. Judging from the appearance of green patina on the outside of the rusty surface, it seemed as if the weapon had been buried in its scabbard, on which may have been some ornaments of bronze. The remains of the sword seem more Saxon than Roman, and may have belonged to some other interment. It is scarcely probable that all the three bodies should have been buried at the same time, yet the coffin being filled up with the lime or plaster, and all the three bodies lying at the bottom of it, are facts which would indicate that such was the case.

“The smaller coffin is 5 ft. 6 inches long, 1 ft. 5 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, inside measure, and the sides 4 inches thick. It is only rectangular at the head, the end where the feet were being semicircular, a very rare if not unique form of coffin. The sides of both coffins are parallel. This was also filled with lime-dust, like the larger one—at the foot however of this was found a small black vase or drinking cup, having a white scroll or guilloche pattern running round it. This vase is most probably of



Castor ware from the Roman pottery at Castor, in Northamptonshire, and from its quality seems to indicate the date of the interment as about A.D. 200. The lid of this coffin is entire, and is hollowed out beneath about 1 inch deep—the sunk hollow is however rectangular at both ends, and the lid looks as if it had not been made for the coffin. It overlapped the coffin at the foot, and close beneath it was found cracked and broken a large amphora or dolium, containing portions of the bones of two skeletons. The neck of the amphora was not found, it being necessary to break off that part when the vessel was used for interment—nor was any smaller vase to hold the bones found within it, as is generally the case. The vessel was 19 inches in diameter, and of the usual globular form. The coffin and fragments were taken up carefully and deposited in the back premises of the public-house called the Carlisle Tavern.

“The vicinity of the Roman road seems to have been the favourite burial-place of the Roman inhabitants, and the absence of all traces of cremation shows that the practice of burying their dead unburnt existed among the Romans in Britain as early as A.D. 200.”

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. observed on this exhibition that the pottery appeared to him to be of the same manufacture as that noticed in several communications from Mr. Akerman, particularly in *Archæologia*, xxxv. 91.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a fac-simile drawing by himself, of a page from the Gospels of St. Cuthbert, well known as the *Durham Book*.

HENRY CAMPKIN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited by the permission of J. Latham, Esq. two Swords of State belonging to the Isle of Man.

Of these two swords, one appeared to be of considerable antiquity. The blade was  $30\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the straight guard nearly 14 inches, and the hilt covered with wood and terminating in a spherical steel pomel  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The pomel was worked down at the front and back to a flat surface, on which as well as on the centre of the guard, were engraved in relief the three legs flexed in triangle, which have been borne as the Arms of Man since the thirteenth century. Though the engraving of this device was somewhat worn, it was thought by most of those who inspected the sword at this meeting that the legs were habited in plate armour. The spurs were clearly rowels, three points being shown. These indications would bring down the date of the guard and pomel to the 14th century, though the blade may possibly be older.

The blade of the second and more modern sword was 33 inches

long. It is more particularly described in the following note from Mr. Latham with reference to both the swords:—

“The gilt mounted sword is that at present in use, the earlier one being reputed to date from the 12th century. In the records of the island is an entry about the middle of the 16th century, to the effect that, the state sword being worn out, a new one should be commissioned from Scotland. This is the blade now in the gilt-mounted handle, and it bears the forge-marks of the wolf and five stars, and the name “Andrea Ferarra,” though some of these marks are not easily distinguished beneath the colour with which they are overlaid. The present hilt and mountings date from about 1750, and bear the arms of Athole, with the motto *Stabit quocunque jeceris*, and the initials *J.D.A.* probably John Duke of Athole, who disposed of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the crown in 1765.

“I cannot learn anything of the original hilt which preceded the present tasteless and unmeaning gilt one; but it was probably of steel, and resembled the older one in shape. The blade has been blued and gilt in a very rude fashion, the devices with which it is covered being traced upon the steel in red varnish, and gold leaf applied, the whole being dried and burnished, just as tea-trays and lacquer work are gilt. I have not been able to decipher any trace of a forge-mark or legend upon the earlier blade, but I send for comparison a photograph of the sword said to have been given by King John to the town of Newnham, in Gloucestershire.”

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. exhibited fifteen Flint Implements discovered in the drift-beds at Santon Downham, Suffolk, and at Bromhill, in the parish of Weeting, Norfolk, on opposite sides of the valley of the Little Ouse, and which he had received from the Rev. William Weller Poley. They were of the usual drift type, but exhibited some peculiarities. Those from Santon Downham were of a buff colour, and of an almond form, resembling the Abbeville implements. The Bromhill specimens were generally of darker flint, and of an elongated form, like the specimens from St. Acheul, near Amiens. These implements have since been presented by Mr. Poley to the Christy Collection.

GEORGE ROLLESTONE, Esq. M.D. Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, communicated some further particulars regarding the excavations at Frilford, in Berkshire, by way of supplement to his paper read on Jan. 23, 1868.\*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

\* *Ante*, p. 67.

Thursday, May 21st, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the French Minister of State for Public Instruction (Archives de l' Empire. Inventaires et Documents) :—Collection de Sceaux. Par M. Douët D'Arcq. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Tome 1. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Tome 2. 2 Vols. 4to. Paris, 1863-67.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. No. 32. Vol. 8. April, 1868. 8vo.

From the Author, R. G. Haliburton, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Explorations in the Picton Coal-field. 8vo. Halifax, N. S., 1868.

2. Intercolonial Trade our only Safeguard against Disunion. 8vo. Ottawa, 1868.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archæological Journal. No. 95. 8vo. London, 1867.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to the Minister of Public Instruction for his valuable present to the Library.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, May 28th, and a list read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

John Sykes, Esq. M.D. was admitted Fellow.

GEORGE MANNERS, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Gold Ring, with a cabalistic or talismanic inscription. It reads thus :—

✠ bak . a . bak . gut . gut . ane . bak.

The syllables “gut,” or “guth,” often occur on rings of this sort, probably esteemed as charms against certain diseases.\* This ring is stated to have been found in the neighbourhood of the Triangular Lodge, in the parish of Rushton, in the county of Northampton, formerly a seat of the Tresham family.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an account which he had recently received in a letter from H. B. Goodwin, Esq. of a discovery of Roman remains on the estate of the Earl of Carnarvon, at Burghclere, Hants. The following is the substance of this communication :—

“ It appears that on Thursday the 28th of November, 1867, some labourers in the employ of Mr. J. R. Evans were at work on that gentleman's farm, called Ridgemoor, in levelling an em-

\* See Archæological Journal, iii. 267, 358 ; v. 159 ; Archæologia, xxx. 400 ; Proceedings, 2 S. iii. 340 ; and Caylus, Recueil, vi. 405.



bankment on the west side of a road leading from a place called West Street to Burghclere Rectory, when, having removed the turf, and got to the subsoil, one of them (named Francis Hall) discovered, in using his mattock, at a depth of about eighteen inches from the surface, the remains of a human skeleton embedded in the chalk.

“To use the man’s own expression, the skeleton was ‘huddled and all of a heap,’ the head being turned downwards, with the right arm lying underneath the face. The discoverers, from the smallness of the skull and framework, were of opinion that the remains were those of a woman; the teeth were very perfect, but there were no indications of dress or mode of interment.

“In the following week the men were pursuing the same work, at about fifty or sixty yards south (on the same side of the road) from the spot where they had discovered the first skeleton, when they came upon a second, at a depth of about three feet and a half from the surface. Unlike the former, this was of full, not to say large, dimensions, and was extended at full length from north to south—the head north—with the arms by the side, and in every respect as if it had been interred according to modern usage. Several large rusty nails were found on and about the body, but no remains of woodwork or any other materials of a coffin or chest.

“About eight yards further on, still in the same direction, the men came upon the pottery and glass, a coloured photograph of which I send you, as it will speak for itself. I will only remark that the principal jar is about seven inches high, and that the glass must have formed part of a dish or tazza at least nine inches in diameter. The contents of the different vessels were not of a character to call for remark, nor were any coins found.

“Subsequent search has led to the discovery of several fragments of the glass vessel, which, had it happily escaped destruction, would have been a remarkably fine specimen—larger, indeed, than any I remember to have seen.

“In writing to so experienced an antiquary as yourself I hardly like to venture a suggestion, or indeed to do anything further than send a plain statement of facts, and leave opinions and theories to abler hands; but I may perhaps be allowed to hint that though the ‘find’ itself is of no special interest—wonderfully resembling, for example, one which occurred at Hemel Hempsted, and is reported in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia* (p. 434)—its locality, which is I believe a new one in this respect, may do something to assist in settling the direction of some unsuspected Roman road, or perhaps aid in determining the site of Vindomis, both matters of considerable interest.

“That you may the better form an opinion on these subjects,

I send you a reduced copy of the Ordnance map of the neighbourhood, in which I have marked the spot of the discovery of the skeletons, red, and of the pottery, green: it is, you will observe, in the immediate vicinity of no less than three 'streets'—Spring Street, West Street, and Well Street, and is, at a rough guess, about ten miles west of Silchester, and about five miles south of Speen.

"In the 27th Volume of the *Archæologia* (pp. 412-414), I find that mention is made of the survey of a Roman road from Silchester to Hungerford, which (though I do not recollect having seen it laid down in maps) must have passed near the spot in question; but as far as one can judge, if these are the remains of interments by the roadside, the road must have run north and south.

"In conclusion, I may state that the pottery has been presented by Lord Carnarvon to the Museum at Newbury, and that to the courtesy of his Lordship's Secretary, Mr. S. W. Allen, I am indebted for many of the details in the above narrative."

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some Lombardic Ornaments of gold, said to have been found at Belluno, in North Italy. These objects may be described as follows:—

1. A circular fibula  $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$  in. in diameter by about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. deep. The surface is ornamented with thin *laminæ* of a red glass, or perhaps of garnet, and set *cloisonné* fashion. The *laminæ* are translucent, and appear to have a gold foil behind them, chased with reticulated cross lines. The *cloisons* form a pattern consisting of a central cross within a circle, to which it is joined by eight radii from its arms and interior angles. This circle is surrounded by another, equidistant between it and the exterior circumference of the fibula. The innermost of the two concentric rings thus formed is filled by eight radii, alternated by irregularly Y shaped radii, some of indented outline, forming cells for the reception of the glass or garnet. The ornamentation of the outer concentric ring is similar.

2. A pin 6 inches long, terminating in a model of a left hand, the thumb and first finger being perforated at the apex and connected by a gold wire riveted through the holes. It was stated that a pearl was once strung on this wire, but that it had perished. The pin is ornamented by three bands of concentric lines, the first and broadest immediately below the wrist, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch deep, with eleven rings; the second  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch below the first, with eight rings; and the lowest  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch off, with seven rings.

3. A cross with patulous arms of the Greek form, of thin gold, ornamented with a pattern of pounced lines round the margin.

4. Four small pierced beads.

5. A ring, or hoop, widening from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, ornamented

with a central triple band of twisted gold terminated by knots, the surface pounced in a pattern.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. communicated the following account of the acquisitions made in the department of British Antiquities in the British Museum during the year 1867.

“An unusual press of business has prevented me this year from offering to the Society so early as I could have wished a detailed account of the progress made in the Collection of British Antiquities, similar to those I have submitted on former occasions, and I fear that which I have now to offer will prove but an imperfect summary.

“I beg, however, to supply the omission, and to furnish the accompanying notes:—

“The earlier antiquities of Britain have been added to by the following specimens, chiefly, it will be observed, presented to the Museum: Two flint arrow-heads very carefully chipped, found in Kincardineshire, presented by A. Murray, Esq. Six rude stone implements from a tumulus in the Shetlands, excavated and described by Dr. James Hunt, F.S.A. (the donor), in the *Memoirs of the Anthropological Society*, vol. ii. p. 296. A very interesting block of stone on which are engraved a set of nine concentric circles not quite meeting, and with rude indications of a line proceeding from the point where they are interrupted. This is a monument of the same class as those noticed already in our *Proceedings*, 2d Ser. ii. 365, and was found near Lilburn Tower in Northumberland, on the estate of E. J. Collingwood, Esq. by whom it was presented. Several curious rubbing stones found on the site of ancient habitations in the Island of Holyhead, Anglesea. They were excavated and presented by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, M.P. who has given a description of them in the *Archæological Journal*, xxiv. 13. They consisted of what I may term a saddle-quern, and a pot-quern, besides sundry oval stones presumed to have been used in cooking. The querns are of a very rude character, similar to those still used in Africa among the negro tribes of the interior, and noticed by Sir Samuel Baker, who complains of the quantity of grit which is, through the use of them, mixed with the bread.

“Two fine British urns, discovered in a tumulus near Oundle, Northamptonshire, have been presented by G. M. Edmonds, Esq. The series of bronze weapons has been increased by a Lincolnshire find, consisting of two spears, two socketed celts, four palstaves, and a bronze ferule or tube. They were found in December, 1860, in the parish of Nettleham, three miles from Lincoln, and lay in a cavity in the clay at the depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Engravings of the best of the specimens have appeared in the



Archæological Journal, xviii. 160. As usual several bronze implements from the Thames have been added.

“The foreign illustrations of the earlier or prehistoric portion of the national collection have been added to as follows: Seven flint implements from Denmark, including a long and very elegant spear-head, chipped with the regularity and symmetry for which the flint-work of Denmark is remarkable. Some bronze objects from Denmark. A stone celt from Bundelcund, in the Bengal Presidency, presented by William Theobald, Esq. Jun. and undistinguishable from Irish celts. A few bronze ornaments from the remarkable and early cemetery at Halstatt in the Salzkammergut of Austria, recently ably illustrated by the work of Baron von Sacken, Hon. F.S.A. These specimens were derived from excavations made at the expense of the donors, John Evans, Esq. F.S.A., and Sir John Lubbock, Bart. F.S.A. Three ancient bronze implements from China: one of these is a small bronze axe, now mounted in a modern wooden handle richly inlaid with silver and tipped with jade. On the lid of the Chinese box containing it is an inscription stating that it was made in the time of the Chang dynasty, B.C. 1766—1122. This is, of course, only the statement of the Chinese antiquaries, but is interesting as showing their view of the great antiquity of such remains; another is a broad-bladed instrument with a lion or kylin's head in relief; it resembles the broad bronze blades which have been frequently found in Ireland, and which have been compared to the so-called commando-staves of the Germans. See Kemble, *Horæ Ferales*, Plate x. figs. 2, 3. The third implement is of a very singular form, and has on it an indistinct inscription in an ancient character. The Museum already possessed a remarkable sword of bronze with a jade handle, and an inscription on the blade in very ancient characters.

“In connection with the bronze weapons from China, I may notice some bronze and iron weapons from Siberia, which I secured at the Paris Exhibition, and of which one at least is very Chinese in style. They were found in the vast province of Jeniseysk, which approaches China in one part. The originals were exhibited here before they were placed in the Museum, and engravings of the more interesting of them have appeared in our Proceedings.\* Germany has furnished its quota, as during a visit to that country I secured three bronze objects and thirteen urns of various kinds and ages. From Hungary I obtained a few remarkable specimens, including a broad military belt of bronze, covered with pounced circles and devices. A few valuable objects of the iron period have been added from the Swiss lakes. Professor E. Desor, Hon. F.S.A., very liberally presented a sword

\* *Supra*, p. 13.

and sheath, both of iron, from the lakes of Neufchatel. These are fine and well preserved specimens; he has added a large iron spearhead and a fibula of the same metal. Colonel Schwab, of Bienne, well known for his valuable collection, has presented a fine iron spear-head; two other objects and pottery from the lake dwellings at Morges were given by M. Henri Carrard.

“Returning once more to British antiquities, properly so called, I may notice an ivory pin from Wheathill, near Castle Cary, Somersetshire, presented, after being exhibited here, by the Rev. F. W. Gray.\* Part of a late Celtic sword-blade, rusted into its bronze sheath, found at Bourne End, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts. It resembles most nearly a sword and sheath in the Amiens Museum, and is somewhat broader than the usual English type.

The illustrations of the Roman occupation of Britain have not been greatly added to; they include the fragments of a very curious casket, formed of bronze with rosettes and bands of embossed silver; it was found at Icklingham in Suffolk, and was presented by John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. Some fragments of Roman glass vessels, found at Dorchester, Oxon, presented by the Rev. W. C. Macfarlane. An account of their discovery was furnished to the Society by the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck.† A diminutive bronze spoon, found near Lancaster, was given by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A.; and the fragments of a vessel, supposed to be Roman, found at Geldeston, Norfolk, were contributed by the Rev. Daniel Gillett.

“The Anglo-Saxon series, which is so scanty and insufficient as to illustrate but feebly the rich treasures discovered in the cemeteries of the Teutonic inhabitants of Britain, has received this year some additions of great importance. One of these is the valuable and extensive collection of sepulchral antiquities excavated by Mr. Hillier in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Chesell Down, Isle of Wight, and once in the possession of Lord Lonsborough. Both the excavator and the possessor have now passed away, so that it would be irrelevant to enter into the history of the legal proceedings to which this collection gave rise. I will only state that the recovery of these interesting relics is chiefly due to one of our Fellows, Charles Warne, Esq. who likewise waived a promised power of pre-emption in favour of the Museum. The collection has been partly illustrated in Hillier's History of the Isle of Wight, and consists of a great number of brooches of various types, some of them of silver inlaid with niello and set with garnets, others in the form of birds, &c. Among the rarer objects are two crystal balls, mounted in silver bands, a spoon of silver similar to one found at Wingham, in Kent, and

\* Proc. 2 S. iii. 396.

† *Ibid.* p. 321.

published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. pl. xvi., and a bucket of bronze, on which are faint representations of lions and other animals scratched in outline. There were also found some curious arrowheads, the only specimens which I can remember as found in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The remains from Frilford, described in our *Proceedings*, 2 S. iii. 137, have been presented by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. A curious glass bead, probably Anglo-Saxon, and found near Midhurst, in Kent, has been presented by W. O. Barlow, Esq. Among the later Anglo-Saxon relics stands pre-eminent a casket, which I had the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society. (See *Proc.* 2 S. iii. 382.) Its material is whale's bone, and the subjects with which it is covered are the suckling of Romulus and Remus by the wolf, the Decollation of St. John Baptist, the Adoration of the Magi, the Siege and taking of Jerusalem, and a scene from the legend of *Ægil*. All these subjects are accompanied by inscriptions in Anglo-Saxon runes, and the language appears to be Northumbrian. One of the inscriptions would seem to record the place at which the whale was stranded from the bones of which the casket was made. I may add that the nature of the bone, sufficiently determined by the inscription, was placed beyond all doubt by the late Professor Queckett. The Museum has likewise acquired a comb-case with Scandinavian runes, found at Lincoln, as well as another comb-case, curiously made, from the same place.

“Among the illustrations of the mediæval period in Britain, I may mention some remarkable moulds for stamping pottery, representing royal heads of the fourteenth century (see *Marryat's History of Pottery*, 2nd edition, p. 138); a piece of armour, technically termed a standard, presented by John Evans, Esq.; a pair of horses' brays, found at West Frisby in Lincolnshire, presented by the Rev. E. Jervis; a jug of earthenware, found at Ardleigh in Essex, inclosing a deed of the reign of Henry V. described in our *Proceedings*, 1 S. iii. 98, and presented by K. R. H. Mackenzie, Esq. F.S.A. I may also expressly notice a quadrangular plate of copper gilt and enameled with the arms of Sir Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, afterwards the Protector Somerset, dated 1537. It is not unlike a garter-plate, but as the Earl was not elected K. G. until 1541, it may have been merely an heraldic achievement like other specimens of the time that have been preserved. I may add that the Museum has acquired a bushel measure of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and ornamented in relief with the badges and titles of that queen. There appear to have been some erasures on one of the surfaces, possibly the name of the place for which the standard measure was made. Old customs have been illustrated by a stamp of wood formerly used to impress the Yule Dough; obtained in Northumberland



and presented by W. H. Coxe, Esq. A glass intaglio, representing Lady Hamilton, was presented by Sir William Holburne, Bart.

“Such is an account of the principal acquisitions made by the Museum and relating to Britain. The foreign series of early Byzantine and mediæval remains has had some important additions. For instance, a steel-yard weight, in the form of an imperial head, probably the Emperor Phocas, who reigned from 602–610. It was found at Kayfa in Syria. An engraved crystal representing the Crucifixion, and apparently of Carolingian work, being the third specimen of the kind acquired by the Museum. Two swords of the thirteenth century and ornaments, probably for sword-belts, one of which is a plate of Limoges enamel. These interesting relics were excavated by Captain Frederic Brome, in St. Martin’s Cave, Gibraltar. Two oriental chessmen of ivory, a Byzantine book-cover of iron with Greek inscriptions, and several other objects brought from the East by the Rev. Greville Chester have been presented by that gentleman. The series of seals has been increased by 83 specimens, chiefly French, of which the most remarkable is a silver seal of Geoffrey de Chateaubrienne, an equestrian seal of the thirteenth century. To Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., V.P., we are indebted for a very fine clock, made by Lucas Weydman of Cracow, and for several other instruments of a complicated character.

“The Ethnographical series has had some additions, of which I may notice as antiquities a series of stone weapons and implements, chiefly from Massachusetts, presented by Professor Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College, U.S.; two stone arrow-heads from Canada West, presented by Mr. Thomas Wilford, and a fine double axe of stone, and a grinding trough, both from Nicaragua, of which the former is engraved in Boyle’s Ride across a Continent, ii. 144.

“The Christy Collection has been much increased, and bids fair to become one of the most important assemblages of Prehistoric Archæology and Ethnography ever brought together. The Drift series has been augmented by specimens from Thetford and Shrub Hill, Norfolk, presented by J. Wickham Flower, Esq. John Evans, Esq. F.S.A., Sir John Lubbock, F.S.A., and Joseph Prestwich, Esq. A still finer drift implement from Hoxne, in Suffolk, and a celt from Galway, were presented by M. Shurlock, Esq. The drift collections from the Somme have received important accessions from the collection of the late Dr. Falconer, presented by his brother, Charles Falconer, Esq., and from the same source was obtained a still more valuable series of stone implements from the cave containing various *breccia*, known as the Grotta di Maccagnone, in Sicily. To Mr. Evans the collection is, as usual, much indebted. He has presented a number

of flint implements from Poitou, and many specimens from Ireland and Denmark, besides a very valuable series from the Swiss lakes.

“Specimens of two extinct mosses found at Schussenried in Wurtemberg in company with carved reindeer bones and other remains of the same age as the cave deposits of Dordogne, have been presented by M. Steudel. They are of value as showing that during the so-called cave period the temperature in Wurtemberg was sufficiently low to favour the growth of plants now confined to Greenland. The Marquis de Vibraye has forwarded photographs of some of the more remarkable specimens found in his excavations in Dordogne; these include several works of art sculptured in mammoth ivory, one of them being a rude statuette of a female, the only one hitherto found. The collection has been further enriched by Hungarian stone implements, presented by Dr. Florian Romer, and casts of Russian stone implements; Swedish stone implements contributed by myself; a stone celt from Sussex, and a fine Peruvian vase, given by W. Tite, Esq. M.P. F.S.A.; four very remarkable bone, or rather stag’s horn, axes, presented by Thomas Layton, Esq. F.S.A.; and a large and valuable collection of objects from the wild tribes of Central Africa, exhibited in Paris by the Viceroy of Egypt, and very graciously presented by his Imperial Highness. They include several of the singular throwing weapons of iron used by the Neam Neam tribes, grinding troughs to which I have already alluded, a fine fifteenth-century helmet said to be still worn by Arab tribes, and some good spears. I will not trouble the Society with the more miscellaneous additions chiefly obtained by presents, but will only state that they were contributed by Professor Rupert Jones, F.G.S., Colonel A. Lane Fox, F.S.A. Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A., M. Gabriel de Mortillet, M. Edouard Lartet, M. Charles Schefer, George Witt, Esq. F.R.S., Miss Colenso, Lieut. B. V. Layard, John Henderson, Esq. F.S.A., Felix Slade, Esq. F.S.A., M. Steinhauer of Copenhagen, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., F.S.A., and W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq. F.G.S.

“In the Paris Exhibition, besides the objects from Central Africa presented by the Viceroy, I secured some curious specimens from Siberia and Arabia. A very singular bronze buckler from Ipijapa in Ecuador, and an interesting threshing instrument from Aleppo. It is formed of two thick planks, in which are cut a number of small oblong holes, and in each of these is fixed a rude flint chip. It is said to be drawn round over the corn, and seems to be the threshing sledge or *moreg* mentioned in Scripture. Is. xli. 15; 2 Sam. xxiv. 22; 1 Chr. xxi. 23. It is called in the East *noreg*; see Wilkinson, 2d S. i. p. 93. Fellows’ Travels in Asia Minor 1852, p. 52. A similar

instrument was known to the Romans under the name of *tribulum*, or *plostellum pænicum*, and it is still called *trilho* in Madeira and Teneriffe, but there set with volcanic stones instead of flint. May not the use of such an instrument account for many of the ruder flakes found strewn over the fields of Europe?

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a paper on the "Witan Tree" of the Anglo-Saxons, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a copy of the Manuscript Diary of Edmond Warcup, referred to by him on April 4th, 1867 (*See Proceedings*, 2 S. iii. 467,) together with observations of his own thereon.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, May 28th, 1868.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From J. H. Parker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. The different Modes of Construction employed in Antient Roman Buildings. By J. H. Parker, F.S.A. 8vo. Rome, 1868.
2. Monumentorum urbis Romæ arte photographica relatorum series amplissima. Collegit et edidit J. H. Parker. Elenchus Fasciculorum. Folio.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript Ballads and Romances. Edited by J. W. Hales and F. J. Furnivall. Vol. 1, Part 2; Vol. 2, Part 2; and Vol. 3. 8vo. London (Early English Text Society), 1868.
2. The Poems and Translations in Verse of Thomas Fuller, D.D. By the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. [Edinburgh] 1868.
3. The Book-Worm. No. 28. (In continuation.) 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author:—Memorials of Canterbury. By M. E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Canterbury, 1868.

From C. Warne, Esq., F.S.A.:—Glossarium Antiquitatum Romanarum. A Willielmo Baxter. 8vo. London, 1731.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—Proceedings. Vol. 6, Part 2. Square 8vo. Edinburgh, 1868.

From the Author:—A Catalogue of a small portion of the Engravings and Drawings illustrative of the Life of Shakespeare, preserved in the Collection formed by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. Printed for private reference. Square 8vo. [London] 1868.



JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a collection of Oriental Decorative Tiles.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Henderson for this exhibition.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The ballot commenced at 8.45, and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

Frederic Augustus Waite, Esq.  
George Francis Teniswood, Esq.  
George Richmond, Esq., R.A.  
Charles Spilmann Todd, Esq.  
George Edward Grover, Esq.  
Robert Day, Esq.  
William Cunliffe Brooks, Esq.  
John Piggott, junior, Esq.  
The Rev. William Cooke, M.A.  
William Henry Overall, Esq.  
Henry Thomas Wace, Esq.  
Edward Grose Hodge, Esq.

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Thursday, June 11th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

- From the Author:—The Coinage of Suffolk. By Charles Golding. 4to. London, 1868. (Privately printed.)
- From the Author:—Memoranda on Fifty Pictures, selected from a Collection of Works of the Ancient Masters. By J. C. Robinson. 4to. London (privately printed), 1868.
- From the Author:—Some Particulars of Alderman Philip Malpas, and Alderman Sir Thomas Cooke, K.B. By B. B. Orridge, F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1868.
- From the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland [late Kilkenny Archæological Society]:—Their Journal. Vol. 1. Third Series. No. 1. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.
- From Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A.:—National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds, 1868. Official Catalogue. 8vo. Leeds, 1868.
- From the Canadian Institute:—The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art. New Series. No. 66. December. 8vo. Toronto, 1867.

From J. H. Parker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Photographic Illustrations to accompany the Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral by Rev. R. Willis. Selected and arranged by John Henry Parker. 8vo. Oxford [1867].

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Their Journal. Vol. 11. Appendix. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author:—On some Old Roads and Old Inhabitants of Darwen. By Wm. Thos. Ashton, Esq. 8vo. Blackburn, 1868.

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. C. A. Salig de Diptychis veterum. 4to. Halle, 1731.
2. D. E. Baringii Clavis Diplomatica. 4to. Hanover, 1754.
3. Paléographie des Chartes et des Manuscrits. Par Alph. Chassant. 8vo. Evreux, 1839.
4. Recueil des Sceaux du Moyen Age, dits Sceaux Gothiques. [Collection Migieu.] 4to. Paris, 1779.
5. Kong Waldemars den Andens Tyst Low-Bog. 4to. Copenhagen, 1684.
6. Notice sur les Sceaux du Cabinet de Madame Febure, de Macon. Par le C<sup>te</sup> George De Soultrait. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
7. Les Sceaux de la ville de Binche. Par Théophile Lejeune. 8vo. Mons, 1859.
8. Sceaux de la Pitancerie de Saint-Germain-des-Près. Par L. J. Guénébaut. 8vo. [Paris, 1860.]
9. Gleanings during the period of the Reformation in England. By the late G. C. Gorham, B.D. 8vo. London, 1857.
10. Archéologie Navale. Par A. Jal. Two vols. 8vo. Paris, 1840.
11. Le Bestiaire Divin de Guillaume, clerc de Normandie. Par C. Hippeau. 8vo. Caen, 1852.
12. Recherches sur la Tapisserie de Bayeux. Par L'Abbé De la Rue. 8vo. Caen, 1841.
13. Histoire des Arts du Dessin. Par M. Rigollot. Two volumes. 8vo. Paris, 1863-64.
14. Dictionnaire Infernal. Par J. Collin De Plancy. 8vo. Paris, 1844.
15. Occult Works. Collection of 600 on sale by George Bamstead. 8vo. London, 1853.
16. Divination in the 15th century by aid of a Magical Crystal. [By James Raine, jun.] 8vo.
17. The History and Description of the City of Exeter. By Alexander Jenkins. 4to. Exeter, 1806.
18. Bibliotheca Devoniensis; a Catalogue of the Printed Books relating to the County of Devon. By James Davidson. 4to. Exeter, 1852.
19. Supplement to Bibliotheca Devoniensis. 4to. Exeter, 1861.
20. The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship. By John Williams (Glanmor). Vol. 1. 8vo. Wrexham, 1860.
21. A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Four volumes. 8vo. Cambridge, 1856-61.
22. Mary Queen of Scots vindicated. By John Whitaker. Three volumes. 8vo. London, 1787-88.

From the Author:—Miscellaneous Papers; chiefly on Scientific Subjects. By T. Seymour Burt, F.R.S. Vol. 3. Part 3. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author:—Caius Julius Caesar's British Expeditions, and the subsequent formation of Romney Marsh. By Francis Hobson Appach, M.A. 8vo. London, 1868.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Albert Way, Esq. for his valuable present to the Library.

William Henry Overall, Esq., Henry Wace, Esq., Edward Grose Hodge, Esq., and George Edward Grover, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Mrs. EDWARD HAILSTONE exhibited and presented a photograph of a large Altar Frontal or antependium of English Lace in the style called "*point conté*," 14 feet long by 4 feet wide, accompanied by a lithographic copy of the inscriptions, with translation and explanatory matter by Edward Hailstone, junior, Esq. The subjects represented on the lace are eight incidents in the Passion of Our Lord, with the Doom in the centre, the Soul being called up for judgment. Each compartment is surrounded by an inscription in Latin. The work is considered to be of the 16th century, though the designs would seem to have been taken from some illuminated book of an earlier date.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Mrs. Hailstone for this exhibition and present.

ALBERT WAY, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photograph of a sepulchral vessel of the "Incense Cup" type, found in the year 1849, in a barrow at Bulford near Ormesbury, Wilts.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photograph of "The Chair of St. Peter," which he had recently obtained from Rome.\*

The Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A., exhibited the following objects:

1. A small silver Filagree Case containing a Bezoar stone. The workmanship, which was particularly fine, appeared to be oriental.

2. A Bronze Cup, inlaid with silver, shaped like a very small sauce boat, of Japanese workmanship.

Sir H. M. VAVASOUR, of Spaldington, Bart., exhibited a Plug-bayonet of the time of King James II., with the leather scabbard belonging to it. This weapon almost exactly resembled the example of the service bayonet of this period figured in *Archæologia*, xxviii. 430; pl. xxii. fig. 1. Its length was

\* Since this exhibition took place, Mr. Wylie has learned from Padre Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A., who obtained permission to examine the Chair minutely on the occasion of its public exhibition last year, that the photograph is not at all to be depended upon as to details.



19½ inches, the blade being 13 inches long. The forge marks a long-haired crowned head on both sides, on one side only a dagger erect.

The bayonet bore this inscription :

GOD SAVE  
KING I AM  
ES. THE 2.

Sir Henry Vavasour also exhibited a vellum Pedigree of the family of Maghull, of Maghull in Lancashire, drawn up in 1639. This document has been printed by J. J. Howard, Esq. in his "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," i. 300.

Sir PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P. exhibited :

1. An exemplification of arms and grant of crest under the hand and seal of William Camden, Clarendieux, to William Brock of the Middle Temple Esq., son of Robert Brock and Jane his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Cotgrave of Edmundes Cotton, in the county of Chester, gentleman, grandchild of John Brock, and Parnell daughter of Vaudrie, of Readinges, in the county aforesaid, Esquire. Arms: Gules, on a chief argent a lyon passant guardant of the first, armed and langued azure. Crest, a demy lion, as in the arms, holding an arrow or, feathered and headed silver. Dated Feb. 10, 1602, 45 Elizabeth.

2. A vellum pedigree of the Egerton family, by Randle Holme. Illuminated pedigrees by this heraldic artist and author are uncommon. The present example is headed :

The Genealogy or Pedegree of the Right Worshipfull Familie of Egerton of Ridley, in the County Palatyne of Chester, being extracted out of the Ancient Records, Deeds, Charters, and other authentick Testimonies pertaining to those Familieys of the Egertons; and drawn down to these Tymes by Randle Holme of the City of Chester, gen': Arms painter Deputed by the Office of Arms, 1694.

The pedigree begins with the name of William de Belward, temp. William II., and is continued down to Peter Egerton of Shaw, in Lancashire. The next generation to this has been added in 1719. Printed in *Misc. Gen. et Herald.*, i. 293 ; ii. 16.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.C.L. F.S.A., exhibited a small vellum manuscript copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, stamped outside on the binding with the arms of Queen Elizabeth (France and England quarterly) within the garter, and having emblazoned within the achievement of Sir Henry Lee, K.G. viz. quarterly of eight:—

1 and 8, Lee of Quarrendon. Argent, a fess between three crescents sable.

2. Lee of Cheshire. Gules, a lion rampant or, a mullet for difference.

3. Wood. Argent, a fess between three leopard's faces sable.

4. Azure, an inescutcheon ermine within an orle of estoiles or.

5. Vert, two wolves passant or.

6. Lee of Bucks. Argent, a fess between three unicorn's heads coupé sable.

7. Saunders. Or, a lion rampant within a bordure azure semée of fleurs de lis of the first.

The volume was presented to Sir Henry Lee on the occasion of his installation, May 24, 1597, as a Knight of the Garter.

Pasted inside the book is a copy of verses, neatly engrossed on paper, signed "Somerset," no doubt the production of William Segar, who was Somerset Herald at the time.

The verses are as follow:

St. George, in Heaven, this Yeare did hould a feast,  
In honour of his Knightes this Daye instal'd;  
And therevnto all other Sainctes hee cal'd,  
That martiall were; or loued Arms at least.  
Invited (likewise) were the knightes deceast,  
In this Queen's raigne, (Happy Elizabeth)  
Whose fame revyves their fames now after death  
Nor can by Death nor Tyme bee ever ceast.  
The Feast perform'd, in TEMPE was proclaim'd  
A solempne justes; tournament; and Barriers;  
Whereat appear'd infinitye of Warriars:  
To answer all, the Challendgers were nam'd.  
Suted alike, their imprease was a Q.  
No Mot but H. H. M. and L. for you.

The initials in the last line appear to refer to the Lords Howard de Walden, Hunsdon, and Mountjoy, installed on the same day with Sir Henry Lee.

Sir Henry Lee's autograph signature to a deed relating to Quarrendon and other manors, dated June 14, 1604, and that of his mistress Anne Vavasor to another document relating to lands in Buckinghamshire, were also exhibited by Dr. Lee.\*

Anne Vavasor was sister of Sir Thomas Vavasor, Knight Marshal of the Household to James I. in 1588, and at one time was a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. A portrait of this lady was exhibited by Viscount Dillon in the exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1868. It was numbered 680 in the catalogue.

J. H. PARKER, Esq. communicated an account of recent discoveries at Rome, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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\* For an account of the Lees of Quarrendon, see *Herald and Genealogist*, iii. 113; see also *Proceedings*, 2 S. i. 186.

Thursday, June 18th, 1868.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—Their Journal. New Series. Vol. 3, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Editor [J. A. Pearson, Esq., F.S.A.] :—Memoir of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem. 8vo. Woolwich, 1868.

From the Author :—Our Vulgar Tongue. A Lecture on Language in general, with a few words on Gloucestershire in particular. By the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. [Gloucester] 1868.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. XVI. No. 102. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna : (Philosophisch-Historische Classe) :—

1. Sitzungsberichte. 56 Band, 3 Heft. 57 Band, 1 Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1867.

2. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte. 38 Band, 2 Heft. 39 Band, 1 Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1867-8.

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. 3, No. 88. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Author :—Discours lu au Capitole par J. D. Witte a l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la fondation de Rome. 8vo. Paris, 1867.

From the Author :—Vases Peints inédits de la Collection Dzialynski. Par Henri de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1868.

From the Author :—Some Account of English Deer Parks, with Notes on the Management of Deer. By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Sq. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author, John Hogg, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. :—

1. On some Coins of Cnossus in Crete.

2. On a profane Stylograph of the Crucifixion, at Rome. [Both from Trans. Roy. Soc. of Literature. Vol. 9, New Series.] 8vo. [London, 1868.]

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers 1867-68. Nos. 11 and 12. 4to. London, 1868.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Four Books of Choice Old Scottish Ballads, M.DCCC.XXIII.—M.DCCC.XLIV. (Edited by T[homas]. G[eorge]. S[tevenson].) 8vo. Edinburgh, reprinted for private circulation, 1868.

2. The History of King Arthur and of the Knights of the Round Table. Compiled by Sir Thomas Malory, Knt. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Three volumes. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1866.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy :—Mémoires. 3<sup>e</sup> Série, 6 Volume. xxvi<sup>e</sup> volume de la Collection. Première Partie. 4to. Paris, 1867.

From the Author :—Fouilles pratiquées à Evrecy en 1867. Par A. Charma. 8vo. Caen, 1867.

From the Author, Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Campanology. [From the Union Review. November 1866.] 8vo.

2. A Chapter on Bell-Inscriptions. [From Sottanstill's "Campanalogia." Huddersfield, 1867.] 12mo.



Charles Spilman Todd, Esq. and George Richmond, Esq., R.A., were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER exhibited and presented drawings of portions of Querns, and of a Vessel of coarse earthenware, found together in January 1868 by a labourer digging for stone in the parish of Winterton, in Lincolnshire. The vessel, which is of a bason shape, was resting when discovered on a semicircular fragment of a quern.

These and other fragments were all found at a depth of about 3 feet from the surface, and beneath them were about thirty bones, more or less entire, certainly not human, but apparently those of a dog or some such animal.

The basin, which was empty, shows no ornamentation. A fragment, however, of another similar vessel with a wavy edge was found near it. The stones are stated to be of the lias formation of the vicinity, and to contain gryphites and other characteristic fossils.

W. TITE, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a specimen of Roman Pavement lately found at Chester.

Mr. Tite also exhibited a fac-simile of two illuminated pages of an early MS. Pontificale belonging to the library of Bangor Cathedral, and called the Book of Bishop Arrianus, of which volume, which appeared to be of some interest, he promised a further account.

JOHN FETHERSTON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited an Instrument on Paper under the hands and seals of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and William Cecil Lord Burghley, being an award between Edward Lord Clinton and Saye, Lord Admiral of England (afterwards first Earl of Lincoln), and Sir Henry Compton, Knight, as to the right to Maxstoke, then in possession of Sir Henry Compton, "by force of a gifte in special taile made to the grandfather of Sir Henry by King Henry the 8th, the reversion belonging to the Queen's Majestie, and now claimed by Lord Clynton as of ancient right, belonging to him as heir in tail to his ancestors." The arbitrators decided that Sir H. Compton should pay 500*l.*, and that Lord Clinton should release the land. Dated April 22nd, 1571.

Maxstoke Castle in the county of Warwick was built and commenced by John de Clinton, who died in 1315. In 1343 William de Clinton Earl of Huntingdon had a license to crenellate there.

Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A., exhibited the fine Silver Penannular Brooch known as the Galway Brooch, which was found in 1853 on the supposed site of a tumulus near the town



of Galway. This brooch has been frequently described, and will be found figured in the Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society, iii. 10; and in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, v. 246.

Colonel Lane Fox also exhibited an iron Sword lately dredged up from the bed of the Thames near Battersea, the hilt of which, thinly inlaid with gold and copper, is represented of the actual size in the accompanying woodcut. The blade was also inlaid with letters now quite illegible, if indeed they were intended to form words. The mode of inlaying corresponded with the methods used by the Anglo-Saxon workmen in the fabrication of swords once considered Danish.\*

GEORGE HEREFORD, Esq. exhibited an Iron Sword of some antiquity, which had been dug up at his seat, Sufton Court, Herefordshire.

J. H. PARKER, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a large collection of Photographs of the ancient tombs and other buildings at Rome, in illustration of which he delivered some observations on the ancient systems of interment of the dead in and about that city.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 19th.

\* See Proc. 2 S. iii. 461.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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SESSION 1868 - 69.

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Thursday, November 19th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.

From the Author:—The Life of Samuel Tucker, Commodore in the American Revolution. By John H. Sheppard, A.M. 8vo. Boston, 1868.

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- From William Boyne, Esq. F.S.A.:—Sixteen Plates of Ecclesiastical Seals of Yorkshire. 4to. 1868.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archæological Journal. No. 96. 1867. [Completing Vol. xxiv.] 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author :—Ancaster under the Romans, and Mediæval Ancaster. By the Venerable Edward Trollope, Archdeacon of Stow, F.S.A. 8vo. Sleaford, 1868.

From the Author, M. V. Wilmsowsky :—Bedenken des Conservators am Museum der Alterthümer zu Leiden Herrn Dr. L. J. Janssen. 8vo. Trèves, 1868.

From the Society for the Investigation of Rhenish History and Antiquities, Mayence :—Zeitschrift 3<sup>ten</sup> Bandes 1<sup>tes</sup> Heft. 8vo. Mayence, 1868.

From the Smithsonian Institution :—

1. Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1866. 8vo. Washington, 1867.
2. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xv. Folio. Washington, 1867.

From the Trustees of the New York State Library :—

1. Census of the State of New York for 1865. Prepared by Franklin B. Hough. Folio. Albany, 1867.
2. Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan. Part 1, Dutch MSS. 1630, 1664. Part 2, English MSS. 1664-1776. 2 vols. 4to. Albany, 1865-66.
3. Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the New York State Library. 8vo. Albany, 1867.

From Harvard University :—

1. A Catalogue of the Officers and Students, 1867-68. First Term. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1867.
2. Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer of Harvard College, 1866-67. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1867.
3. First Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1868.

From the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia :—Proceedings. Vol. x. 1867. No. 77. 8vo.

From the Essex Institute :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. v. Nos. 5 and 6. 8vo. Salem, 1868.
2. Historical Collections. Vol. viii. Nos. 1-4. [Completing Vol. viii.] 4to. Salem, 1867-68.

From J. R. Appleton, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Scott and Benson's Handbook of Carlisle and Vicinity. 8vo. Carlisle, 1844.
2. The Guide to Weymouth, the adjacent Villages, and the Island of Portland. 8vo. Weymouth. [Date about 1843.]
3. North of England Tractates. No. 1. Cleveland. A Poem. By J. R. Appleton. 8vo. London, 1868.  
The same. (Large paper copy.) 4to. London, 1868.
4. The Arms of Appleton. 1 leaf. 8vo. [Reprint from the "Herald and Genealogist."]

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—

1. Their Journal. New Series. Vol. xxxvii. Nos. 144, 145, and 146. (Extra number). 8vo. Calcutta, 1868.
2. Proceedings. Nos. 6-8. 8vo. Calcutta, 1868.

From the Author :—D'un Epitaffio Cristiano ora esistente nel Museo del Louvre. By Padre Raffaele Garrucci. (Estratto della Civiltà Cattolica.) 8vo. [Rome, 1868.]



From the Author :—Ancient Interments and Sepulchral Urns found in Anglesey and North Wales. By W. O. Stanley. 8vo. London, 1868.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

1. Proclamation to declare the Parliament to be further prorogued from 8th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1868. Given at Windsor, 14th Sept. 1868. Thirty-second year of Reign. Broadsheet. (Two copies.)
2. Proclamation for Dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the Calling of another. Given at Windsor, 11th Nov. 1868. Broadsheet.
3. Proclamation in order to the Electing and Summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland. Given at Windsor, 11th Nov. 1868. Broadsheet.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. The Book-Worm. Nos. 29-34. 8vo. London, 1868.
2. Publications of the Early English Text Society (in continuation). Woodcuts for the Babees Book (accidentally omitted from the volume). No. 29, Old English Homilies. First Series. Part 1. No. 34, the same. Part 2. No. 35, the History of William Meldrum. Four volumes. 8vo. 1868.
3. A Century of Birmingham Life ; or, a Chronicle of Local Events from 1741 to 1841. Compiled and edited by John Alfred Langford. Vol. 2. 8vo. Birmingham, 1868. \*
4. A Glossary of the Cotswold (Gloucestershire) Dialect. Illustrated by examples from ancient Authors. By the late Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, A.M. 12mo. London, 1868.
5. The Bewick Collector. A Supplement to a Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Thomas and John Bewick. By Thomas Hugo, M.A. F.S.A. Imp. 8vo. London, 1868.
6. The Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter, Salop. Illustrative of the History and Social Life of our Romano-British Forefathers. By J. Corbet Anderson. 12mo. London, 1867.
7. What must we do to be saved? By Richard Baxter. Edited by A. B. Grosart. Printed for private circulation. To this is added, Annotated List of the Writings of Richard Baxter, made from copies of the Books and Tractates themselves by A. B. Grosart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. 1868.
8. Kilmarnock Directory. Edited by James Dickie. Sma. 8vo. Kilmarnock, 1868.
9. Catalogue of the Signet Library. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1805-1837.
10. History of Ashford. By the Rev. A. J. Pearman, M.A. Vicar of Rainham. 8vo. Ashford, 1868.

From G. R. French, Esq. through C. S. Perceval, Esq. LL.D. Director :—A proof Impression of an Engraving on Wood of the Enamelled Reliquary, of the work of Limoges, representing the Martyrdom of S. Thomas of Canterbury, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London. From the "Catalogue of Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall."

From the Author, J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. :—

1. Selected Notes upon Shakespeare's Comedy of The Tempest.
2. Selected Notes upon Shakespeare's Tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra. Both 4to. London, 1868. [Fifty copies printed.]

From His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, through John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Family Coins belonging to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. By Rear-Admiral William Henry Smyth, F.R.S. &c. Printed for private distribution. 4to. 1856.
2. Illustrations of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth. For private distribution. 4to.
3. The Old Heraldry of the Percys. By W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Reprinted for private circulation. 1860.

From Edward Dalton, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A. through John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Britannia, Chorographica descriptio. Authore Guilielmo Camdeno. 8vo. London, 1587. [2nd edition.]
2. The same. Square 8vo. London, 1600. [5th edition.]

From W. S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Liber qui dicitur Supplementum. Impressum est hoc opus Venetiis per Franciscum de Hailbrun et Nicolaum de Frankfordia Socios. MCCCCLXXVI. Folio.
2. G. Durandus. Rationale Divinorum Officiorum. 4to. Lyons, 1551.
3. B. Gavantus. Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum. Two vols. 4to. (Bound in one.) 1651-52.

The following letters, addressed to the Secretary, relating to certain of the Presents specified above, were read:—

From John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. :—

I have the honour to transmit two donations of books to the Society of Antiquaries:

One of them is from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who is good enough to contribute to our library the following works (*see preceding page*):—

The other donation is from our old colleague and friend Edward Dalton, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A., of Nailsworth.

In our list of books printed in 1861 there occurs only the third edition of "Camden's Britannia." (1590. 8vo.) In the supplement of 1868, I find added (I believe by the kindness of Mr. Thoms) the first edition, 1586. 8vo., and the fourth, 1594, 4to. or square 8vo. Dr. Dalton now offers the second edition, 1587, 8vo., and the fifth, 1600, square 8vo.; thus completing all the editions published in England from 1586 to 1600. One more edition, that of 1607, folio, will give us a perfect set of the editions issued under the superintendence of the illustrious author.

Dr. Dalton has pointed out to me, that his copy of the edition of 1587 formerly belonged to Henry Jackson, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Rector of Maisey Hampton, in Gloucestershire. He was a celebrated scholar of his day, as may be seen by a reference to "Wood's Athenæ." His autograph with the date 1600, and various marginal notes in his handwriting, occur in the course of the volume.

The edition of 1600 is the one, I may add, which contains Camden's offer to refer the questions in dispute between himself and Brooke to the then existing Society of Antiquaries, or, as he termed it, *Collegium Antiquariorum, qui statis temporibus conveniunt, et de rebus antiquis conferunt*.\* This was the Society said to have been instituted by Archbishop Parker, and which was dissolved by the jealousy of James I.

I am, &c.,

JNO. BRUCE.

Nov. 18, 1868.

From John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. :—

As the Society of Antiquaries generally welcome portraits of their members, I have less hesitation in offering for their medal cabinet an impression of the medal which was struck on the recent celebration of my Silver Wedding. It is the work of Mr. Leonard Wyon.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Sept. 28, 1868.

\* See p. 30 of the P.S. Ad Lectorem.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the Duke of Northumberland, Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. W. S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. and Edward Dalton, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A. for their presents of Books; to J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. for his present of a bronze portrait medal; to Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A. and the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, for their present of four photographs of an ancient cannon.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Council, held on Tuesday, November 17th, 1868, Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair, the Secretary laid before the meeting a Report, addressed to the Chairman of the Council, and setting forth what steps he had taken, and proposed taking, with regard to the Society's prints and drawings. The bulk of that collection was Topographical, and this portion the Secretary proposed mounting—and indeed it was now being mounted—in thin volumes, in order of Counties, which could easily be, from time to time, unbound, to admit fresh sheets of mounted drawings. From the entire collection were weeded out all the non-topographical articles which the Secretary was arranging under the following heads:—

1. Stone, Bronze, and other Primæval Antiquities.
2. Classical Antiquity.
3. Late Roman.
4. Early Mediæval.
5. Personal Ornaments.
6. Arms and Armour.
7. Instrumenta Ecclesiastica.
8. Utensils and Furniture.
9. Architectural Remains.
10. Seals.
11. Mosaics.
12. Painted Glass.
13. Fictile Ware—not included in 1—5.
14. Inscriptions.

Other headings, and modifications of these headings, might occur as the work went on.

With the concurrence of the President, Treasurer, and Director—to which the Secretary trusted the Council would now add their sanction—the Secretary had entrusted the mounting of this collection to Mr. J. Tuckett, under his own direction and superintendence. The long and dangerous illness of Mr. Tuckett had greatly retarded the progress of the work; but still something had been done. Four large folio volumes of English Portraits—more than 1,200 in number—and one volume of Foreign Portraits had been arranged in alphabetical order. Besides these, there are seven large volumes of the collection of



British Topography bequeathed to us in the last century by Lord Coleraine, and of which the value had been greatly impaired by the utter confusion in which it was bound up when it came into possession of this Society. That collection the Secretary had arranged in order of Counties, and he trusted it would be found useful for reference. The Secretary concluded by stating that he had also during the Recess passed through the press the "Supplement to the List of Printed Books in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 8vo. London, 1868;" a volume of 127 pages.

On the proposal of the Director, the meeting agreed that the following Resolution, passed by the Council when the Secretary's Report was laid before them, be adopted:—

The Council have much pleasure in adopting the Report laid before them this day by the Secretary with reference to the Society's collection of Prints and Drawings. The Council desire that that Report be laid before the Ordinary Meeting on Thursday next. They are also anxious to place on record their thanks to the Secretary for the zeal he has again displayed, and their entire concurrence in the plans which he has laid before them, and in the steps which he has taken, for the arrangement of the collections in question. The Council desire to give the Secretary every encouragement to persevere in his arduous undertaking.

HENRY WACE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the following objects:—

1. A Deed relating to premises in Shrewsbury, of which the following is an abstract:—

Agreement by indenture between Hugh Colle, burgess of Shrewsbury, on the one part, and Nicholas son of Timme de Fraunkevile of the other part, whereby the said Sir Hugh (Dominus Hugo) conveyed to the said Nicholas his messuage which Alan Colle held of him in Fraunkevile, between the tenement of Hugh on both sides, to hold to Nicholas, his heirs and assigns, in fee-farm, for three shillings a-year rent, with power of distress in default of payment, not only over the tenement thereby conveyed, but also in the demesne of Nicholas between the tenement of one Walter Touch and the messuage of one John Palmar', which latter tenement Nicholas was not to alienate without licence of Hugh and his heirs and assigns, that they might be secure of the rent, with clause of warranty. Witnesses: Walter Palmar', bailiff of Shrewsbury, together with the said Sir Hugh, Baldwin de Mardefole, Thomas the goldsmith (Thomas Auri-fabro), Reyn'o ad Portam (Attegate?), Robert le Gascoyne, and others. Dated, Feast of Annunciation, 1273.

Seal affixed to the second label; circular; green wax;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter. Device (very indistinct, possibly an animal's head). Legend: \* S' HVE C[OLL]E. The first seal had disappeared.

Mr. Wace considered that in the name of one of the witnesses, Baldwin de Mardefole, we have the origin of the name of the street in Shrewsbury now known as "Mardol," wherein are still to be seen the foundations, though a modern superstructure has been added, of an old house called "Coles' Hall."

2. A detached impression of the Seal of the Mayoralty of

Coventry. It was circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, bearing the elephant and castle, the cognizance of the town. This seal, which appeared to be of the fifteenth century, will be found figured on a reduced scale in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, article "Coventry."

3. An Indenture dated 20th Nov. 8th Charles I., between Sir Robert Naunton, Master of the King's Court of Wards and Liveries, and Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Knt. Surveyor of the same, of the one part, and Ann Nicholls and Thomas Hunt, co-heirs of Rowland Heylyn, citizen and alderman of London, of the other part, relating to a grant to the said co-heirs of a special livery of various lordships, &c. in different counties—Stafford, London, Middlesex, Montgomery, Salop.

4. A Signet-ring recently found in the Severn, at the place where Cromwell's troops passed when they took Shrewsbury. To this ring Mr. Wace had annexed the following extract from an undated letter from an officer of the attacking army, shewing their line of attack.

On the 21st of this instant (February 1644) &c. we marched towards Shrewsbury. . . . We therefore, in a little boat provided for that purpose, conveyed 8 carpenters up the river and landed them within the enymies' brest work, *under the Castle Hill, on the east side*, where the sentinells, after some pause, gave fire upon them, but they soon saw'd down so many of the pallasadoes as gave our men free passage. The first that storm'd were 40 troopers, dismounted, with their pistols, and about as many firelocks, which were led on by one Master Huson, a minister, Capt. Willers, and L<sup>t</sup> Benbow. After these followed some other musqueturs, *along Severn-side,\* under the Castle Hill*, entered near Sir W<sup>m</sup> Owen's. After these march'd 350 foot more, under the command of L<sup>t</sup>.-Coll. Rinking.†

The device on the ring, which may have been made in the seventeenth century, appeared to be a bust in profile, but had suffered too much from corrosion to afford much certainty as to its character.

5. An instrument termed a rush stick, used for burning rushes dipped in tallow, as a source of artificial light (see *post* p. 158).

C. W. WILSHERE, Esq. exhibited a collection of Antiquities, principally from Rome, and of early Christian origin, on which C. Knight Watson, Esq. F.S.A. Secretary, communicated a paper, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, November 26th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

\* Here the signet ring was found.

† Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, ii. 506.

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.:—Poor Robin's Dream ; Comonly [*sic*] called Poor Charity. Broadside Ballad, printed by D. Wrighton, Birmingham.

From the Author, Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Address to the Members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867.
2. [Second] Address to the same. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867.
3. Address to the Members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. 8vo. Liverpool, 1868.
4. On the Preparations of the County of Kent to resist the Spanish Armada. From the MS. Papers of Roger Twisden. A.D. 1585–1596. 8vo. Liverpool, 1868.

From the Author:—A Memoir of the York Press, with notices of Authors, Printers, and Stationers, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. 8vo. Westminster, 1868.

From W. H. Hart, Esq. F.S.A.:—Correct perspective view of the New Market, Liverpool, opened on Thursday, March 7, 1822. Broadside.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1868–69. No. 1. 4to. London, 1868.

Thomas Hughes, Esq. and W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A. and Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A. exhibited two Rush-sticks; the first from Shere, in the county of Surrey; the second from Bramber, in the county of Sussex.

A similar implement exhibited by H. Wace, Esq. on December 19th, 1868, was again placed on the table.

These contrivances for holding the primitive species of candle formed by depriving a long well-grown rush of the greater part of its *cortex*, leaving only a strip sufficient to give some support to the pith, which was then coated slightly with tallow or fat, though of different types, agreed in their main feature. This was a pair of iron forceps rudely formed with a scissors joint to hold the rush at a convenient length, easily admitting of shifting the little candle forward as it burned down. The two shown by Colonel Lane Fox and Mr. Wace resembled each other in having one end of the forceps fixed into a block of wood about 3 inches high, the rod with the forceps being in one case  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in the other  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height. The free handle of the forceps was curved upwards and ended in a nozzle in which a small candle could be placed. This nozzle was stated to be an innovation not to be met with in ancient forms of the implement.

The rush-stick exhibited by Captain Tupper was of a more elaborate construction. It consisted of a slight iron rod 2 feet long, terminating at the upper end in a hook, at the lower in a button. Two rings played upon this rod, the upper ring being fixed to the upper end of a flat iron bar about 22 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and of a breadth corresponding to the diameter of the rod. The lower ring was pierced in a piece of iron, which



spread so as to form a flat collar travelling freely over the bar, which at the edge furthest from the rod was deeply serrated, forming a ratchet. The apparatus could thus be adjusted to any convenient height as it hung from the ceiling. At the lower end of the bar, to which it was fastened by a pin, was a cross-piece carrying an upright nozzle and saucer for a candle at the end furthest from the suspending rod. The other end of the cross-piece, being curved upwards, played on the pin against the back of the ratchet bar so as to hold the rush in the same way as it is held in the other two instruments. The bar was finished at top with a neat fleur-de-lis.

These articles appear to have been in use in farm-houses up to a very recent date, though in all probability they have now, owing to the greater cheapness of candles, become obsolete. A gentleman who was present on the occasion of this exhibition stated that he recollected, when a boy, going to bed in a Sussex farm-house by the light afforded by one of these rushes fixed in its "stick."

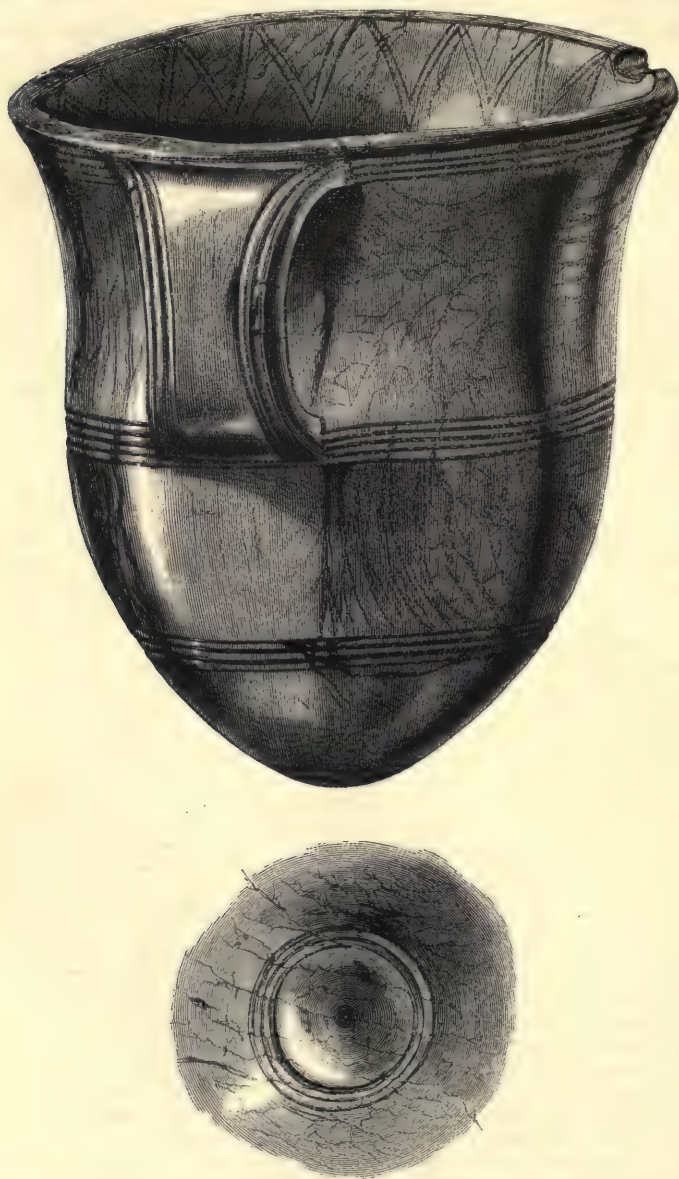
P. O. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Devonshire, communicated, in the following two letters addressed to the Secretary, some account of discoveries made on the opening of tumuli at Farway between Sidmouth and Honiton, in July 1868.

Sidmouth, Devon, August 10, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

During the last week in July the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, &c. met in Honiton. This association is for Devonshire what the British Association is for Great Britain. I read them a paper there, on some of the antiquities of this neighbourhood, but it contained nothing of sufficient importance to communicate to the Society of Antiquaries of London. But I write this letter to observe, that the last day of the proceedings consisted in opening three or four tumuli on the high range of hills (800 feet high) rising between Sidmouth and Honiton, at about from four to five miles from each place. To save time some labourers had been set to work the day before, without anyone to overlook them, so that they threw out several objects without being aware of it. Fortunately these have been recovered since by looking over the earth thrown out. I am inclined to think, however, that there is still more to be found. In one barrow a very neatly and carefully formed drinking cup was met with. I had it in my hands, and found time to take a hasty sketch, of which the annexed is a copy.\* It is dark brown, almost black, that is, when it came first out of the earth damp. On drying, it began to crack, so it was wrapped in a wet cloth. Opinions were divided as to the material of which it is made. It had the appearance of being smooth, clean, dark porcelain. The substance, however, could not have been brittle, for it had been pressed into an irregular oval, yielding to the dampness of the situation, and the incumbent weight of the earth. Is it usual to find vessels made of wood under such circumstances? The barrow is almost entirely made of peat earth found on the spot, the strata of the layers of clods being

\* The Council of the Devonshire Association having most liberally permitted the use of a woodcut of this very interesting object, prepared for their Transactions, the same is substituted on the next page for Mr. Hutchinson's sketch. Beneath the front view is a representation of the bottom of the vase.



VESSEL OF KIMMERIDGE COAL FOUND IN A BARROW AT FARWAY.  
(Actual size.)

very plain. Traces of charcoal and burnt bones were visible near the centre, but all gone to powder.

Another tumulus was opened near it. With the tape I made the diameter of this latter 100 feet to where the slope finally died away. Unlike the other, it was not built up of strata of peat earth, but of peat earth, sand, and yellowish clay—found in the neighbourhood—thrown together and intermixed with a great deal of charcoal. Some pieces of charcoal showed the grain of oak, others of fir, but most of it was reduced to powder. A gentleman walking over the earth found a small vase, which the men had thrown out without knowing it. It was full of calcined bones and the roots, stalks, or filaments of grass. In dimensions about two inches across, and one inch high. It is of brownish-yellow clay, with a sort of incised herring-bone pattern, and two holes in the side, only found occasionally. The bevelled inside edge of the lip is marked with a chevron pattern. As this vase is so clean, as well the bones and the bevelled edge as the outside, it must have been inclosed in something else to keep it from the earth and dirt.

These objects were found on land belonging to Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton Hall, Bart. The Rev. Richard Kirwan, Vicar of Gittesham, near Honiton, was one of the local secretaries whilst the association was in Honiton, and he has had the custody of these things. I have sent him two flint arrow-heads which I found by grubbing in the earth thrown out, having visited the spot once or twice since the meeting. Also some small pieces of pottery, not recently broken, and not the fragments of a vase which might have contained the small vase of my sketch, a flint flake, and some pieces of ruddle or red earth or war paint. Operations will be closed there soon, and the trenches filled in. It is my wish to visit the place once more.

I remain, &c.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth, August 19, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

As a sequel to my letter of last week, I may observe that the incense vase (if such I may call it) and the wooden or Kinneridge coal drinking cup are at present in the British Museum.\* A gold cup of similar pattern was found in Cornwall many years ago.† Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A. informs me that in 1767 a small vessel of oak was found in a tumulus at Stowborough by Wareham, county Dorset, black in colour, but considerably broken. The pattern outside consisted in horizontal lines varied by oblique ones. The contents, however, of the tumulus in which this Dorset vessel was found differed entirely from our Devonshire tumulus. Our Devonshire tumulus had a floor of large stones daubed with clay, and the body seems to have been burnt upon this, and the ashes swept up into a heap and covered with earth, without any cinerary urn. Mr. Warne describes the Dorset one as containing a body wrapped in skin, and placed in a sort of coffin made of the trunk of an oak tree rudely hollowed out.

I remain, &c.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

WILLIAM BORLASE, Esq. communicated the following account of the excavations and discoveries made in subterranean chambers at Chapel Euny in the parish of Sancreed, Cornwall, between the years 1863 and 1867:—

“It is impossible to visit the western part of the Duchy of

\* The cup has since been deposited in the Albert Museum at Exeter. The “incense vase” will be found figured, with the other articles from this find, in vol. ii. of the Transactions of the Devonshire Association.

† See Proc. 2 S. iii. 517.



Cornwall without being struck with the number and variety of pre-historic remains which surround you on every side. There is scarcely a headland which is not traversed by its lines of fortification; there is scarcely a hill which is not crowned by its 'caer;' there is scarcely a down which is not strewn with circles, and cromlechs, and ruined villages, of which not only the owners, but the very names themselves, have long passed away, or are known only to the peasants at this day by some such vague appellation as 'old men's workings.'

"Among those remains which, from internal evidence, may with some certainty be ascribed to Keltic times, and to a Kymric population, and to which therefore some of our modern antiquaries will assign a period far less remote than that of their megalithic companions, are the huts and villages whose furze-clad walls may still so frequently be found rising above the bleak and barren moors with which the country abounds; and so little is known of the manners and customs of the people who once inhabited these walls, that research amongst them cannot fail to be of the greatest interest, even if rewarded only by the discovery of the smallest object of domestic use.

"These dwellings are generally to be found in clusters, and are, in many cases, surrounded by a low wall or bank of earth, apparently for purposes of defence. Some of the huts are oblong, some round. The roofs were, probably, in most cases, once composed of turf or wattles; although in some of the circular ones, where strength or durability was aimed at, the builder completed his dome with granite, and formed the structure known as the 'bee-hive' hut.

"Beneath three of these villages, namely, those at Chysoster, Bodinnar, and Chapel Euny, subterranean chambers also have long been known to exist, and doubtless many others, if not destroyed, have yet to be discovered. Some years since, the careful scrutiny of Mr. Edmonds, author of 'The Land's End District,' discovered in a hollow of the ground, at Chapel Euny, traces of the 'Bee-hive construction.' This fact at once connects such caves as these with habitable dwellings, and clearly shows that they were not merely secret passages to and from the villages, as was the prevailing opinion, nor storehouses for plunder or grain, as the 'skulking holes of the Danes' are said to have been in Ireland, but actual dwelling houses of the Britons; probably the winter quarters of the inhabitants, built with a view to greater strength, warmth, and security, and bearing a striking resemblance to the 'Picts' houses' of Scotland and the north of Britain. Following up the discovery of Mr. Edmonds, I have thoroughly explored one of these caves, and the discoveries I have made since fully confirm me in the opinion which the bee-hive construction at once suggested.

“ But, before proceeding with the description of this cave, it is necessary to mention the fact that many other caves are to be found, within the distance of a few miles, which, although judging from the similarity of their construction we cannot but assign to the same people, yet are found in localities where there is no trace of a village ever having existed. Such caves, inasmuch as they are, almost invariably, found under hedges or large banks of earth, I shall venture to place in a separate class, and term ‘hedge caves.’ Two of the most remarkable of these may be noticed in passing—one, at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, which legend connects with an Irish lady, who, dressed in white and bearing a red rose in her mouth, is to be met with on Christmas morning at the cave’s mouth, where she confides to you tidings brought from her native land through the submarine recesses of that mysterious cavern; and another at Bolleit, in the parish of Buryan, which was so large and perfect in the time of the Great Rebellion, that Cavaliers were for some time concealed there; where, like the prophets of old, they were fed by Mr. Levellis of Trewoof, until opportunity offered for them to return to the King’s army.

“ These caves consist of one or more passage-chambers, averaging from 4 to 7 feet in height, faced in most cases, though not invariably so, with granite, and spanned with roofing stones of the same material. The entrances to the chambers, at Pendeen especially, are often very low. What the design of the inhabitants really was in building structures of this kind we have no evidence to show. Whether they were intended for dwellings (as those under villages certainly were), or whether they were simply retreats for the inhabitants in case of invasion, or for marauders from fear of justice, is a question which, hitherto, investigation has failed to explain.

“ Scarcely a mile to the west of the parish church of Sancreed, and situated on a slope commanding a most extensive view of the western district of Cornwall, stand the few isolated cottages which form the hamlet of Chapel Euny. In the valley beneath, a crystal spring, with a few pieces of broken arch by the side, is all that remains of the ancient baptistry from which it derived its name. The spot itself is surrounded on every side by objects of interest to the antiquary. On the north-east lie the ruinous mounds which once were *Caer Bran* (*anglicè* Castle Royal), while more to the north is the hill of *Bartinnè* (Hill of Lights), surmounted by a vallum inclosing three circles of stones. In the west, again, is the heap on which once stood Chapel Carn Brea, one of those lonely hermitages of the early Irish saints; and in the valley below is a most curious cone-shaped barrow, which has been long rifled of its contents.

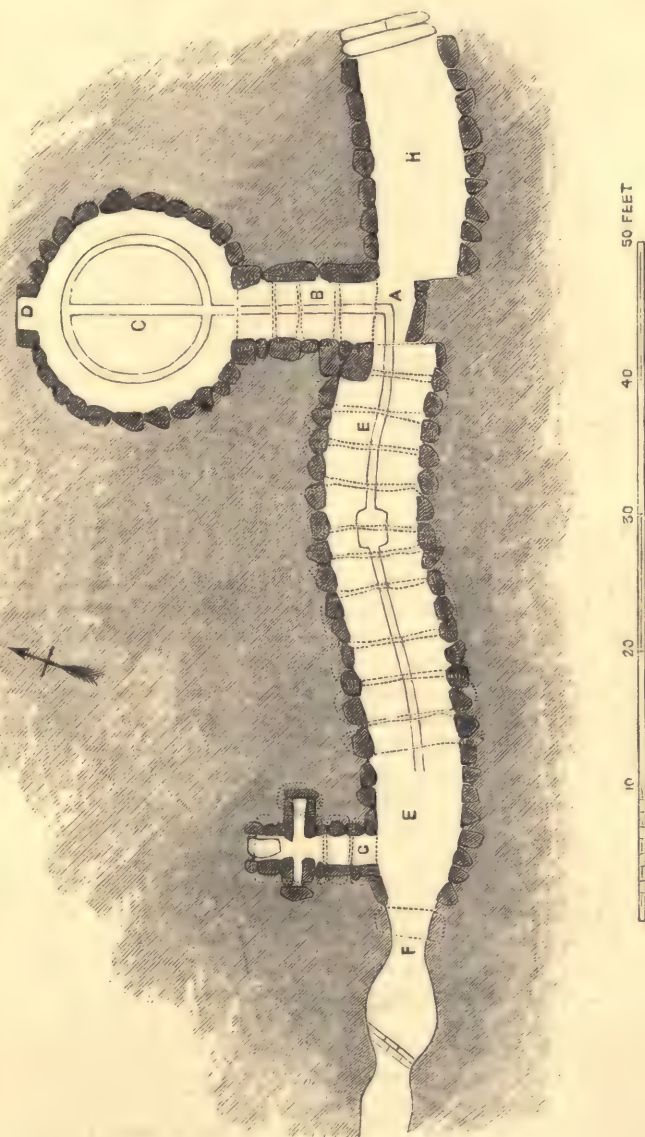
“ In the midst of these ruinous heaps, though perhaps not con-

nected with any of them, the cave which I shall now describe is to be found. In a small inclosure levelled artificially out of the side of a rocky slope, and overgrown by fern and furze, may be observed the traces of four circular huts or pens, while several mounds and upright stones in the vicinity mark the site of a village of some considerable extent. On examination of this spot in 1863 it was discovered that the ground had fallen in in two places, clearly pointing to the existence of a cavity in the ground beneath. In one of these places the circular walling, already mentioned by Mr. Edmonds, was distinctly visible, and in the other what appeared to be the entrance to a chamber leading towards it. It was to this latter point, marked A in the plan on the opposite page, that I determined first to direct my attention, and, with the kind consent of William Rasleigh of Menabilly, Esq. to whom the property belongs, commenced operations on the 10th of August, 1863.

“ The workmen began by removing the fragments of a large granite covering-stone, which had been previously broken by powder (the work of miners searching for treasure), and which had fallen in, blocking up the entrance to a passage-chamber (B) running in a northerly direction, and terminating, as we soon discovered, in the circular chamber (C). This passage was entirely blocked up with stones and earth, though not to such an extent as those I shall presently have occasion to describe. On the removal of these obstructions, in which no object of interest was discovered, the chamber was found to be 4 feet 2 inches in height, and from 4 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 9 inches in width, narrowing gradually as it approached the circular chamber. The whole length is 10 feet. The walls are formed of rough granite blocks, rudely but solidly fitted together without mortar, and the roofing-stones, which are four in number, are occasionally supported by an upright stone inserted in the wall. The floor, as in the case of each of the chambers, is composed of the hard subsoil of the country, called by the Cornish ‘rabman,’ through the centre of which runs a small trench or drain, about 6 inches in depth, and carefully covered in with paving-stones suitable for the purpose.

“ The work of clearing out the circular chamber, to which we next directed our attention, proved of a most laborious kind. The stones, once forming no doubt the upper part of the dome, (which when perfect must have been at least 12 feet in height,) had all fallen in, and several days elapsed ere the united efforts of powder and windlass enabled us to ascertain the true dimensions of the chamber. It proved to be constructed of large granite blocks, each overlapping the one below it, and so gradually approaching each other as they reached the top. A chamber of precisely similar construction, although not built underground,





GROUND PLAN OF THE CAVE AT CHAPEL EUNY, CORNWALL.

is to be seen not many miles distant in the parish of Zennor, a description of which is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. xxxiv. p. 120. The diameter of the chamber averaged about 15 feet.



SECTION OF CIRCULAR CHAMBER.

“ In the wall, immediately opposite the entrance to the passage-chamber (B) is a small recess 2 feet 6 inches in height, 3 feet in width, and about one foot and a half in depth, marked D on the plan. As will be seen by the sketch of it in the accompanying section, it has all the appearance of a small doorway communicating with chambers beyond; as at the Pendeen cave, ‘ where ’ (says Dr. Borlase, *Antiquities*, p. 293) ‘ there is a square hole 2 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches high, through which you may creep into another cave, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high.’

“ On examination, however, it was found that in this instance it served no such purpose, for it comes to an end almost immediately in the hard and natural sub-soil which has never been disturbed. The floor of the circular chamber, where it is not formed of the natural clay, is paved with small flat stones, beneath which are drains running throughout the whole floor, and communicating with that already described in the passage chamber. These drains were very necessary precautions against the wet, which otherwise would have been constantly soaking in from the surrounding soil, and forming pools in the pit. During the removal of the rubbish nothing of importance was found, but upon the floor of the chamber was a considerable quantity of ashes, and coarse red pottery, and in one of the drains were three or four pieces of black pottery, one of them rudely ornamented with the point of some instrument.

“ I had at first imagined that these two chambers formed the whole extent of the cave, but on examining more fully the wall of the passage-chamber (B) I found that in one place it was faced

with earth instead of stone, and on some of this being removed it was found that a very large chamber, *entirely* choked with loose dry earth, ran in a westerly direction (E E on the plan). The average height of this chamber, which is more than 40 feet in length, is from 6 to 7 feet. The entrance is 3 feet wide, increasing however almost immediately to 6, which with little deviation is the average width throughout. The chamber, as it now stands, is spanned by eleven flat granite slabs (the largest of which is 7 feet long by 6 wide) though the fragments of three or four others were discovered on the floor at the western end of the chamber. Immediately beyond this, at the point marked F, the floor of the chamber, which had been gradually sinking throughout, falls suddenly to the depth of 2 or 3 feet; the walls are no longer faced with stone, and the single roofing-stone which remains in its original position is supported by the natural soil on either side. A few feet beyond this (the level of the floor continuing on the decline) the trench again as suddenly widens, forming a circular pit about 5 feet in diameter, and terminated by a small piece of walling 2 or 3 feet high. This pit, filled as it was with black slimy deposit, had evidently formed the sink of the drain, traces of which had appeared frequently during the excavation of the chamber. The walls of this long chamber are constructed, like the others, of square granite blocks; but, in this case, slightly converging towards the top the better to receive the weight of the roofing-stones above. It is a matter of no little difficulty to understand how the earth with which this chamber was choked could have been so closely packed, as throughout the whole it was level with the roof, and must have been placed there by artificial means. The nature of this earth was most curious. It consisted of several strata, the uppermost being composed of what appeared to be decomposed vegetable matter, and the lowest of a black slimy deposit, while the intermediate strata contained ashes, burnt stones, and small pieces of baked clay. From this latter stratum the following objects were taken:—

“ One small piece of beautiful red pottery, possibly Samian.

“ An iron crook resembling a pot-hook, much corroded.

“ An iron spear-head  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, containing a fragment of wood in the socket, and ornamented at the side with a semi-circular device.

“ A circular perforated stone, an annulet or spindle-whorl, 1 inch in diameter.

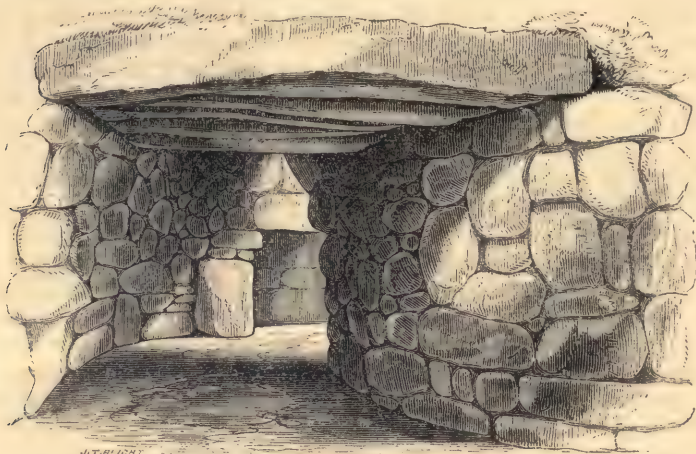
“ Several flat pieces of a corroded substance.

“ Numerous pieces of a white metallic concrete, very heavy; these from the lowest stratum.

“ Numerous whetstones, mullers, ashes, teeth of animals, red pottery very coarse, and black pottery of three kinds, all very rude, and apparently all portions of vessels of domestic use.

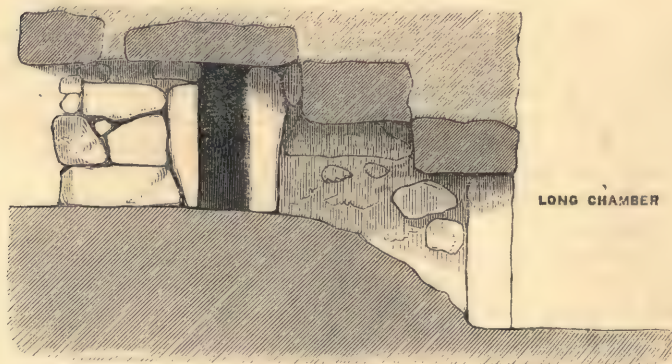


“ The accompanying sketch of this gallery is taken from the western end, the doorway at the further end being the entrance to the passage-chamber (B).



THE LONG CHAMBER, LOOKING EAST.

“ But in the course of excavating the chambers just described, a most curious little passage-chamber was discovered at the western end, branching from it at right angles in a northerly direction. The entrance to this little chamber is 3 feet 4 inches high, by 2 feet 2 inches wide ; and, as will be seen by the accompanying section, begins at once rapidly to ascend, until after proceeding for the length of 9 feet 8 inches it opens on the surface by a doorway 2 feet 8 inches in height. So steep is the ascent, and



SECTION OF THE SMALL CHAMBER (G).

so low and narrow is the chamber throughout, that it is with the greatest difficulty that one can creep through it on hands and knees.

“ The section just given will show the construction of the walls and roof, and by referring to the ground plan (in which this chamber is marked G) may be observed the position of two curious little recesses like cupboards, in the wall on either side. To close the upper end of the chamber a long stone had been wedged in, which could only be drawn out from above, and the ground over it had been levelled over it so carefully with turf that not a trace of this singular entrance had previously existed. Like the long chamber it was entirely filled with earth, in which, however, no object of interest was found. The floor consisted, as usual, of the hard natural clay.

“ The only part of the cave which has now been left undescribed is the chamber at the eastern end marked H on the plan. The length of this chamber, if it may be so called, is 18 feet, the breadth 6 feet. The walls were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and it is impossible to say whether any roof ever existed at all. From the point A the floor gradually slopes up to the surface, and is terminated by a huge block of granite, at the side of which an upright stone seems to indicate the original entrance of all the chambers; and such I take this pathway to have been. In removing the ruins with which it was filled, nothing worthy of notice was observed.

“ Having thus described (I fear with somewhat tedious detail) the result of these excavations, which during the last few summers have afforded me a most interesting and delightful occupation, I shall only add the few deductions which I think it is allowable to draw from them:—

“ 1. That the purpose of the builders was to construct a habitable dwelling is clearly indicated by the commodiousness of the two large chambers, and especially by the presence of the beehive one, which is a recognized type of a British dwelling, and also by the presence of the drains, which can only have been formed with a view to the comfort of the inmates.

“ 2. That these chambers *were* inhabited is as clearly pointed out by the presence of ashes and charred substances on the floor, as well as of fragments of pottery in the drains.

“ 3. That, the objects discovered being those invariably found in Romano-British settlements, and attributed to the Celtic people at that time, this cave was therefore *occupied* at that period, although the absence of any trace of the use of any implement upon the walls or roof of the buildings implies that the use of iron had not become general among the inhabitants of the country at the time when the chambers were built. I dwell on these points in order to show my reasons for differing with those

who would make the Cornish caves either sepulchres, such as those described by Worsaae, or secret entrances to fortifications, as many in Ireland undoubtedly are.

“ That the earth with which the chambers were filled was placed there at a very early date is evident from the discovery amongst it of the various objects above mentioned, and that the persons who placed it there did so with the intention of effectually blocking it up is equally clear from the fact of the large stone being wedged into the entrance of the small chamber. The destruction of the beehive hut was possibly the work of the same hands. But what could be the object of these people in taking so much pains to make their dwellings uninhabitable is to me inexplicable. Further investigation of places such as these, whether in Cornwall or elsewhere, may at some future time perhaps be able to afford an explanation.

“ I cannot omit here to accord my most sincere thanks to J. T. Blight, Esq. F.S.A. who amidst his numerous duties has found time to supply me with the excellent plans and sketches which accompany this paper.\*

“ NOTE.—Since writing the above I have been informed that a miner has discovered in the fields adjoining two other small perforated stones. How common these beads or spindle-whorls are in this neighbourhood may be judged from the fact that children in the parish of Zennor used to pick them up in the fields as playthings, and call them ‘ wheel-stones.’ ”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 3rd, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—A Confutation of Mr. Layard's Calumnies in the House of Commons. By Charles T. Beke, Ph. D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, [Printed for private use.] 1868.

From the Library Committee of the Corporation of London:—Memorials of London and London Life, in the XIIIth., XIVth., and XVth. Centuries. From the Early Archives of the City of London. Edited by Henry Thomas Riley, M.A. Published by order of the Corporation of London, under the superintendence of the Library Committee. 8vo. London, 1868.

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\* The Society of Antiquaries are indebted to Mr. Borlase for the woodcuts from these plans and sketches.



From the Author:—The Early Portuguese School of Painting, with Notes on the Pictures at Viseu and Coimbra, traditionally ascribed to Gran Vasco. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. (Extracted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*.) 8vo. [London, 1866.]

W. H. BICKERTON, Esq. exhibited a pair of remarkable objects of a yellow mixed metal, discovered, in 1866, at Carrickoffa near Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire, four feet below the surface, in ground between two dykes.

These objects, of which the use as well as the period to which they belong is unascertained, recall the appearance of a longitudinal section of a "dumb-bell," as each consists of two segments of a hollow sphere  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch across, conjoined by a semi-cylindrical bar about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, ornamented on the upper and rounded surface by two raised mouldings, each about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch from the ends. The bar is quite flat beneath, and lies evenly with the under surfaces of the spoon or cup-like ends. At about half-an-inch from the connecting bar each cup is pierced, in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the bar, by a slit about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, as if to admit of the passage of a strap or thong. It is to be observed that in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where these objects were found a discovery was made, a few years back, of a large number of bronze weapons of the ordinary types.\*

J. ARCHER HOUBLON, Esq. exhibited, by the hands of J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A. a small octavo manuscript on paper of the 17th century. The contents were a number of transcripts, in a very elegant hand, of pieces, in verse and prose, by or relating to the Lady Arabella Stewart. Some notes on the volume, by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. were read. They will appear in the *Archæologia*, accompanied by such portions of the collection as do not appear to be already in print.

The binding of the volume was of an unusual and very decorative character, consisting of a fine sheet of vellum (probably *abortive*), very beautifully cut with the penknife, in patterns resembling point lace, and laid over pink satin varied with blue.

In two of the corners of each cover the initials Y Y interlaced occurred; the others being filled with elegant knots. On one side the royal arms (France and England quarterly) had been illuminated on satin, and formed the centre of the design, the garter, crown, and motto SEMPER EADEM being cut out in the vellum. The centre of the other side was divided into two square panels, the ornament of the upper one of which was gone; the lower panel contained a device painted in miniature. It had

\* See Reports of Oswestry and Welchpool Naturalists' Field Club, &c. Oswestry, 1865, page 99.

suffered slightly from friction, but appeared to represent a bird rising from the earth with the motto—

JE . FVY . LA . TERRE . ET . CHERCHE . LE . CIEL .

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following paper on the constitution, present stile, and probable origin and significance of the "Lawless Court" held at Rochford in Essex:

"Every antiquary who is acquainted with the curiosities of English Common Law, or with the topography of Essex, must have heard of the singular custom, peculiar to one place in that county, called 'The Lawless Court;' yet until the present year I never met with any person who knew more about it than what may be learned from the '*Fragmenta Antiquitatis*; or, Antient Tenures of land, and Jocular Customs of some Manors,' published by the learned, industrious, and curious Thomas Blount, of the Inner Temple, and of Orleton in Herefordshire, the friend of Sir William Dugdale, in 1679. From that work, which was republished at York by Mr. Josiah Beckwith, a Fellow of this Society, in 1784, and again, with additional notes, in 1815, by his son Mr. Hercules Malebyse Beckwith, and dedicated to this Society, the principal information has been derived which can be found in the works of other writers. Blount had previously inserted the same or a like article some years before in his invaluable *Nomo-Lexicon*, a legal Glossary, published in folio in 1670, which may be regarded as the source of whatever, on this head, is found in later Law Dictionaries—as the folio edition of Cowel's Interpreter, in 1701, the various editions of Giles Jacob's work, and the like. Yet it is evident that neither the lawyers, nor the topographers, nor any of their editors, ever had opportunity, or sufficient curiosity, to attend the Court itself, or to get precise information from any person who had been present. Hence the unsatisfactory and contradictory accounts of it which have appeared, and a prevailing uncertainty whether the Court still existed, or whether it had fallen into desuetude as an useless relic of the past, or as what Morant the Essex historian called (just one hundred years ago) 'a whimsical custom, of which the origin is unknown.'\*

"Although Blount, in both of his publications, refers to Camden's Britannia, fol. 441, as having 'imperfectly mentioned' this Court in his description of Essex, and attributed its origin to a conspiracy among the Lord's tenants, yet there is no trace of it in that great author's Latin text; and the passage to which Blount refers is really, as Mr. Beckwith observes, 'among Dr. Holland's insertions in the text of Camden' (that is, in the English edition of 1610 or 1637), which insertions are carefully separated, and thrown into the form of footnotes, in Bishop

\* History and Antiquities of Essex, London, 1768, folio, i. 272.

Gibson's edition.\* The interpolation stands thus, by way of continuation of Camden's short and genuine paragraph about Rochford :—' Here I have heard much speech of a Lawless Court (as they called it) holden in a strange manner about Michaelmas in the first peep of the day, upon the first cock-crowing, in a silent sort, yet with shrewd fines eftsoons redoubled if not answered ; which servile attendance, they say, was imposed upon certain tenants thereabout for conspiring there at such unseasonable time, to raise a commotion. But I leave this, knowing neither the original nor the certain form thereof. Only I heard certain obscure barbarous rhimes of it : ' Curia de Domino Rege tenetur sine Lege. Ante ortum solis, luceat nisi polus,' &c., not worth remembring.'†

" However, the Court seems to have been not quite unknown to Camden ; for, in his notes on Leland's Itinerary,‡ Hearne quotes a passage from Camden's MS. Supplement to his Britannia, to the effect that ' this strange kind of punishment may seem to be inflicted for the negligence of the inhabitants in guarding the sea-coasts ;' and elsewhere, says Hearne, Camden suggests some analogy to ' an old feodary custom ' in Italy.

" In the past spring I rambled through the hundred of Rochford in Essex, to revisit Rayleigh Mount and other ancient places, and had full opportunity of making inquiries about the existence and proper locality of the Lawless Court. The result of these inquiries revived in me such an interest in the institution that I made it, on May-day, the subject of an antiquarian Ballad, which was distributed among the Fellows present at some successive meetings of this Society. Subsequent visits enabled me to obtain still more precise information, especially on the occasion of my actual attendance at the Court itself, an account of which I have been requested to communicate to you, together with the substance of the documentary evidence which I have collected. But, before describing my visit, it is proper to treat somewhat of the *style* of the Court, and also of its *locality*.

" It is to the industry and care of that persevering antiquary Blount, that we owe two copies of the unique heading or ' title ' of the Court-Rolls, adding in his later publication the words ' to this day ;' so that he must have seen or known of those Rolls not only in or before 1670, but, still later, to 1679. They begin with the local name set out in the margin, as is usual in Court-Rolls, thus : ' Kingshill in Rochford, ss.' Then follow twenty-four rhyming Latin lines, being a mixture of iambic and trochaic verses of three or four feet each. These are all couplets, except that the fifth and eighth lines rhyme together, as do the sixth

\* London, 1695, folio. See the second page of Gibson's preface.

† *Ibid.* col. 342.

‡ Oxford, 1712, 8vo. ix. 169, 170 ; as quoted in Beekwith's Notes.



and seventh lines which intervene. But the seventh line, *Senescallus solus*, is wanting in all editions of the 'Jocular Customs,' while it is retained in the *Nomo-Lexicon*, and in the Law Dictionaries that repeat Blount's article on 'Lawless Court' at full length. The verses are as follow, comparing one copy with the other :—

" Curia de Domino Rege,	
Dicta ' Sine Lege,'	
Tenta est ibidem,	
Per ejusdem consuetudinem,	
Ante ortum solis,	
Luceat nisi polus.	
Senescallus solus	
Nil scribit nisi colis,	
Toties* voluerit,	* Quoties ?
Gallus ut cantaverit ;	
Per cujus soli sonitus†	† solum sonitum, in the second copy.
Curia est summonita.‡	‡ Cætus est summonitus ? or, Ad [curiam est summonitus ?
Clamat clam pro Rege,	
In Curia ' Sine Lege ;'	
Et nisi cito venerint,	
Citius pœnituerint ;	
Et nisi clam accedant,§	§ accedat ?
Curia non attendat.	
Qui venerit cum lumine,	
Errat in regimine :	
Et dum sunt    sine lumine,	sint ?
Capti sunt in crimine.	
Curia sine cura,	
Jurati* de injuria :—"	* jurata ?

Then the heading of the Roll proceeds in prose, thus : ' Tenta ibidem die Mercurii (ante diem) proximi [proximo] post festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno regni Regis, &c.' That is to say, in English :—

" ' King's Hill in Rochford, to wit. The Court of the Lord the King, called 'the Court without Law,' holden there by the custom thereof before sunrise, unless it be twilight. The Steward alone writes nothing but with coals, as often as he will, when the cock shall have crowed ; by the sound of which only the Court [or Assembly?] is summoned. He crieth secretly for the King in 'the Court without Law ;' and unless they quickly come, they shall the more quickly repent ; and unless they [or, a man ?] come secretly, let not the Court attend. He who hath come with a light, erreth in behaviour. And until they be without a light, they are taken in default [or contempt?]. The Court without care—the Jury of injury—Was holden there on

the Wednesday (before day) next after the feast of Saint Michael archangel, in the year of the reign of King' so and so.

" This translation is the best sense that I can make of a confessedly obscure jingle. I have marginally suggested some alterations in the Latin text, affecting partly the grammatical construction, and partly the sense. The last couplet appears the most obscure, but the sixth is the most irregular; for Blount's first copy reads *solī sonitus*, and his second reads *solum sonitum*. The first reading is ungrammatical, and ought to be either *solius* governed by, or *solos* agreeing with, *sonitus*, in the accusative case plural. But neither copy gives a proper rhyme: the corresponding line must end either *summonitus* or *summonitum*. In either instance *Curia* is wrong, and should be *Cætus* or else *Ad curiam*. The original Rolls, when found, may clear up these discrepancies and difficulties.

" Independently of the curious customs set forth in this established heading of the Court-Rolls, we have here the *style* of the Court expressed in three ways. First, it is said to be *The King's Court*, and not the court of such a subject as lord thereof, although Blount says in his Nomo-Lexicon 'that this Court belongs to the *Honor of Raleigh*, and to the Earl of Warwick;' yet neither the honor nor the earl (then lord thereof) is named or referred unto. Secondly, it is called 'the Court *without Law*,' and Blount says, in both his books, it is 'vulgarly called *The Lawless Court*.' This singular epithet I shall attempt to explain hereafter. But, thirdly, it is called, in the last couplet, *The Court without Care*, or (as the phrase may be, and ought perhaps to be, rendered) *without Cure*, i.e. *The Sinecure Court*—evidently because it has little or nothing to do, of such as other manorial courts have. What is said of 'the Jury' I have literally translated so as to show the jingle of the original, and I suppose it to mean that the homagers have been sworn to do fealty, and therefore no 'injury,' to the lord of the Court, whether mesne or supreme; though I confess this explanation much resembles the proverbial derivation of *lucus a non lucendo*.

" The term 'Lawless Court' occurs in old public records in relation to this very Court, but that is not now the vulgar appellation. I find it commonly called, in and about Rochford, either 'the Whispering Court,' or 'the Cockcrowing Court,' or 'Court at Cockcrowing,' from the peculiarities of its custom, as stated in the Latin rhymes, and as I shall proceed to describe them.

" But, next, the *locality* must be considered. The heading of the Roll appears indefinite and obscure indeed, when we are informed by Blount in his Glossary that 'this Court belongs to the honor of *Raleigh*,' and in his Tenures that it 'is by ancient custom a Court held by the lord of the honor of Ra-

leigh;’ while, nevertheless, the heading of the Roll is silent about Raleigh, and mentions a different and distant place, of which Blount says, ‘On *Kingshill at Rochford*, in the county of Essex,’ &c. Hence Salmon, in his unfinished History and Antiquities of Essex,\* undertakes to correct Blount, where, quoting the article from his book of Tenures, he adds to the first words, ‘On King’s Hill,’ the following parenthesis—‘(at *Raleigh*, Mr. Blount should have said),’ and on the heading of the Roll, ‘Kings-Hill in Rochford, ss.’ he makes the following note:—‘If this be right, it means in *Rochford Hundred*.’ On that hypothesis Salmon has placed his account of this Court, with a distinct title, at the end of his account of Raleigh Parish,† and not under the head of Rochford Parish; though he confesses that Rochford is ‘the capital of this hundred, from whence it is named, and the deanery too.’‡ He therefore erroneously says, ‘It is of right to be kept at King’s-Hill, at the end of the town [meaning of *Raleigh*], in the yard of a house late the estate of one Mr. Crips, and since of Mr. Hackshaw of London, merchant, where the tenants kneel and do their homage.

Mr. Blount, in his collection of Tenures,§ places this King’s Hill at *Rochford*, and quotes the Court-Rolls for it. The reason of this mistake,’ continues Salmon, ‘is, that the Earl of Warwick, when lord, would have the Court kept at Rochford, as it has been ever since; and so the date of the Rolls is right, though *King’s-Hill* is misplaced.’ But this author ought to have shown that the said place, where he says ‘it is of right to be kept,’ is situate in Raleigh, which he has not done, and could not do; and I can only suppose that he must have confused it in his own mind with the remarkable earthworks constituting and surrounding the great hemispherical hill called Raleigh Mount, which is conspicuous ‘at the end of the town’ of *Raleigh*, on the road to London. Nor can his remark that the local title of the Roll means the ‘hundred’ be justified by the forms of such records, wherein a simple name always means a manor or township; whereas a hundred is usually designated ‘the hundred of’ so or so, by express terms, to distinguish it from any particular place of the same name.

“Morant, on the other hand, whose work is founded on Salmon’s, has distinctly placed his article on “The Lawless Court,” at the end of his account of Rochford; and, being somewhat better informed than his predecessor, he says, “It is kept at King’s Hill, about half a mile north-east of this church [namely of *Rochford*,] in the yard of a house once belonging to Crips, gent., and

\* London, 1740, folio, pp. 358-9.

† London, 1740, folio, pp. 352-9.

‡ *Ibid.* pp. 377-9.

§ “Pag. 147.” This is Salmon’s reference (p. 358 of his History) to the first edition of Blount, 1679, 8vo.



afterwards to Robert Hackshaw of London, merchant, and to Mr. John Buckle. Here the tenants kneel, and do their homage," &c.\*

"Still, the idea prevailed that, as the Court belonged to the *Honor of Raleigh* (on Blount's authority), its locality was in the town of that name; and so, in the pretentious Topographical Dictionary of Messrs. Lewis, published in 1831,† the Court is briefly described under 'Rayleigh,' while no notice of it is taken under Rochford. However, in William White's Essex Directory, a valuable provincial publication of the year 1848, the Court is briefly described, under 'Rochford,' as 'a very singular custom connected with this manor,' meaning the manor of *Rochford Hall*, the descent of which was noticed in some foregoing lines. 'Its origin is uncertain,' says the compiler; 'but tradition represents it as arising from a conspiracy against the Lord of the Manor, projected during his absence, and overheard by himself on his way home. As a punishment, he ordered that all the tenants on his manor should ever afterwards assemble at a certain hour of the night, on the same spot where the conspirators met, and do homage for their lands. The Court is held in the open air, on King's Hill, on the midnight of the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, and all the business is transacted in whispers; the minutes being made with a coal, in place of pen and ink. The Steward opens the Court in as low a voice as possible; yet those tenants who neglect to answer are fined, and every absentee forfeits double his rent for every hour's absence. The time of assembling is from twelve till cockcrow. The parties previously meet at the King's Head.'‡ The compiler must have obtained some of this information from the town itself, where I have heard a like tradition, only with this difference, that the Lord of the Manor is supposed to have overheard a conspiracy to murder him, from a window of the house adjoining the place of meeting. But the compiler gives no clue to the situation of King's Hill, whence it is clear that he never saw the spot. Nor had Morant seen it, for he places it 'about half a mile north-east of the church,' which stands far out of the town; whereas a person well acquainted with the spot would have said, about a hundred yards from the market-place, or from the King's Head Inn before mentioned (which fronts the market-place), or a few rods to the left of the road which leads to Little Stambridge and Canewdon, within the town of Rochford itself, in its north-eastern quarter. The only map that I know in which it is laid down by name is Greenwood's great Map of Essex, dated 1st June 1825, in six sheets; but there the name King's Hill is so engraved as to mis-

\* Morant, i. 272.

† Qto., iii. 589.

‡ White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the County of Essex. (Sheffield, 1848, 8vo. p. 405.)

lead the reader, since it is the spot really situate on the left of the road aforementioned, and not on the right, as its place appears to be on the map.

“ Since, then, the situation of the place is not at or near Raleigh, nor on the way to Raleigh in respect of Rochford town; how can it be believed that a much older writer than these could really have seen the spot, as Dr. Thomas Fuller says he himself did, in the following words?—‘ Riding from Raleigh towards Rochford I happened to have the good companie of a gentleman of this country who *by the way showed me a little hill, which he called the King’s Hill*, and told me of a strange customary Court, and of long continuance, there yearly kept the next Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, in the night, upon the first cockcrow, without any kind of light save such as the heavens will afford. The Steward of the Court writes only with coals, and calleth all such as are bound to appear with as low a voice as possibly he may, giving no notice when he goeth to execute his office. Howsoever, he that gives not answer is deeply amerced. Which servile attendance (saith he) was imposed, at the first, upon certain tenants of divers manors hereabout, for conspiring in this place at such an unseasonable time to raise a commotion. The title of the Court he had in memory, and writ it down for me *when we came to Rochford*.’ Dr. Fuller then quotes the ‘obscure barbarous rimes,’ as he calls them.\* I consider the alleged journey to be a pure invention, from its impossibility.

“ When such confusion has prevailed respecting the locality of this Court, it is not surprising that in the celebrated and popular Dictionary of last century by N. Bailey, where that author had written, ‘*LAWLESS Court*, a Court held at *King’s Hill* at *Rochford* in *Essex*’ (as printed in the second edition, 1724, 8vo.), subsequent editions are altered to *King’s Hall*. Bailey himself was somewhat in error in saying that it was holden ‘by the Lord of the Manor of *Rayleigh*,’ which is not exactly the case, as will appear in the sequel of this paper. The misprint ‘Hall’ (for *Hill*) has passed uncorrected into the enlarged and valuable edition of Bailey’s work, in folio, 1730.†

“ Having premised thus much, I proceed to tell my own story. In my first visit I was fortunate enough to take some refreshment in a little inn kept by a man who had ‘carried the *faggot*,’ as he said, and also to meet there the intelligent carpenter who had recently made the new *post*, which he took me to see. Thus I at once obtained two new facts, and saw the exact position of the

\* This passage is quoted by Hone in his “Every-Day Book” (1827, &c. 8vo.), under 1 October; but the passage does not appear in Fuller’s *Worthies of England*—at least under *Essex*. In another popular book, “The Mirror” (1828, 8vo.) xii. 251-2, is a brief account of the Court, evidently taken from *Morant*.

† From Sir John Soane’s folio copy, in his Museum.

locality. There is no hill at the place, properly speaking, for the ground is flat, and on a level with the market-place ; but it stands higher than that part of the town where flows the river Roche, to which there is a considerable descent southward from the central part of the town. The post is of wood, painted white, and stands five feet above the ground : its top is wrought with mouldings, and finishes in a sharp pyramid. Its shape is that of a candle, with wick and flame, only it is quadrilateral in its whole length (not cylindrical), and the edges are planed off. On its western side are incised the letters and figures "K. H. 1867." I am assured that it exactly resembles the post which stood there before, and was decayed ; and I have desired John Allen the carpenter, who is much pleased that his name is preserved in my Ballad, to make for me a small model of this curious post, out of the remains of the old post, if they can be found. However, I took a sketch of its form, and now exhibit a full-sized model of its upper part, cut in pasteboard.

" Having on my second visit obtained an interview with Messrs. Gregson, solicitors in Rochford, the Deputy-Stewards of the Court, I received their kind permission for myself and a friend to attend the next Court and supper, which was to be on the night of Tuesday after Old Michaelmas Day last past ; viz. 13-14 October, 1868. Accordingly, I engaged beds at the King's Head Inn, for the night appointed, and I kept my appointment ; but my friend, Mr. H. S. Mitchell, who was equally anxious with myself to witness the ceremony, was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from going with me.

" Soon after nine o'clock at night, I was called from my sitting-room to supper, in the room where the market-ordinary is holden on Thursdays. There I found the two Messrs. Gregson and their guests, standing ; and after a while we sat down to supper, about ten in number. The meal consisted of boiled fowls, and a boiled leg of mutton, with vegetables, ale, and beer. After supper, a large bowl of sweet punch came up, with a silver ladle containing a coin of King George II. ; also pipes and tobacco ; then another bowl, and again another. Conversation went on, and songs were sung by those who were disposed to sing ; especially there was a local song, on the celebration of King George the Third's jubilee in 1810, at Rochford, sung by an old man, who then attended this Court for the fifty-first time in his life. He and I were the only persons in the company who could remember that jubilee. Time went on, and one or two other homagers came in : but no one looked at his watch except the chairman, who at length (considerably after midnight) quietly arose, went aside and put on his hat and coat, opened the room-door, and stood a few minutes there, as if listening for the cock to crow. Quickly, without a word, every man followed the Steward's



example, by putting on his habiliments. While we stood up, suddenly, as if at some secret signal, there came forth from the back of the house, a man bearing a large lantern ; another man, bearing across his shoulder a large and heavy faggot-stake or fire-brand, thoroughly kindled and blazing for a foot and a half of its length ; also four men carrying lighted links. All these passed our door and went into the street. The Deputy-Stewards followed, and I with them ; the homagers came behind in procession, and about us was a little crowd of lads and men, with one policeman. These outsiders we had heard sometimes after supper, playing tunes, and otherwise amusing themselves in the market-place ; but now they were *cockcrowing* with all their might.

“ The way that we took was at first eastward from the inn-door, then northward up the first turning, then eastward, and again northward through the gate of a small green close, which is bounded on the east (or south-east) by the Canewdon Road, aforementioned. From that gate a gravelled path leads directly to the front of an old house looking southward. By the side of that path, not far from the railings of the front garden of the house, stands the post. There we formed a circle around it in silence, for the cockcrowing ceased all at once. Then the younger Mr. Gregson made solemn proclamation, in a low voice like a whisper, and in the following words :—

“ ‘ O yes ! O yes ! O yes ! All manner of persons that do owe suit and service to this Court, now to be holden *in and for the Manor of King’s Hill, in the Hundred of Rochford*, draw near and give your attendance, and perform your several suits and services, according to the custom of the said Manor. God save the Queen ! ’

“ Then, from the last Rental, written on a sheet of paper, the Deputy-Steward, by the light of the lantern and faggot, read and called over the names of the *persons* who owed rent and services at that Court, in the same low whisper as before ; stating also the *lands* in respect of which they were bound by their tenure to attend the Court. The lands were therein recorded as follow :—

“ ‘ Scott’s Hall, in Canewdon.  
Lambourn Hall, Canewdon.  
Chamberlains, in Ashingdon.  
Rawreth Hall, in Rawreth.  
Trindleys, in Rawreth.  
Lower Hockley Hall, Hockley.  
Westbarrow Hall, Eastwood.  
Little or West Grapnells, Wallisea.  
Great or East Grapnells, Wallisea.  
Down Hall, in Rayleigh.

Butler's Hamstall's, Prittlewell.  
West Hall, in North Shoebury.  
Godfrey Beeches, Prittlewell.  
Apton Hall, in Canewdon.'

Fourteen in number. For all these, except one, responses were given, in loud whispers, either by the suitors or by others, who were authorised to answer for their attendance and rent; and, as I knew that the rent for *Rawreth Hall* was paid up, I joined in answering for the Lords of that Manor, the body corporate and politic well-known as "the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge." Thus there was only one defaulter, who (it is said) refuses to pay.

"Next followed the proclamation which closed the Court, still in a whisper, as follows:—

"O yes! O yes! O yes! All persons that have appeared at this Court, *for the Manor of King's Hill*, have leave to depart hence, keeping their day and hour on a new summons. God save the Queen!"

"Then the silence was broken: cockcrowing was resumed. The fire-brand was extinguished on the ground at the foot of the post; and was carried away to serve for another Court. Out of its embers, in old time, pieces were taken, the 'colis' (for *carbonibus*) in the Record, to mark a tally for the attendance and rent. Now the payments are made, in a more convenient manner for all parties, at the Deputy-Stewards' office. The link-bearers beat their torches about to extinguish them, with a rough kind of mirth, blackening and defacing the post, to the great dissatisfaction of the Deputy-Stewards, who resented this as an innovation, and forbade its repetition. The new post will require several new coats of white paint, after such uncourtly besmearing.

"The Court then returned in procession to its banqueting-room, and remained in talk about Court matters and antiquities over another bowl of sweet punch, till about two o'clock in the morning, when we separated, and I went to bed.

"The next day I was permitted to peruse all the documents in the Deputy-Stewards' possession, and to copy those which were needful for proper information about the Court; and I spent the rest of the week in visits to the places named in the Rental, aided by the man who last carried the brand, and afterward by Mr. Philip Benton, of Wakering Hall, who is writing and publishing a popular History of the Hundred, and to whom I owe much kind attention and valuable information in these Essex researches. The lands holden of the Lawless Court are situate in various parts of the Hundred of Rochford, are all *Manors* except two, and these two appear to be ancient *Knight's Fees*.

"I shall now conclude my story with a few short remarks, which I request the Fellows to accept as a foreshadowing of what I hope to treat fully in a future paper or papers.

"1. The Court is truly and properly what its own style declares, viz. *The King's Court of the Manor of King's Hill*; which is a Manor of itself, singularly destitute of both copyholds and demesne. There is indeed a freehold estate, consisting of a messuage, garden, orchard, and curtilage or close, in which last the Court is holden: but these lands and tenements do not belong to the Lawless Court: they pay a quitrent to the Manor of *Rockford Hall*, though not situated within that manor.

"2. The total amount of the fourteen rents payable to the Lawless Court is only 5*l.* 6*s.*, increased to 6*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* by certain fees, out of which the supper is provided.

"3. There are no ancient Rolls now in the Deputy-Stewards' custody; his oldest documents reach no further back than 1758. I have made authentic copies of some of them.

"4. The Lord of the Manor is Robert Bristow, Esq. of Broxmore Park, Wilts, descended from the Robert Bristow, Esq. who is mentioned by Salmon and Morant, as grandson of the purchaser of the Honor or Superior Manor of Raleigh from Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

"5. 'The post,' unknown to literature before the present year, is mentioned as far back as in the Steward's Rental and Account for the year 1772. The conservation of that post appears to me to be the main object of this small, separate Manor, and of its curious Court and interesting customs. It is a *Roman landmark*, belonging to the series of measures to and from London-Stone; and so it is connected with Stonehenge, and with all the ancient uninscribed monuments in the British Isles. Hence it deserves all due respect, and the custom is worthy of perpetual observation.

"6. Lastly, I consider the term 'Lawless,' in the proper sense of the Latin phrase *Sine Lege*, to mean a Court Baron, (or Court of Knights' Fees,) *Without a Leet* or *Lawday*, although it is 'the King's Court;' for a *Leet*—perhaps derived from the British *Llys* (a Court)—is the King's Court, and was commonly holden at the same time as the Court Baron in other manors. The Court Leet is required by Magna Charta to be holden at Michaelmas. So is the Lawless Court of King's Hill holden, to the present time."

Some discussion ensued on the reading of this paper. John Batten, Esq. F.S.A. mentioned another Court held very early in the morning, though not at cock-crow. This is the Court of the Hundred of Stone, in Somersetshire. Mr. Batten is himself Steward of this Court. It is held at a standing stone on a hill



within the hundred. In the stone is a hollow, into which it is customary on opening the Court to pour a bottle of Port wine.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 10th, 1868.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From C. S. Perceval, Esq. LL.D., Dir. S.A. :—

1. Are the "Paston Letters" authentic? (By Herman Merivale.) The Black Death. (By F. Seebohm.) 8vo. [London, 1865.] (From the Fortnightly Review.)
2. Historical Sketch of Stokesay Castle, Salop. 12mo. Ludlow, 1856.
3. A Guide to St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. Compiled from various sources, by the Rev. S. Benson, M.A. 8vo. London, 1862.
4. Description of the Regalia of Scotland. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1863.

From W. H. Black, Esq. F.S.A. :—Transactions of the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, Session of 1867-68. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. VIII. New Series. No. 31. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—Their Journal. Part 1, No. 1; and Part 2, No. 3. 8vo. Calcutta, 1868.

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool :—Proceedings. Nos. 20—22. 8vo. London, 1866—8.

From the Author :—Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire. By Charles Pooley, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author :—The Hand-book of Heraldry. By John E. Cussans. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers 1868-69. No. 2. 4to. London, 1868.

J. W. McALPIN, Esq. exhibited a nude figure of Jupiter, of Roman workmanship, found in the summer of 1868, at Leicester. Bronze,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches high.

The following extract of a letter dated July 2nd, 1868, from James Thompson, Esq. Local Secretary for Leicestershire, to the Secretary, gives an account of the discovery of this interesting object :—

You will feel interested in a discovery recently made near Leicester, which I will proceed to describe.

On the western side of the town, it has long been known that an extensive Roman villa existed in what was commonly called "the Cherry Orchard." Some account of pavements found there was forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries, I believe, eighty or ninety years ago. Adjoining the spot was the site of Danett's Hall, around which a paddock or small park extended. On the removal of the house and sale of the land a few

years ago, to a freehold land Society, portions were allotted to the members. One of these fell into the possession of Mr. J. W. McAlpin, of Leicester, who lately made arrangements for the erection of a row of cottage tenements on the plot. The land lying low, made earth had been thrown upon the ground, to raise the level to a height of twelve feet above the original surface. A foot below this, one of the workmen struck with his spade a hard substance, which proved to be an 'image' in metal, which he threw upon the bank of earth he had excavated. When first found, the feet of the figure were roughly incased in a lump of lead, evidently of ancient mould, and intended to enable it to stand upright. In this state the object was shewn to me, and I at once perceived that it was a beautiful bronze statuette of Roman origin. From the character of the figure, I inferred it was either Apollo or Jupiter—it seems more likely to be the latter. I conclude that the statuette was originally the property of the tenant of the Roman villa, and had in ruder times than the Roman fallen into the hands of some uncivilized possessor who, however, saw something to admire in the figure and had preserved it as well as he knew how. I may mention that the coins most abundantly found on the site of the villa were those of the third and fourth centuries; consequently, it was inhabited most continuously in those eras. Nothing was discovered near the statuette, when it was brought to light. Having been freed from the lead pedestal, it has been photographed, and I inclose you a copy. No bronze like it has ever, I think, been turned up in Leicester before; indeed our relics, though very illustrative of Roman Leicester in some respects, are not so of the arts of sculpture or casting, or inscription—the millitary excepted.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. called the attention of the meeting to the circumstance that the piece of ground at Leicester, near which Mr. McAlpin's bronze was found, and which was itself the site of a Roman villa, is distinguished by the name of "the Cherry Orchard." Mr. Morgan had long entertained the opinion that the small black cherry known in the south of England as the "Polstead Cherry," is a species originally introduced into this country by the Romans. Among other reasons inducing him to believe this likely, was the fact that the species in question grows abundantly about the Roman station of *Caer Gwent* (*Isca Silurum*.)

With regard to the introduction of the cherry into Britain, H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. recalled the following passage in Pliny. "*Cerasi ante victoriam Mithridaticam L. Luculli non fuere in Italia, ad Urbis annum DCLXXX. Is primum vexit a Ponto: annisque CXX. trans Oceanum in Britanniam usque pervenere.*"\*

It was resolved to apply to Mr. Thompson for any information which he might be able to furnish as to the particular description of fruit which had been obtained from the Leicester "Cherry Orchard" previously to the land being converted into the site of modern buildings.

Mr. Thompson kindly complied with the request of the Society, and in a letter addressed to the Director dated December 19, 1868, communicated the following notes :—

\* *Hist. Nat.* xv. 25 (30).

The "Cherry Orchard" was known for many generations to the inhabitants of Leicester as a place of resort for those who wished to procure the fruit when in season. Ten years ago cherries were purchased on the spot; and not more than a year ago the trees were still standing; but the great extension of the western suburb of Leicester required the appropriation of the land to building purposes, and therefore it is now covered with new houses, and where the Roman villa once stood modern streets traverse the site.

From all inquiries respecting the cherries, I learn that a "little black cherry" was procured on the spot, and the red kind too. It was on grubbing up one of the trees by the roots that the pavements were first discovered in 1782, of which a report was furnished to the Society by an inhabitant at that date.

My conjecture is, that the site has been continuously occupied by a succession of villas, or suburban residences, since the Roman settlement; and consequently, that the cherry may have been grown there throughout the whole of the intervening period. The Roman coins found on the spot during excavations in 1851 were chiefly of the later Roman epoch. With the exception of a second brass of Vespasian, they were all of the reigns of Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus junior, Carausius, Constantine junior, Constantine the Second, and Valens. Within a century after the Norman Conquest, a proprietor named Danett or D'Anet was there resident, and the building was called Danett's Hall. In old maps of Leicester, a square moated area in the lower part of the paddock is marked out, and it was near to this the statuette was turned up. Probably the spot where the Roman villa was erected was deserted after the Roman era for the adjoining plot, where the moated area was formed; and the orchard was then planted with trees over the buried pavements, as well as the other portion of the area—a pleasant slope with a south-eastern aspect.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A. exhibited a collection of six ornamental silver Spoons which he had obtained in Sweden. They were probably of various dates, none perhaps much earlier than 1600—some of the last century. The following brief memoranda will serve to preserve a record of their chief peculiarities:—

1. Large circular bowl  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inches in diameter. Flat stem 3 inches long, ending in quadrangular top expanding like a crown, each of the four sides forming an eight-foiled flower with an additional foil at the apex; loops with little silver rings hanging freely from them at the four corners, and one in the centre of the crown. Bowl ornamented with a cross, with patulous arms, on the intersection of which is a heart in a circle interlaced with a square with curved sides, all formed by pounced lines. Stamp:

S. NOVO  
SADI

2. Bowl nearly circular,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across; stem,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long altogether, first flat, then twisted, ending in a plain knob, with a loose ring.

3. Bowl obovate,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; stem  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with a crowned bust under a canopy rudely embossed; above this a twist, and ending in four diverging fleurons in same way as No. 1,



but of an earlier character, reminding of the 15th century work. Mark, a Lombardic A in a shield.

4. Bowl obovate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 2 inches, ornamented with strap and flower incised pattern of Jacobean style; stem round, in stages of leaves 3 inches long, ending in a knob of filagree work. This spoon has been gilt.

5. Plain gilt spoon nearly same size and shape as last, but with an eight-sided plain knob. Mark, (engraved) on a shield; a stump of a tree, with five leaves, three above and two below. Initials M·I·H·I·A·D.

6. A flat long-bowled spoon  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches; flat stem  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, the flat head pierced in a pattern forming two panels, one above the other, each with a saltire. There are seven small rings attached to their end. Mark—cross keys, 7 Z. ° °.

Mr. Beck also exhibited a Runic Calendar formed of 6 plates of bone  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, with the FUTHORC characters, very similar to the wooden calendar described by Dr. Davis in the *Archæologia*, xli. 459.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the Ancient British Round Barrows of Wiltshire and the adjoining counties. This paper, the first half of which was read on this occasion, will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 17th, 1868.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From Mrs. Hailstone:—Catalogue of a Collection of Lace and Needlework, with a List of Books on the same subject, both formed by, and in the possession of, Mrs. Hailstone, of Horton Hall. Illustrated by Photographs. Privately printed. 4to. 1868.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. III. No. XCIV. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1868.

From the Harz Society for History and Antiquities. Zeitschrift. Erster Jahrgang. 1868. 1<sup>tes</sup> und 2<sup>tes</sup> Heft. 8vo. Wernigerode, 1868.

From C. S. Perceval, Esq., Director S.A.:—Two drawings of objects found in the Kempston Gravel-pits, 1863, viz. 1. Glass Vessel, and 2. Gold Ornaments.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Mrs. Hailstone for her interesting contribution to the Library.

John Piggot, Esq. and Frederick Augustus Waite, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., communicated some further remarks on a musical Inscription on the fourth Bell of St. Mary's Church, Oxford,\* which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Fowler also communicated the following notes on the discovery of a shaft of a stone Cross, with a Runic inscription, at Crowle Church, Lincolnshire :—

“ The remains of what are called ‘ Runic Crosses ’ are allowed to be among the most interesting of the memorials yet remaining to us of early Christianity in Britain. Many of these have been thoroughly examined and described ; but the one I am about to bring before your notice has received but little attention, and until quite recently a considerable portion of it has been, as one side still is, concealed in masonry about seven hundred and fifty years old. It serves as a lintel in the Norman doorway leading from the tower to the nave in the church of St. Oswald, at Crowle, in the county of Lincoln. There is a slight notice of it in Stonehouse's *History of the Isle of Axholme*, illustrated by woodcuts which give but a very poor idea of what they are intended to represent.

“ It does not appear to have been understood at this time, what is now perfectly evident from the tapering form of the stone as well as from the position of the figures, that it was not originally intended for its present situation, but was meant to stand upright and isolated. The portion now remaining is just 7 feet long, 18 inches across at the wider and 14 at the narrower end ; the thickness is about 7 or 8 inches. On the west side there has been some cutting and bevelling, in order to adapt it to the form of the arch and tympanum, but this has not materially interfered with the sculptured portion of the stone. When I particularly examined it about a year ago it was encrusted by many coats of wash, and it was doubtless in a similar condition when Stonehouse's drawings were made. Setting to work with brush, pail of water, and wooden scraper, I succeeded in thoroughly cleaning the surface, and clearly making out the figure of a man riding upon an ass. I also, to my great delight, discovered some Runic characters in what had been the lower part of the stone, and saw reason to believe that there were others concealed in the wall. At the opposite end there was evidently more sculpture built over, but it was not then possible to examine further. Since this time some stones have been removed so as to expose the whole length of what is now the eastern surface, that side,

\* See *Proceedings*, 2 S. iii. 513.

namely, on which the human figures and the inscription are. The result is that two more letters have been brought to light at the one end, and at the other all the part which has been above the heads of the pair of human figures shown by Stonehouse. The stone, however, which is a sandstone brought from a distance, is so much disintegrated that it is not easy to determine what the two figures over the large circular device are intended for.

“ It will be seen in the drawing that a cable-moulding runs along each angle, represented as if tied in a knot on either side. (*See woodcut on next page.*) The opposite face of the stone is almost wholly occupied by interlaced work similar to what is seen in Roman pavements and on other Runic crosses, but the pattern has apparently been blundered by the workman. At the upper end is a horned serpent, the appearance of which I cannot better describe than in the words of Virgil :

Nexantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :

and I may add that in his tortuous writhings the creature has managed to get his tail between his capacious jaws. There are some faint traces of an interlaced pattern on what is now the under side of the stone. The upper side, which may possibly bear a long inscription, cannot be exposed without pulling to pieces the whole of the arch and tympanum which it supports. I am quite at a loss for an explanation of the figures on this most curious stone. The inscription (*see woodcut*), does not as yet



throw any light on the subject.\* I have submitted a cast of this inscription to Dr. Moore of Hastings, who reads it—

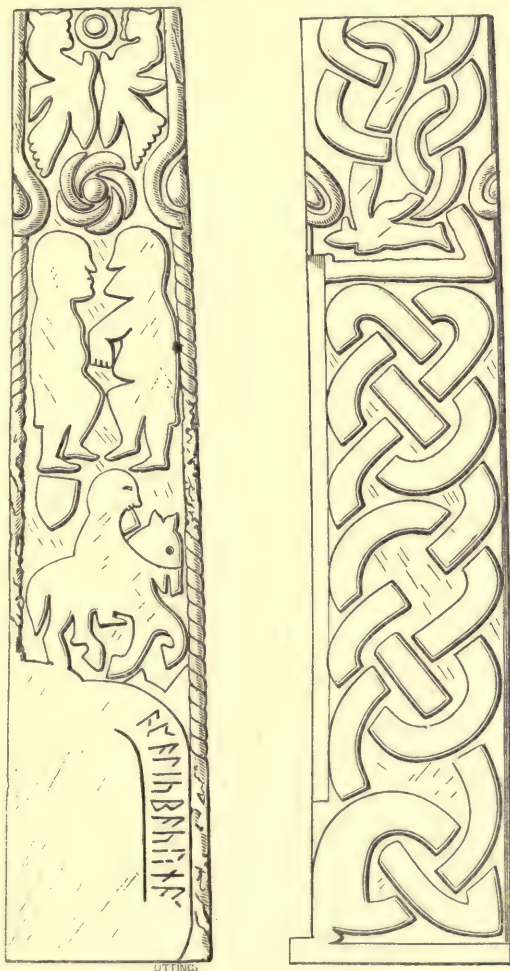
NU HYC BÆCE NŒ,

and translates it, ‘*Still mind the book, never,*’ &c., and considers it to be a fragment of a longer inscription. The language he describes as ‘Saxonised Danish—more Danish than Saxon.’ One of our Lincolnshire antiquaries, Dr. Dodds of Corringham, gives a totally different interpretation. He reads it as a Norse inscription :

NUN LIN BAN UNA,

\* The woodcut here given has been copied with great care from Mr. Fowler's original drawing, aided by reference to a plaster cast which, as mentioned farther on, he was good enough to present to the Museum of the Society. Several letters however are uncertain, as in the case of a worn inscription such as this must always be the case. Wherever a doubt occurred as to the true reading, the doubtful strokes have been indicated by dotted lines.





OTTING.

SHAFT OF SCULPTURED STONE CROSS

FROM CROWLE CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

and translates, '*Bestow a Prayer on Nun Lin.*' 'The Scandinavians, being Pagans,' he remarks, 'had no word for *Monialis*, therefore they were compelled to use the Anglo-Saxon term *Nun* in the legend.' From the Scandinavian character of the inscription, he infers that it was probably cut during the Danish occupation of Lindsey.

I should be glad to receive, at some future time, any other interpretation of the inscription which the skill of any of the Fellows of the Society may enable them to suggest. I have acted on the suggestion of our late accomplished Fellow Mr. Kemble in bringing to our Museum for future reference a cast of the inscription; and I have also brought a cast of the conjunction of hands of the two human figures, which part has been thought to represent something different.

"Portions of stone with the *opus intertextum* have been found at other places in North Lincolnshire, which is well known to have held a great Norse settlement. Those remains which have come under my notice, and of which I now exhibit rubbings and drawings, are, a fine example found in the wall of the Old Hall at Northorpe, and a fragment with the same pattern found in pulling down the porch of the church at Kirton-in-Lindsey; also a tympanum, consisting of a single stone, over the Priest's door in the same church, covered with an interlaced pattern of a different kind, and with elegantly-carved foliage. Dr. Dodds thinks that this has formed a portion of an ancient temple of Sidè, the British Ceres, on the site of which Kirton Church has been built, and that it helps to support his theory that Kirton-in-Lindsey is the ancient Sidnacester (*Gent. Mag.* June 1864, p. 720). There are also fragments built into the walls of the church at Humberstone, near Great Grimsby, with an interlaced pattern and the cable border. I may just mention, in conclusion, that the representation of a man riding upon a four-footed beast occurs on the shaft of a cross with interlaced patterns at Copplestone in Devonshire, and on some of the Scottish examples figured in the noble work of Professor Stuart. Here also may be found examples of pairs of human figures facing each other, and of fishes or imaginary animals in similar positions."

Mr. Fowler finally exhibited a drawing of a Vessel of Burnt Clay, containing fragments of plaster, ashes, and pottery, discovered about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground at Winterton in Lincolnshire. A particular description of this object, which Mr. Fowler considered to be a kiln for pottery of the Roman period, has since appeared in *The Reliquary*, ix. 145, with a woodcut exhibiting a vertical section of the vessel in question, with its contents, as found.

This drawing excited considerable interest among the Fellows present at this Meeting. The explanation however offered by Mr. Fowler as to the destination of the objects, although at first

it appeared highly probable, did not meet with absolutely universal acceptance.

It was thought by some persons that this curious vessel, with its fragmentary contents accompanied by ashes, might not impossibly prove, on further investigation, to afford an example of the *Arca finalis* of the Roman surveyors, a peculiar subterranean structure used by them for making a *trifinium* or *quadri-finium*, and of which one principal characteristic was the burying in the *Arca* of potsherds, ashes, and such like materials.\*

JOHN PIGGOT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Head of a Pastoral Staff, carved boldly in ivory, probably a seventeenth-century copy of an earlier work.

MANWARING SHURLOCK, Esq. communicated the following account of the result of further excavations in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Shepperton, in Surrey :—

“ Last May I read a few notes on some sepulchral remains found at Shepperton, in the previous month of March, by labourers. † The same labourers recommenced digging gravel for repairing the parish roads the middle of November, and on the 26th they exposed a skull, and sent me word that I might see the skeleton *in situ*.

“ I carefully removed the gravel myself, and found the skeleton perfect, and apparently as originally laid, fully extended in a hole dug in the gravel. The face was covered by the *umbo* of a shield, the rim of which rested on the frontal bone and the *sternum* or breast-bone. There were no remains apparent of the other portion of the shield. The arms were crossed over the chest and *pelvis*, the bones of the hands and forearms lying on an iron sword 35 inches in length. There are indications of wood on the sword.

“ In the gravel, near the left shoulder, an iron spearhead was laid.

“ A little to the north, and beyond the feet of the skeleton, an urn was placed, inverted, covering calcined bones: the urn was imperfect.

“ The skeleton was 3 ft. 6 in. below the surface, and faced the east. The interment was situated about three yards from where the group of eight skeletons was found last March. The skull was smashed by a pickaxe when first exposed.

“ I have sent for your inspection the lower jaw-bone, part of occipital-bone, and thigh-bone; the sword, *umbo* of shield, and spear-head; also some ornamental work found in the gravel.

“ A small vessel of fictile ware was found a week previously, about fifty yards to the west of the spot where the skeleton now described was situate.”

\* As to the subterranean signs used by the Roman Surveyors, see Mr. H. C. Coote's paper “ On the Centuriation of Roman Britain,” *Archæologia*, xlii. 143, and also that gentleman's notes on the *Arca finalis* itself, communicated to the Society on January 23, 1869, which will be found printed in a subsequent page of the present volume.

† Vide *ante*, p. 118.



The remaining portion of Dr. Thurnam's paper on Round Barrows was then read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to January 14th, 1869.

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Thursday, January 14th, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Imperial Society of Antiquaries of France :—*Mémoires*. Tome 30 (Troisième Série, Tome x.). 8vo. Paris, 1868.

From E. Peacock, Esq. F.S.A. :—*Description du Tombeau de l'Empereur [Napoléon I<sup>er</sup>].* Précédée d'une notice historique sur l'Hôtel des Invalides. Par J. Chautard, et Th<sup>re</sup> Lejeune. Deuxième édition. 12mo. Paris, 1853.

From the Editor :—*The Athenæum*. 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Editor, George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. :—*The Builder*. Vol. 26. Folio. London, 1868.

From the Proprietor, James S. Virtue, Esq. :—*The Art Journal*. Seventh Volume (New Series). 4to. London, 1868.

From the Editor :—*Notes and Queries*. Vols. 1 and 2 (Fourth Series). 4to. London, 1868.

From the Society of Arts :—*Their Journal*. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Photographic Society :—*The Photographic Journal*. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Author :—*Eurykleides und Mikion, die Kephisier*. Von C. L. Grotefend. 8vo. Göttingen, 1868.

From the Free Libraries Committee, Birmingham :—*The Sixth Annual Report of the Free Libraries Committee*. 8vo. Birmingham, 1867.

From the Author :—*Description des Médailles, des Pierres Gravées, &c. composant le cabinet de feu M. Badaigts de Laborde*. Par Henri Cohen. 8vo. [Paris, 1869.]

From the Council of the Art-Union of London :—*Thirty-second Annual Report, with List of Members*. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Librarian of the Chetham Library :—*Bibliotheca Chethamensis*. Supplementary Index, including the Addenda. 8vo.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—*Sessional Papers 1868-9*. No. 3. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Author :—*Memorials of Christchurch-Twyndham, Hants, past and present*. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D. 2nd Edition. 12mo. Christchurch, 1868.

From B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. :—*Remarks upon the antient and present state of London, occasioned by some Roman Urns, Coins, and other Antiquities, lately discovered*. The third edition. 8vo. London, 1723. [By J. Woodward.]

From the Anthropological Society of London :—The Anthropological Review. No. 24. January. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Editor :—The Church Builder. No. 29. January. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author, Brigadier-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S. :—

1. Notes and Documents relating to the Family of Loffroy. By a Cadet. Folio. Woolwich, 1868. Printed for private circulation.

2. An Account of the Great Cannon of Muhammad II. 8vo. Woolwich, 1868.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The Poems of Giles Fletcher, B.D. By the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. [London] 1868.

2. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The Poems of Thomas Washbourne, D.D. By the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. [London] 1868.

3. Reliquiæ Hearnianæ. The Remains of Thomas Hearne, M.A. By Philip Bliss. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1869.

4. Occasional Fac-Simile Reprints. (Limited to 100 Copies.) By E. W. Ashbee. 4to. London, 1868.

(1) Bartholomew Faire: from the rare Tract printed at London in 1641.

(2) "Archy's Dream:" from the rare Tract printed at London in 1641.

(3) "The Stage Players Complaint:" from the rare Tract printed at London in 1641.

5. The Book-worm, Nos. 35 and 36. 8vo. London, 1868.

6. The Case of M. Libri. (A Volume of Miscellaneous Tracts.) 8vo. London and Paris, 1848-1861.

7. Chronicle of the Hundredth Birthday of Robert Burns. Collected and edited by James Ballantine. 8vo. Edinburgh and London, 1859.

From the Canadian Institute :—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. Vol. 12, Number 1. 8vo. Toronto, 1868.

From the Camden Society :—Diary of John Manningham, 1602-1603. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., and presented to the Camden Society by William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Society. 4to. Westminster, 1868.

From the Author :—On the Distribution of Stone Implements in Southern India. By R. Bruce Foote. [From the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for November, 1868.] 8vo.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. XVII. No. 106. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A. :—

1. The History of Thame and its Hamlets. By H. Lupton. 8vo. Thame [1860].

2. A Parochial History of Enstone, in the county of Oxford. By the Rev. John Jordan. 8vo. London and Oxford, 1857.

3. The Communion Office of the Church of Scotland. [Edited by the Rev. F. G. Lee. Large-paper copy.] 4to. [Aberdeen, 1862.]

4. List of Churches in which Lights are to be found on the Holy Table, the Eucharistic Vestments are used, and Incense is burnt. (A Broadside, 1868.)

5. Pedigree of Lee, Earls of Lichfield. (Broadside.)

A vote of special Thanks was accorded to General Lefroy for his present, which, besides containing a record of his family, comprises much information as to the numismatic and other collections of the general's grandfather, Mr. Lefroy of Leghorn.

The Rev. William Cooke was admitted a Fellow.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.C.L., F.S.A., exhibited and presented two Photographs, one of a portrait of Eleanor, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Wortley, Knight, of Wortley, co. York, who married first Sir Henry Lee, Knight, of Ditchley, co. Oxon, and of Quarrendon, co. Bucks. He was created a Baronet by King James I. in 1611, and died in 1631. The other, of the Right Honourable George Henry Lee, second Earl of Lichfield. Dr. Lee, at the same time, exhibited two pieces of stained glass of the sixteenth century, accompanied by illustrative remarks contained in a letter to the Director, from which the following is an extract:

I send for exhibition, if you think them worthy of it, two pieces of stained glass, dating probably from the sixteenth century, which were taken from the window of a small room in Westlington House, Dinton, near Aylesbury, Bucks, the residence of the widow of the late John Francklin, Esq.

One piece consists of a rebus, representing "Richard Parkhurst." At the top stands the letter R; then a Park inclosed with deer, and a dog hunting them, and "Hurst" below. The motto round—"Veritas Liberavit."

The second piece consists of four quarries, in one of which is represented a moveable pulpit with a wolf or a fox, in a friar's cowl, preaching. In his right paw he holds a scroll. Scratched on the glass, in writing of the 16th century, appears "The People's Chaplain,"—a striking contemporary example of the satire so commonly made use of towards some of the religious orders. The other quarries contain the badges of a hemp-break and a portcullis, the fourth bearing a greyhound sejeant on a mound.

Richard Parkhurst, as tradition states, owned the property around Westlington or West Dinton in the latter years of King Henry VIIIth's reign. "R. P." occurs on other flowered quarries in the house, portions of which are probably of that period. This property, however, has long been held by the Francklins of Haddenham, co. Bucks. A clerical member of this family is represented in a memorial brass at the adjoining church of Chearsley. More recently its members have been buried at Haddenham. George Francklin, Esq., served as High Sheriff of Bucks in 1729, and Joseph Francklin, Esq., filled the same office in 1803.

The hemp-break is the well-known badge of the family of Bray, and the insertion of it in the window at Dinton would seem to indicate some connection of the Brays with that place.

It appears from Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, ii. 169, that the family of Ingoldsby, of Waldrige, Lenborough, and Hartwell, held land in the parish of Dinton, at all events from the time of Sir Richard Ingoldsby the regicide, and they may have been connected with the parish a couple of generations earlier. Lipscombe notices (*ubi supra*) from Bridges' Northamptonshire, i. 176, a match between Francis Ingoldsby, alive 25 Eliz., buried at Buckingham, 20th January, 1599, and Margery, eighth daughter and co-heir of Reginald Bray, Esq., of Stene, co. Northampton, by Anne daughter of Lord Vaux. Reginald Bray was a younger son of Reginald Bray, of Barrington, co. Gloucester, brother of Edmund Lord Bray. This match may possibly explain the



appearance of the hemp-break in the Dinton window. The Bray family had considerable property in Buckinghamshire.

W. H. OVERALL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Plan of the Manor of old Paris Garden in Southwark, from a survey made in 1627, accompanied by the following notes contained in a letter to the Secretary:—

The map which I exhibit, besides showing the Old Manor House afterwards called the Holland's Leaguer, Copt Hall, and other places of interest on the Bankside, indicates the Old Playhouse or Globe Theatre. Malone, in a note to Shakespeare's Henry VIII., says that this manor derived its name from Robert de Paris, who had a mansion there in the reign of Richard II. I find it enjoyed all manorial rights at a very early period, Courts Baron and Leet being held. In 1113, Robert Marmion gave to the Abbey of Bermondsey an hide of land called Withflete or Widflete, with a mill and other appurtenances in Southwark, Lambeth, Kennington, and Newington. This estate included Paris Gardens, for we find that the Knights Templars held of the Abbey the mills of Widflete with a certain garden called Paris Garden. This property was taken from them by Edward II. in 1313, who then granted it to William de Montacute by the name of the Manor of Wychyflet, with the mills, &c. The abbot persuaded the abbey to give the manor to Henry VIII., which they did June 17, 1537. The King settled it as a dower upon Queen Jane Seymour. It remained in the Crown until July 10, 1578, when Queen Elizabeth exchanged it with Lord Hunsdon, who then granted it to Thomas Cure, the Queen's saddler. The lordship is thus described:—The Manor House within the Mote, the Gate-house, four pastures—one of which is called the Chapel Hall (or Copt Hall) with the rent of the free and copyhold tenants amounting annually to 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Cure conveyed it to Francis Langley, citizen and draper, October the 1st, 1589.

It would then appear to have been seized by order of James I., who ordered a survey to be made, and Sir Edmund Sawyer, the Attorney-General, reported upon the property to Charles I., January 7, 1625. By this monarch it was granted to Thomas Young and Thomas Sara of London, and they conveyed it to Mr. Browker, February 18, 1627. The plan exhibited may be a copy of that then made for Mr. Browker, or possibly it is the original made for the King.

The parish of Christchurch, created in 1671, now represents this old manor. It is bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the east by St. Saviour's parish, and on the south and west by Lambeth. *Paris Garden Stairs* are figured in the earliest plans of the river.

Col. A. H. LANE FOX, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient gold Lunette, found, with one other similar object, about eight feet below the surface of the earth, in a field near Midleton, co. Cork, in May, 1867. This ornament was formed of very thin gold plate, and in size and in the character of the incised chevronny ornamentation it very closely resembled that figured in Vallancey, Coll. Reb. Hib. iv. 72, pl. xiii, and repeated in Gough's Camden, iii. 476, pl. xxxi. with the exception that the present lunette terminates, not in two obtuse points, as does the one just referred to, but in flat oblong ends, about  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in size.

Col. Lane Fox also exhibited a remarkably fine bronze Spear-

head, with a gold ferule, and with what was considered to be the original oaken shaft, broken into two pieces, one of which was still secured in the socket by a rivet. This unique specimen was found at Lough Ghur, co. Limerick, a few years ago, and came into the possession of Dr. Neligan, of Cork, at whose sale in 1868 it was purchased by Col. Lane Fox. It is intended to present a figure of this ancient weapon in the *Archæologia*.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., Director, exhibited and presented fifteen Casts of Seals, with respect to which he made the following remarks:—

“In 1867 the ancient muniments of Trinity College, Cambridge, were under arrangement previously to their transfer to a new and commodiously fitted-up Treasury, under the superintendence of J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., then a Fellow of that college. By permission of the Bursar, J. L. Hammond, Esq., M.A., I was allowed the privilege of inspecting some of the early deeds relating chiefly to the property, in Cambridge and elsewhere, of the two colleges, King’s Hall and Michael House, from the fusion of which establishments, and one or two smaller foundations, under King Henry VIII., Trinity College, as is well known, originated. The casts now presented are from gutta percha squeezes of a few of the seals to these documents. They are as follows:—

“1. Seal of Barnwell Priory, near Cambridge.

“This seal was known to and is mentioned by the editors of the last edition of the *Monasticon*,\* but its peculiarities have not met with that attention which they deserve. The seal, probably of the twelfth century, is of an oval form of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by 2 inches. The subject is an ecclesiastic, vested in alb, stole, amice, and chasuble. He is bareheaded. In his right hand he holds a staff, terminated not by a volute, but by a simple horizontal line forming a cross *tau*. From the wrist of his upraised left arm hangs the maniple, while the hand grasps an object nearly square, with one narrow and three broad margins. The broad margins show traces of ornament possibly intended for jewels. In the *Monasticon* this object is stated to be a book, but from the cast I exhibit (from an impression, which, in this portion, is very perfect), I think it must be doubted whether it is a book. I am, however, quite at a loss to say what it actually represents. The crutch-headed staff is met with in other seals of the twelfth century. The legend in Lombardic character reads:—

SIGILLUM ECCLESIE SANCTI EGIDII DE BERNEWELLE.

“2. The counterseal to the seal just described is, so far as I am

\* Vol. vi. p. 85.

aware, inedited. It is the seal of John de Brunne, Prior of Barnwell in 1345. This has been a very fine seal. It is also oval, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Under a triple canopy of late Decorated work, it exhibits the figure of an ecclesiastic in alb and chasuble, bareheaded, and holding in his right hand a pastoral staff. Against his right side an animal which, from its long ears, would at first sight appear to be a hare, rests in an erect posture. This is clearly the figure of St. Giles, the patron of the monastery, and the animal is the hunted hind, which, according to his legend, fled to him for protection. Above the canopy is seated the Blessed Virgin holding the infant Saviour in her arms. Beneath, in a niche, is the figure of the prior in adoration. Legend, in Lombardic character,

\* S. IOHANNIS DE BRUNNE PRIORIS DE BERNEWELLE.

"3. Seal of the Priory of Austin Canons of Thremhale, in Stansted Montfichet parish, in co. Essex, dedicated to St. James, attached to a release by John Hasyltone the prior, and the convent, to King's Hall, of a certain rent dated 8th Henry VII. 1492. The seal is oval,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Subject, under a tabernacled Perpendicular canopy, Saint James, with wide palmer's hat, bourdon, and scrip in left hand; in right hand an open book (?): he stands between two shields, that on dexter side being France modern and England quarterly, that on sinister side *Kempe*, three garbs within a bordure engrailed.

"Beneath is a shield, bearing on a chevron between three tremoils or aspen leaves (?) as many escallops. Supporters—dexter, a stag, sinister, a beast (hound?) both collared and chained: Legend,

*Sigillbm: prioratbs: sc'i: iacobi: ap'li: d' th[remhale].*

The three garbs are probably for Thomas Kempe, bishop of the diocese (London) between 1450 and 1489, for I doubt if the seal be as old as 1426, when John Kempe was translated from London to York. It is not, however, impossible that they may refer to him as Archbishop of Canterbury, which province he presided over between 1452 and 1454. The interpretation of the lower shield is not quite so easy. At first I was disposed to take it as the arms of the Prior Hasyltone, taking the leaf-like objects for bunches of hazel nuts. On considering, however, that, although a personal coat might, perhaps, be expected in order to tally with the personal coat of Kempe, yet the seal was not the prior's, but the common seal, and moreover that the supporters to the shield, uncommon enough as an ornament to the arms of a religious house, would be still more extraordinary if the coat they supported were that of an individual ecclesiastic, I abandoned this hypothesis. I have now little doubt that the coat belongs to the



priory, and is partly allusive, partly canting, the escallops on the chevron referring to St. James, the patron saint, while the aspen leaves, or *tremails*,\* make a rebus of Tremhale quite good enough for the purpose. The editors of the *Monasticon* had met with no seal of this house.

"4. Seal of John [Wellyst†], prior of the Priory of Austin Canons, founded by King Henry I. at Anglesey, in Cambridge-shire, from a public instrument, dated 1480, relating to John Illegh's foundation at Michael House.

"Oval,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Subject, under a canopy of Perpendicular tabernacle work, the Blessed Virgin crowned, holding in her arms the infant Saviour. Below in a flat-topped niche an ecclesiastic in adoration. Legend :

**Sigillum—Johannis—Prioris—de Anglesey—**

"5, 6, 7, 8. Four seals of the family of Mortimer, of Attleborough, co. Norfolk, from deeds among the muniments of King's Hall, relating to two parcels of land now the site of part of the north side of the present great court of Trinity College.

"The deeds to which the seals presently to be described are appended are four in number.

"i. Indenture whereby Sir Constantine de Mortemer, knight, together with his three sons, Constantine, Thomas, and Robert, release to the keeper and scholars of King's Hall all their right in the garden of their habitation in the parish of All Saints (Cambridge), near the hospital of St. John. Dated Thursday before St. Barnabas Day, 25 Edward III. (June 9, 1351). Witnesses, William de Norwode Mayor of Cambridge, Stephen son of John Morice, Stephen son of Bartholomew Morice, and others.

"Four seals remain:—

"1. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. Subject, a shield *semée de fleurs-de-lis*. A helmet with crest of the attires of a stag

\* *Tremails*. The word, so far as I know, occurs only in the Roll in blazon, temp. Edward III., printed by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, in 1829, in the following entry (page 19) "Monsire Elmindbright, gules, une chief d'or, en le chief trois tremoiles vert." The very learned editor was much puzzled by this entry. In a note (page 67) he says that he has found *Tremails* in no glossary, and that the name Elmindbright has not been met with elsewhere. The copyist of the roll in 1562 has evidently not understood the word either. Writing, as it would seem, from a roll which was in colours as well as in blazon, he has in the margin given the gloss "harts of the bodie," and Nicolas, as the tincture is *vert*, thought that trefoils were meant. But in the Rolls E. and F. edited by myself for the Society, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix., Adam de Emerugge or Elmerugge (Elmbridge) occurs, bearing "Checquy sable and argent, on a chief or three elm-leaves slipped vert," doubtless a differenced coat of the same family as that in the first mentioned Roll. Now *tremble* is at the present day the French for an aspen, "*populus tremula*," and I think that there is little doubt that "tremails" is herald's French for aspen-leaves. It is not accurately used in blazoning the Elmbridge coat, as the leaves there intended must be *elm*-leaves. However, the pun on *elm* will not hold in French, so that the exact species of leaf named in the French blazon was of slight importance.

† Dugd. Mon. vi. 394.

above and on either side of the shield. Four single *fleurs-de-lis* introduced on the ground, one on each side of the upper helmet, one below each of the side helmets. Legend, in Lombardic character,

[S. CON] STANTI[NI DE] MORTEMER.

"2. Circular, about  $\frac{9}{10}$  inch in diameter. Subject, in a foliated panel a shield bearing *semée de fleurs-de-lis*, a label. Legend, in Lombardic character,

✠ [S.] CONSTANTINI DE [MORTE]MER.

"3. Slightly elliptical,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch vertically. Subject, in an elegant decorated panel a shield *couché*, bearing *semée de fleurs-de-lis* within a bordure, and adorned with a helmet ensigned with a stag's head out of a crest coronet. Legend, in Lombardic character,

SIGILL'. THOME D' M[ORTUO]MARI.

"4. Circular, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. A cinquefoil, bearing on each leaf a fleur-de-lis. Between the leaves are five Lombardic letters M · O · R · T · E · The impression is, unfortunately, a very poor one, and this reading of the two last letters is rather conjectural than certain. There are some lines forming perhaps a capital M in the centre of the flower.

"ii. Release by Thomas, son of Sir Constantine de Mortimer, Knight, senior, to King Edward III., of a piece of land adjoining to the premises released by the preceding deed. Dated May 22, 1351.

"Seal, another impression of No. 3 just described.

"iii. Release by Constantine, son of Sir Constantine de Mortimer, Knight, to the King of the same parcels as in the last deed. Dated Tuesday next after St. Barnabas Day, 25 Edward III. (June 14, 1351).

"Seal, another impression of No. 2 just described.

"iv. Release by Robert, son of Sir Constantine de Mortimer, Knight, to the King of the same parcels as in last two deeds. Same date (June 14, 1351).

"Seal, fragment of No. 4 just described.

"Blomefield, in his account of the Mortimer family, under Attleborough, in the first volume of the History of Norfolk, says that all the pedigrees he ever saw of this family contradicted each other. He was able to make some correction himself; and I wish I could say that the present documents confirmed his amended pedigree. I fear, however, that they only show that with all his amendments it is not right yet.

"From these deeds we have—

"A Sir Constantine de Mortimer the Elder, who, with his three sons, is alive in 1351. There can, I think, be no doubt that this

is that Constantine who in 25 Edward I., 1297, was found heir to his father William de Mortemer, of Kingston, co. Cambridge, and of Attleborough, and who was then, according to a Cambridgeshire jury, 16 years of age and upwards; according to a Norfolk jury, 18 years old.\* He must have attained his majority in 1300, and it may be remarked that the helmets on his seal, which most likely was engraved at that time, are just such as appear on the Barons' seals in 1301. Moreover, the names given by Blomefield to the three sons of this Constantine agree with those of the three sons of the elder Sir Constantine of the present deeds. The identification, then, would seem complete.

"Blomefield† says that Sir Constantine, the father, died on the 12th of November, 1334, and was buried in a chantry chapel at Attleborough, founded by his father William. His authority for this statement is Weever, who himself quotes from "the Book of Woodbridge," a record which does not appear now to be extant. Weever's words recording the burial are "Constantine Mortimer, father to Constantine, who died 12 November, 1334."‡ But this date must be a mistake, as the present deeds, to which he was a party, were not made till 1351.

"One of the Constantines, either father or son, was summoned to Parliament in 16 Ed. III., 1342-3, but never again. According to Blomefield, Sir Constantine the Second died s.p. in 1354, when Sir Robert became his heir. He adds that Thomas, whom he seems to have considered as the youngest brother, died before 1400. From our deed it appears that he was the second brother, for the brothers are there named in order, Constantine, Thomas, and Robert, and if the usual practice was observed by the draftsman, this should be the order of primogeniture. Any doubt as to this must be dispelled on looking at the seals. Constantine, the first named, bears the label over his father's coat as heir apparent; Thomas, the second named, surrounds the fleurs-de-lis with a bordure; while the seal of the third son is scarcely heraldic at all, being a device formed by introducing the fleurs-de-lis on a cinquefoil. Thomas, then, must have died before 1354, and without issue; otherwise Robert could not have been Constantine's heir.

"9. Seal of Master Roger de Boteturte, son of Sir Guy de Boteturte (described in the deed as '*nobilis vir*'), from a letter of attorney to deliver seisin of a messuage in Cambridge to Hervy de Stantone, founder of Michael House. Dated in Hervy's House, near Aldersgate-street, London, 17 Ed. II., 1323. This seal, which is circular, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, bears a shield, party per pale; dexter, ermine, a saltire engrailed; sinister, a

\* Cal. Gen. ii. 539, 540.

† *Ubi supra.*

‡ Weever, Fun. Mon. 509.



saltire engrailed. Legend, in Lombardic character,

S. ROGERI BOTETURTE.

“Of Roger de Boteturte and his brother Robert, who, as appears by another deed relating to this property, had been jointly enfeoffed with him by their father, I find no particulars.

“Sir Guy, their father, is probably identical with the individual of that name who in 3 Ed. I. had certain franchises in his manor of Uphall in Cantley, Norfolk,\* which in 33 Ed. I., he settled on his son William, upon whom, and his wife Maud, it was entailed in 12 Ed. II., and who in 15 Ed. I. claimed free-warren in his demesnes at Cranworth and Swathing in the same county, which estate in 5 Ed. II., was settled by fine on himself and Ada his wife for life, remainder to his son Ralph in fee.† Guy, Ada, and Ralph also occur in connection with a similar settlement of lands at Breccles and elsewhere in Norfolk, in 33 Ed. I.‡

“What relationship they bore to Sir John de Boteturte, the head of the house, who, as well as his descendants for two or three generations, was summoned to Parliament, does not appear. That they were related is clear from the context of the passages in Blomfield, cited above.

“In the roll of arms *temp.* Ed. II. (N. of Papworth), we have Sir John among the Barons, bearing, Or, a saltire engrailed gules; while among the Knights of Norfolk appears Sir Guy, bearing, Ermine, a saltire engrailed gules, which agrees, as to the powdering of the field and the charge, with the dexter coat of the seal under discussion. His name is followed by that of Sir Ralph, bearing the coat of Sir Guy, differenced by a label-vert, probably as his eldest son. In the same place we have a Sir William, probably the other son above-mentioned, bearing the same coat, differenced by a mullet of the field on the saltire.

“Another coat, Gules, on a saltire engrailed a mullet or, is attributed in the “Stepney Tournament Roll, 3 Ed. II.,” likewise to a Sir William.

“As to the seal itself, the occurrence of two coats impaled together on a well-executed seal, of a man of some position, hereditarily entitled to coat armour, seems rather remarkable. I am not aware of any instance so early as the reign of Edward II. of a man impaling his wife’s arms on his seal. There are, perhaps, one or two exceptions where the wife was a great heiress, and her coat may rather stand for her earldom or lordship than for herself. Subject to such possible exceptions, I think that all the private armorial seals of the period which I have seen bearing impaled (or dimidiated) coats are those of ladies.

“There are, indeed, some small personal seals in existence with

\* Blom. Norf., by Parkin, vii. 229.

† *Ib.*, x. 199.

‡ Placit. Abbrev. 255.

impaled coats; used about this time by persons generally of inferior station, which are hard to explain. Such a seal is that of William of Lolleworthe, of which I exhibit a cast, also from the Trinity College muniments. It was used by Maud, widow of John de Nasing, of Cambridge, for sealing a deed dated January 29, 8 Edward III., relating to Michael House property. It bears three chevrons and a label, impaling a cross flory, with the legend, S. WILL'I DE LOLLEWORTHE. Who this William de Lolleworthe was I do not know, most likely he was a mere burgess of Cambridge. His name is among the witnesses to the deed to which his seal is attached, and he must have lent it for the occasion. Similar examples occur among the seals from Stowe Bardolfe.

"We may, perhaps, agree with Mr. John Gough Nichols\* in thinking that the heraldry on some of these seals is merely fanciful, and does not represent genuine coat armour; the present seal, however, is that of a man of family, in whose case we should look for real heraldry, and the dexter coat is certainly his paternal arms, so far as the absence of tincture permits us to judge. But what is the import of the saltire engrailed on the sinister side? Supposing for an instant that the impalement denotes '*baron and feme*,' it must be remembered that Roger de Boteturte was, as the addition '*Master*' implies, a Master of Arts of the University, and, more probably than not, was in holy orders, consequently a bachelor; and the probability of his having been unmarried at the time of the making of this deed will be increased when I state that (as part of the conveyance of the premises to which this letter of attorney relates,) he levied a fine to which no wife of his was a party. I will not dwell on what might at first sight appear an improbability, viz., that supposing he was married, his wife's father also should bear a saltire engrailed; because there was more than one East Anglian family using this ordinary in their arms with whom Roger de Boteturte might possibly have intermarried.

"Is it possible that we have here an anomalous kind of differencing, by the introduction of the coat of the head of the house alongside of that of the father? I confess, I rather lean to this view, in which I am supported by the opinion of one whose judgment in these matters is of great weight. Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A., to whom I have shown a cast of this Boteturte seal, says, in a letter to me on the subject—

"I agree with you it is not likely to have been a married man's coat, with his wife's paternal arms impaled. May not the sinister coat be the arms of some ancestor or distinguished relative of whom Master Roger was proud? When you call to mind the

\* See his article on the Stowe Bardolfe seals in *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 411.

period to which the seal belongs, you will recollect that there were then no rules for marshalling arms. Impalement had not been appropriated exclusively to a wife; dimidiation was still in use; quartering had not become a practice. Various modes were resorted to of indicating descent from or relationship to distinguished families. Sometimes a principal charge was taken from the ancestral coat; sometimes a coat was made up of two, as the Bohun's; sometimes on a seal two or three shields of arms were arranged in some fanciful manner, as may be seen in Sandford, p. 125; and sometimes two coats were disposed quarterly, as by Sire Hue le Dispenser and Sire Symon de Montagu, pp. 2 and 12 in the Roll temp. Edward II. Ought we, then, to be surprised if impalement of an ancestral coat was occasionally resorted to? The sinister arms on this seal, if not referrible to any other distinguished relative, may have been those of the then head of the house, the difference between the two coats being such that it was by no means evident that they were borne by members of the same family, especially on a seal, where, of course, the tinctures did not appear. I know of no instance of such an impalement; I do not remember one in any of the Rolls. The coat of Le Countee de Poiteres in that which I edited is foreign, and not quite to the purpose.'

"10. Seal of Sir John Engaine, Knight, to a grant (without date) of rents in Cambridge to the Church of St. James the Apostle, of Thremhale and the Canons there. Witnesses—John, Bishop of London; Master Thomas de Ingelesthorne, Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Robert de Draytone, Treasurer of St. Paul's; Sir William de Ferers; Sir William de Hontengfeld; Sir Ralf de Berners; Sir Simon de Forneuz; Sir Symon Batayle, and Sir William de Lamburne.

"The seal is circular, 1 inch in diameter. Subject, a shield bearing Crusilly, a dance. Legend, in Lombardic letter,

+ SIGILLUM . JOHANNIS . ENGAINE.

"John de Chishul was Bishop of London, 1274—1280: Thomas de Inglesthorpe, Dean of St. Paul's, 1277—1283: Robert de Drayton first made Treasurer in 1278. This puts the date of the deed between 1278 and 1280.

"11. Seal of Thomas Sabricheworth (Sawbridgeworth), used by William Halce, Vicar of Hintresham, to a lease of land from King's Hall. 3 Ric. II. 1379. Circular, about  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch diameter. Subject, in a foliated decorated panel a shield bearing, Party per bend indented, in chief a text T. Legend,

+ S[igillum] thome sabricheworth.

"This is a curious device. The introduction of the initial letter on a simply parted field looks rather like *sham* heraldry, but



it is probably an instance, of which examples are not wanting, of the combination of the 'mark' with the heraldic ordinaries. Can the indented line of partition be a *rebus* on the first syllable of the surname?

"12. Fancy seal. Circular,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch diameter. Device a lion, sleeping under a tree. Legend, in Lombardic character,

CI DORT LI LIUN FORT.

"Used by Adam de Wyggemere, Rector of the Church of Hockwold, in Norfolk, appended to a deed dated at Cambridge, Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Boniface, Bishop, 28 Ed. III. (10 June, 1354), whereby he and Edmund Blomville (? Blommle), parson of Brom, convey to Richard de Betelee, Bedel of the University, a messuage in St. Michael's-street, Cambridge, afterwards part of Michael House.\*

"Adam de Wyggemere, Wichmere, or Wigmore, was the second Keeper or Master of Trinity Hall. He succeeded to that office about the date of this deed.

"The device on this seal is not very rare. Mr. R. Fitch exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological association, a small brass matrix of a seal with a lion couchant, with the legend *ICI DORT LA LION*†; and Lord Braybrooke had another brass matrix with a lion dormant, to which belonged the legend *WACE ME NO MAN*.‡

"13. A circular fancy seal,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, early fourteenth century. Subject, three human heads conjoined in triangle, each vested in a hood. The words of the legend are curiously divided, as if to puzzle the reader. It is in Lombardic character, and reads

FRANG | E LEG | E TEGE.

"14. Lolleworthe seal, already described.

"This completes the number of my casts from the Trinity seals. I may observe that most if not all these examples were moulded by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, some years ago, and from him, no doubt, any one desiring it can obtain casts. The South Kensington Museum has recently exhibited a set of his casts, including several of the seals just described. In the Barnwell seal Mr. Ready has either not been so successful as usual in making his mould, or he had a worse impression to work from than I had; for the object in the prior's hand is not so clearly defined as in my cast. In Ready's it looks much more like a book.

"I also present a cast taken from the comparatively imperfect impression of the beautiful seal of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, as

\* See Memorials of Cambridge, by Cooper, ii. 222.

† Arch. Journal, xiii. 90.

‡ Arch. Journal, xv. 178.

Marshal of the King's household, which was exhibited here in 1864."\*

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Local Secretary for Somersetshire, in a letter to the Secretary, from which the following is an extract, communicated some notes on a recent discovery of Subterranean Chambers at Bristol :—

As you may have seen in the *Times* newspaper a brief account of the discovery of ancient chambers and passages under Redcliffe Hill, Bristol, and the Society of Antiquaries may feel an interest in the subject, I beg now to send you the result of a careful personal inspection of these chambers, made Nov. 10th, this present year (1868). Having read the notice in the paper, I lost no time in proposing to the members of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club that they should pay a visit to the spot and see if there was anything worthy of record, and if the statement made in the papers was correct. Accordingly about sixteen members started yesterday, having previously obtained permission to inspect the interior of the hill, and also the services of a guide to whom the chambers and passages were known.

The recent discovery took place in making a railway cutting to the south side of Redcliffe Hill, when an opening was found, which, being examined, led into several passages, and from them into chambers formed out of the red sandstone rock of which the hill is composed.

To those who do not know the city of Bristol, or who have only passed through it in travelling, it will be needful to state that the river Avon divides Bristol proper from the portion called Bedminster,—Bedminster being on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, and Bristol, which is a town and county of itself,† is situated on the Gloucester side. Redcliffe Hill is on the Somersetshire side, and is now covered with buildings and a dense population. At the east end of the hill stands the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, a monument of Canyng's devotion and liberality. This church has of late years undergone complete restoration, and the tower is now in course of renovation. The whole is one of the richest monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in Britain. The river Avon winds round the hill and adjacent low ground on which Bedminster is situated.

In Saxon and Norman times, the river Frome flowed into the Avon near Bristol bridge, which was built A.D. 1247, and under the walls of St. Nicholas' church. The course of this river was afterwards changed, and the channel was made by which it now flows into the Avon, to the east of the Cathedral, once St. Augustine's Monastery.‡ In this new channel a good anchorage for vessels was provided, and the size of the port considerably enlarged. The energy and enterprise of the city is well known, and it is very instructive to trace its growth, as has been done in a very able paper in the forthcoming number of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, by E. W. Godwin, Esq., F.S.A. The chief warehouses in mediæval times appear to have been *vaulted cellars*, some of which still remain under the houses of the city.§

I have been thus particular in pointing out the course of the Frome and Avon rivers, because the vaulted passages which have lately been discovered communicate with the Avon, and appear to have opened just above the river beach, midway betwixt the ancient and present embouchure of the

\* Proceedings, 2 S. ii. 444.

† So made by Charter A.D. 1373.

‡ See Agreement, as quoted by Sayer, p. 20.

§ Wyrester in his Chronicle counts 51 cellars in Wine Street.

river Frome. The opening upon the Avon is now walled up, and has been so for years, and it is upon the opposite side of the hill that the present opening into the passages and chambers was discovered.

Having procured a guide with lighted torches and candles, six members of the Club entered this passage, which is very low and the bottom covered with earth. Unfortunately some of the sewerage from the houses above has found its way into this passage, rendering the examination of the excavations not very agreeable. After penetrating about 20 yards, you are enabled to stand upright and to examine the rock, which is very soft and has fallen in in places. Other passages branch off from the main one, and here and there you come to a sort of excavated chamber with a central column of rude construction, not unlike a chapter-house. In places supports of masonry are given to the roof of the cavern, and openings have also been walled up. In two places wells have been sunk from the surface of the hill through the sides of the chambers to the depth of 60 feet below their level. The chambers and passages must therefore have been known to those who sunk the wells. In fact some openings appear to have been walled up in recent times; but I have never seen any account of these passages, nor did any one appear to be aware of their existence until they were laid open lately.

I am inclined to think, from the quantity of mud and earth at the bottom, that they were originally deeper. In places where the rock rests upon the sand, a deep black line is traceable. Some of the passages may have been formed by the process of obtaining sand, but this would not account for the various windings and size of the chambers. They do not seem to have been formed by quarrying stone, although the marks of the tool are clear and defined in many places; they give you more the idea of very primitive stores or winding caverns, and I am inclined to think that they were places where spirits, or wares of a combustible, or perhaps of a secret or precious character, were placed, or, in the event of danger in time of war, merchandise could be conveyed. It is stated that when first discovered and explored by one of the engineers, the date of 1608 or 1680 was traceable in one place on the rock. This I did not see, but the difficulty of the passage and the effluvia from the drainage were very adverse to minute examination, though we spent much time in the rock.

Further investigation may reveal something more as to the use of these chambers; and the Corporation records, if duly examined, or the records of the Calendar Brothers, may throw light upon the subject, and I trust our visit may induce those on the spot to follow out the inquiry.

These vaults are not mentioned in William of Wyrcester's Chronicle, A.D. 1450, and those best acquainted with the history of Bristol seem to know nothing of them. They are situated without the lordship of Redcliffe, which was incorporated with Bristol about A.D. 1247, but I should think the formation of these passages much later than the days of Wyrcester.

P.S.—The recent notice in the Proceedings of the Society\* of certain documents relating to the Family of Vavasour, induces me to remark that I recently happened to visit the small church of Cockfield, a colliery village on the line of railway between Auckland and Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham. The church, of early-English character, has recently been restored in a very suitable manner.

In the course of restoration two monuments have been exposed, one, a very interesting slab, a drawing of which I now send, and which perpetuates the memory of one of the family of Vavasour, Roger, the name being

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\* *Ante*, p. 77.



very distinct. The other is the effigy of a young female. There is, near the church, an old hall, now a farm-house, which is said once to have belonged to the family of Vavasour, and have been inhabited by the persons whose memorials are in the neighbouring church. Cockfield is one of the earliest places in the county of Durham where coal was worked, and was known also for the manufacture of shot, the old pit-shafts being used for that purpose. There are three ancient camps on the Fell, which can be distinctly traced, two to the south and one on the north side of the railway, just above the River Gaundless, which is a tributary of the Wear.

In connection with Mr. Scarth's postscript it may be noticed that Hutchinson in his *History of Durham*, iii. 282, says that in the fifth year of Bishop Hatfield (Bishop of Durham 1345—1381), Henry Vavasour died seized of the manor of Cockfield, held of the Bishop in capite, at a quarter of a knight's fee.\* In the thirty-first year of the same prelate William Vavasour died seised of the manor, with the advowson of the church there, and a certain mine, carbonum maritimorum, in the same manor,—value 20 marcs when let to farm. This, says Hutchinson, is the first inland colliery we find mentioned in the records. In 1420† Bishop Langley granted his pardon to Ralph Earl of Westmerland, for purchasing without license the manor of Cockfield with the advowson of the church from Henry le Vavasour Chiv'r. This seems to have terminated the connection of the Vavasours with Cockfield. It may be worth observing that according to the Vavasour pedigree printed in *Miscell. Gen. et Her.* i. 193, Sir John Vavasour of Haslewood (*temp.* Hen. III.) is stated to have married Alice, daughter of Robert de Cockfield, and that the second son of this marriage, Sir Mauger, is said to have been ancestor to the Vavasours of Weston Acaster and Copmanthorpe, co. York.‡ In a list of Durham knights present at the battle of Lewes, printed in the preface to Bishop Hatfield's Survey (Surtees Society), p. xv., occurs the name of "Sir Willyam Cavasas (Vavasar) demorant a Cokfield." The drawing which Mr. Scarth inclosed shows a stone slab of the *dos d'âne* form surmounted by a cross with floriated head and arched base, dating apparently from the beginning of the fourteenth century. Immediately below the floriated head the shaft is intersected by a shield bearing a "danse," (the well-known armorial ensign of the Vavasour family), within a bordure indented, all in high relief. The names ROGER VAVASOUR, in Lombardic capitals, are placed on each side of the shaft of the cross near the outer edge of the slab. A plan and slight notice of the entrenchments on the Fell will be found in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, iv. 450, from a survey made in 1777.

\* Hutchinson cites :—Inq. p.m. Henrici [Vavasour] a° 5 Hatf. Inq. p.m. Annabellæ, a° 8° Hatf. Inq. p.m. Henrici a° 11° Hatf. Inq. p.m. Eliz. ux. Will. a° 17° Skirlaw.

† Rot. B, No. 53. (Hutchinson's Note.) ‡ But see *Misc. Gen. et Her.* ii. 133.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Charter of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, containing a gift of a salt marsh (*salina*) at Hart, in the county of Durham, together with pasture for two horses in the warren there.

The charter is without date, and, as there were four Roberts in succession, the identification of the grantor is attended with some difficulty. To save the trouble of reference, the pedigree of the Bruces may thus be sketched\* :—

William de Brus of Annandale, ob. 1215, had Hart and Hartness (by descent from the first of the family as of the gift of William the Conqueror?).

⏞  
Robert de Brus I., son and heir, d. 1245.

⏞  
Robert de Brus II., son and heir, competitor for crown of Scotland in 1286, d. 1295.

⏞  
Robert de Brus, Junior, III., son and heir, d. 1304.  
(Inq. p.m. Roberti de Brus, Senioris, 32 E. I., num. 46.)

⏞  
Robert de Brus IV., son and heir, Earl of Carrick. Dugdale, i. 451, says he was brother of Robert III., but the record just cited is conclusive.

The *habendum* of the charter (*de me et heredibus meis*) shows it to have been made before the statute of *Quia emptores*, 18 Ed. I. 1290. It therefore must belong either to Robert I. or Robert II. the competitor. In 1286, it appears from Dugdale's Baronage,† the competitor gave the Lordship of Annandale to his son. The charter must therefore be prior to this year, as the grantor is styled Lord of Annandale, and the subject of his grant is Hart; the English and Scotch lordships therefore had not yet been severed. The present charter may most probably be referred to the competitor himself. A seal of his is engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, iii. pl. xxviii., from an instrument dated 1291, under the seals of the eight competitors, agreeing to submit their claims to King Edward. This seal is also noticed by Mr. Laing in his *Scottish Seals*. It is apparently of a later style than that attached to the charter under consideration, which, however, it resembles in the device, which is an equestrian effigy proceeding to the sinister, the shield and bardings of the horse bearing the chief and saltire. The flat-topped curved-fronted helm supports a small plume of feathers. The seal, which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, bears the legend ESTO FEROX UT LEO, without the owner's name. There are two good impressions of this seal to duplicate copies of a charter of "Robertus filius Roberti de Brus Dominus Vallis Anand" (Harl. Ch. 43. B. 12, and Cott. Ch. xi. 58), which comprises a gift to Gisburne Priory of the Churches of Annandale and Lochmaben, the Church of Kirkpatrick with the Chapel of Logan, the Church of Raynpatric,

\* See Surtees' *Durham*, iii. 90, *seqq.*

† And see Surtees' *History of Durham*, iii. 90.

Cumbertres and Gretenhou (Gretna), and a confirmation of his ancestor's gifts to the same house of the Churches of Hart with the Chapel of St. Hilda, of Hartlepool, and of Stranton (co. Durham). A short note of this charter is given in the *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 266.

Mr. Astle writing an account of the Scottish seals in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, at p. 21 of the letterpress which accompanies the plates, says "It is observable that the seal of this competitor is the same which his father, Robert Bruce Lord of Annandale, had used many years before; of which seal there are two impressions, the one in the Cottonian, the other in the Harleian collection of charters," referring to the charter just mentioned. Why Mr. Astle considered those charters to be of the father, and not the competitor himself, does not appear.

Hart and Stranton were given to Gisburne by Robert de Brus, great-grandfather of William.\* Robert (I. of the preceding pedigree), confirmed the grant by his grandfather Robert, and the confirmation by his father William of the Churches of Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkepatric, Cumbertres, Rainpatric and Gretenhou, and six bovates in Stranton and Hert.†

The Harleian and Cotton charter is without date, but the names of John de Romundeby (or Rumundeby as one copy spells it), the donee named in Mr. Douglas Brown's charter, and of Sir Roger de Kyrkepatric, one of the witnesses thereto, which Sir Roger did his homage to King Edward I. in 1296,‡ occur among the witnesses,§ as does that also of Sir John FitzMarmaduke (of Horden, co. Durham), who had also land at Stranton. He was at Karlaverock in 1300, and died in 1311.

Romundeby, the name of the place whence the grantee took his name, is mentioned in Domesday as a place within the soke of Aluerton. At the present day, under the name of Romanby, it forms a township of Northallerton.

A John de Romundeby occurs in 1197, and again in 1211. In 33 Hen. III., 1249, a person of the same name had a grant of a wardship from the King, which had devolved on him by reason

\* See his charter, *Mon. Ang.* vi. 267.

† *Ib.* 269. The witnesses to his charter (quite a different set from those attesting Mr. Brown's, and the Harleian and Cotton Charter), are William and John de Brus, Roger Avenel, Richard de Bosco, Richard de Humez, Hugh de Corm, John de Arturet, Humphrey de Gardino, Alan Angl', Ralf de Tametun, Engeram de Munceus, Hugh son of Hamelin, Thomas the Clerk, Jordan de Beverel, Robert de Mida, and others.

‡ See Ragman Roll, Bannatyne Club, p. 160.

§ The other witnesses are Sir John de Bulmer, Sir Adam de Setone, and Sir William Wycharde, knights; William de Brus, Master Adam de Kyrkecuthbrith, William son of Richard son of Seyr, Richard de Romundeby, and John de Redmershyl.



of the vacancy of the See of Durham, of the temporalities of which the Manor of Northallerton formed a portion.\*

We find Robert de Brus, the competitor, and a John de Romundebey, in company in 1270, when both of them, being signed with the cross to accompany Prince Edward in his expedition to the Holy Land, had protections sealed on the same day, 19th October, 54 Hen. III.†

To conclude. The Harleian and Cotton charter being under a seal certainly used by the competitor, and attested by one witness at least who was alive in 1296, and by another in full vigour in 1300, fifty-five years after the death of Robert (I.), may with some confidence be assigned to the competitor himself. Two of the witnesses to this charter reappear in that belonging to Mr. Brown, which was made in favour of a person most likely identical with one whom we find engaged with the competitor in another transaction.

The document under discussion therefore may, with reasonable probability, be taken to be also a charter of the competitor under a seal differing from, and apparently earlier than, that figured in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

The tenor of this instrument is as follows. It should be remarked that its present owner is unable to explain its appearance among his muniments at Arncliffe Hall, where there appear to be no other evidences relating to land at Hart or Hartlepool, but since Mount Grace priory, the site of which house belongs to the owners of Arncliffe, is not far from Northallerton, it is likely that the charter may have found its way to its present place of deposit among other evidences relating to lands of the convent in that neighbourhood :—

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod Ego Robertus de Brus Dominus Vallis Anand' dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Domino Johanni de Rumunedebi et heredibus suis vel assignatis unam salinam cum omnibus pertinenciis in territorio de Hert, illam scilicet quam Adam molendinarius tenere solebat, cum pastu duorum Equorum ibidem in Warrennia mea ubi Equi mei proprii depascunt (*sic*), annuatim commorancium: Tenendam sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis (exceptis viris religiosis et Judeis) de me et heredibus meis, Reddendo inde ipse et heredes sui vel assignati mihi et heredibus meis unum par albarum cyrotecarum vel unum denarium ad festum Pasche pro omni seculari exactione seu demanda. Ego vero Robertus de Brus et heredes mei prædictam Salinam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predicto domino Johanni et heredibus suis vel assignatis sicut predictum est contra omnes homines warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presens Scriptum sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis Testibus: Domino Gilberto Haunsard, Domino Willelmo de Fengers, Domino Roberto filio Brian, Domino Alano de Scharesbet, Domino Roberto

\* See Ingledew's Hist. of Northallerton, p. 94, and the authorities there cited.

† Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. 483, last edition.

de Hereford, Domino Rogero de Kirkepateric, Domino Waltero de Karrowe, et aliis.



There is another much larger seal of the competitor with counter seal, figured in Vincent's *Discovery of Errours*, p. 255, from an instrument dated 1291. It preserves the peculiarity of a motto in lieu of the name. The formula is altered however to *ESTO FORTIS IN BELLO*. The legend of the counter-seal, which is a plain shield of Bruce, runs, *SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE BRUS, DOMINI VALLIS ANAND.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, January 21st, 1869.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author, M. Adrien de Longpérier :—Three 8vo. Tracts, viz. :—

1. Monnaies de Charles VI. et de Charles VII., Rois de France, frappées à Gènes.
2. Trésor de Tarse.
3. Deniers de Charlemagne trouvés près de Sarzana. [Extraits de la Revue Numismatique. Nouvelle série. Tome xiii. 1868.]

From the Royal University, Christiania :—

1. Universitets Aarsberetning for 1867. 8vo. Christiania, 1868.
2. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1867. 8vo. Christiania, 1868.
3. Index Scholarum. January and August, 1868. (2 Parts.) 4to. Christiania, 1868.
4. Selje Klosterlevninger. Inberetning om Antiquariske Undersogelser, 1866-1867. 1. Selje Kirke-og Klosterruiner af O. Krefting. 4to. Christiania, 1868.

From the Royal Institute of Science and Literature of Lombardy :—

1. Memorie. Vol. x. (I della serie III.) Fascicolo 5. Fascicolo 6 e ultimo. Folio. Milan, 1867.
2. Rendiconti. Volume iv. Fasc. 1-10. (With Indexes to Vols. i.-iv.) Serie ii. Vol. i. Fasc. 1-10. 8vo. Milan, 1867-68.
3. Solenni Adunanze. 7 Agosto, 1867. 8vo. Milan, 1867.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. iii. No. 95. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (originally Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.) :—The Journal. Vol. i. Third Series. No. 3. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1868-69. No. 4. 4to. London, 1869.

From W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A. :—Notes and Queries. General Index to Series the Third (1862-67). Vols. i.-xii. 4to. London, 1868.

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. iii. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archæological Journal. No. 97. 8vo. London, 1868.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., Loc. Sec. S. A. Cumberland :—Legends of St. Augustine, St. Anthony, and St. Cuthbert, painted on the back of the Stalls in Carlisle Cathedral. 8vo. Carlisle, 1868. [By C. G. V. Harcourt.]

From the Author :—A List of the Sheriffs of Cardiganshire, 1539-1868, with Genealogical and Historical Notes. By John Roland Phillips. 8vo. Carmarthen, 1868.

From the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society :—Records of Buckinghamshire. Vol. iii. Nos. 5-7. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1867-68.

From the British Archæological Association :—Their Journal, December 31, 1868. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Imperial Academy of Vienna. (Philosophisch-Historische Classe) :—

1. Denkschriften. XVII. Band. 4to. Vienna, 1868.
2. Sitzungsberichte. 57 Band, heft 2, 3. 58 Band, heft 2, 3. 8vo. Vienna, 1868.
3. Archiv. 39 Band, 2 heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1868.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No. lvii. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author :—The Old-Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England, now first collected and deciphered by Prof. George Stephens, F.S.A. Part 2. Folio. London and Copenhagen, 1868. [Completing the work in two volumes.]

The following works, bound with Vossberg's "Münzen und Siegel," 1841 (*vide ante*, p. 9), were accidentally omitted from the List of Mr. Way's Donations of November 21, 1867 :—

- Geschichte der Preussischen Münzen und Siegel von frühester Zeit bis zum Ende der Herrschaft des Deutschen Ordens. Von F. A. Vossberg. 4to. Berlin, 1843.
- Münzgeschichte der Stadt Danzig. Von F. A. Vossberg. 4to. Berlin, 1852.
- Notices sur les Sceaux des Comtes de Louvain et des Ducs de Brabant (976—1430). Par P. F. X. De Ram. 4to. Brussels, 1852.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Professor Stephens for his valuable addition to the Library.



The following Minute of the Council, and a letter from Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Sir Henry Ellis, in reference thereto, were read from the Chair.

At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held this nineteenth day of January, 1869, Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair, general concern was expressed at the announcement in the public journals that Sir Henry Ellis had closed his long and laborious and most meritorious career. It is impossible for the Council to reflect on the long course of years during which he was, it may be said, the right hand of the Society, directing all its publications, and superintending to the best advantage all its varied interests, without desiring to offer a tribute of their respect for his memory, and of their gratitude for his services; and they desire that this expression of their feelings, having first received the signature of the President, by whom those feelings are most heartily shared, may be transmitted by the Secretary to the surviving daughter of Sir Henry.

The above Minute, and any answer it may receive, to be read from the Chair at the next ensuing Ordinary Meeting.

24, Bedford Square, January 21st.

DEAR SIR,—I beg you to receive my warmest thanks for transmitting to me a copy of the Resolution passed at the meeting of the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries on Tuesday last, expressing their concern at the loss they and we have sustained in the death of my late dear and lamented Father. May I request you to convey to Earl Stanhope and the Council of the Society of Antiquaries the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for the tribute they have been pleased to pay to his memory, and to his hearty services in their behalf.

It is a great satisfaction to my brothers and myself, now that my dear father is removed from us, to feel that the zealous interest he took in furthering the pursuits of the Society of Antiquaries, and the unwearied attention he gave to its concerns, of which we were for so many years witnesses in our home, are so lovingly appreciated and remembered by that body.

Requesting you again to convey my grateful thanks to Earl Stanhope and to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the Resolution they have passed, the copy of which I shall preserve as a precious document,

Believe me to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

JANE SARAH ELLIS.

C. Knight Watson, Esq.,  
Secretary of the  
Society of Antiquaries of London.

RICHARD MEESON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small volume containing 125 leaves of vellum, on which are drawn, with great beauty, a series of emblems of a sentimental character, Cupids and the like. On the second of two leaves of paper prefixed to the drawings is the following title, of which the portion in

French is written in a hand different from the concluding or English portion.

Deuises dessignées  
à la plume S  
Par monsieur  
Rabel S  
given my mother the  
Lady Le Gros by  
Sr William Paston her  
neare Kinsman  
Frances Burwell  
a lover of all drawings  
and pictures.

On this exhibition C. K. Watson, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, made the following remarks :—

“ Unless and until some better conjecture be offered, I would suggest that the Rabel named in this title was Jean Rabel, a French painter, who was born in Paris in 1550, and who died there in 1603. He is best known by a copperplate of the Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence, in imitation of the print of the same subject, engraved by Marc Antonio, after Baccio Bandinelli.

“ The date of this artist would fit in with that of the Sir William Paston, likewise mentioned in the same title-page, by whom is intended the knight of that name who was born in 1528, and died in 1610. If the Lady Le Gros here mentioned be, as I conjecture, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Cornwallis of Brome, in Suffolk, who married Thomas le Gros, who was knighted on May 11, 1603 (see Blomefield, Norfolk, xi. 11, and Transactions of the Norfolk Archæol. Society, iii. 90,) and who was a grandson of Erasmus Paston, we bring the date at which this volume was given by Sir William Paston to the narrow limits of the years 1603—1610. Who Frances Burwell was I have not been able to discover.”

JOHN PIGGOT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small Book of Hours, apparently French, of late fifteenth-century work, with binding in the “ Grolier ” style. On each cover was stamped the name JOHANNES LE GRUYER.

The name COLLETTE was to be traced stamped underneath the word JOHANNES.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited a photograph which he had received from the Rev. Thomas Leach, Vicar of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, co. York, and representing three Sepulchral Slabs recently discovered in the church there. The church is at

present being restored, or in fact rebuilt, in accordance with the will of the late Felix Slade, Esq., F.S.A., whose estate at Halsteads is in the parish. The old church presents scarcely any features of interest excepting two Norman arches, which will be preserved.

Of the slabs one has on it a cross, with leaves springing from the stems; another has a sword and a knife at the sides of the cross (*see woodcut*); and the third is a fragment representing the base of a cross, in which is a circular ornament—perhaps a daisy.

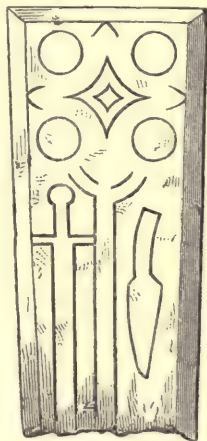
JOSIAH CATO, Esq., exhibited an elliptical Stone Ring or Collar, accompanied by the following observations:—

“The ancient stone ring which I have the honour of exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries this evening is an object of extreme rarity in English collections, and of quite unknown use. It was brought to this country in December, 1865, by my friend Mr. E. B. Webb, of 34, Great George Street, from the island of Porto Rico, where it was found.

“It is formed from a boulder of light-coloured volcanic stone, is seventeen inches and a half in its greater, and fourteen inches and a quarter in its lesser diameter. The elliptical perforation has a major axis of twelve inches and one-eighth, and a minor axis of eight inches and a quarter. The weight is thirty five and a half pounds (avoirdupois).

“Externally, the ring has two distinct ornaments; one, at the end of the ellipse and the thickest part of the ring, is *chevronnée*, with nine incised chevrons. The other, on the side of the ellipse, may perhaps be intended to represent the ends of a hoop which have been laid together and bound by a ligature. This second ornament appears on other specimens found in the same island, but the chevrons are replaced by other designs. I am not aware that the human figure is in any case represented.

“The example before the Society was exhumed from a considerable depth from the surface, near the top, but on the southern side of the *sierra* or range of hills which runs east and west nearly throughout the length of the island. It is supposed to be the only specimen from this southern slope, but Mr. Webb saw several which had been found on the northern, anciently the more populous side of the island. They included about five entire rings and fragments of about as many others. They were all in the possession of one person, who would not part with





them, and were all which were then known to have been found in the island, but Mr. Franks has kindly pointed out to me that a similar ring is engraved in the 'Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord,' in a report by C. C. Rafn on the 'Cabinet d'Antiquités Américaines à Copenhague, 1858,' and that it is said to be from the island of Porto Rico.

"A similar ring, but of lighter proportions and more finished workmanship, is in the magnificent collection formed by the late Mr. Christy. It is from the island of St. Thomas, and may have been obtained by Mr. Christy in exchange from the Copenhagen Museum. Its internal diameters are thirteen and eight and a half inches.

"The only other specimen known to be in this country belonged to the late Sir Robert Schomburgh, was sold on 1st December, 1865, by auction at Stevens's, and is now in the museum formed by Mr. Blackmore at Salisbury. Its internal diameters are twelve and a half and eight and a quarter inches.

"Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (vol. i. p. 222), engraves two stone collars, which are somewhat like the specimens in the Blackmore and Christy collections, and are said to have been found near the parallel roads of Glen-Roy; judging only from the engraving they are, however, very much more likely to have come from the Caribbean islands.

"With regard to the probable use or purpose of these rings I can give no information, but shall be very much obliged for any suggestion or for hints as to any works likely to contain such an account of the customs of the nations at the time of the Spanish invasion as may afford a clue to the mystery.

"Such elaborate pieces of work in hard stone could not have been intended to serve either a temporary or a trifling purpose. They are all far too heavy for ordinary use, but yet not heavy enough to kill, or even to greatly torture the wearer, if we regard them as collars of punishment.

"Of the many suggestions I have yet received none seem applicable alike to each of the known examples, and I can only hope that my exhibition to-night may result in clearing all doubt on the subject."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. exhibited a large number of specimens of various types of ancient Stone Implements, selected mainly from an extensive collection which he had formed during a recent tour, which embraced a visit of some length to Copenhagen. Mr. Franks, on this occasion, besides pointing out the peculiar features of the specimens exhibited and showing their mutual connection, took occasion to favour the Society by an interesting description of the Copenhagen collections, and particularly of the great Museum of Northern Antiquities, for the extent and scientific

value of which he admitted that his previous information from books and from oral communications had not prepared him.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, January 28th, 1869.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. Inscriptions in the Hieratic and Demotic character, from the Collections of the British Museum. Printed by order of the Trustees. Folio. London, 1868.
2. Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCXLVIII-MDCCCLIII. Printed by order of the Trustees. 8vo. 1868.

From the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (now the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland) :—Proceedings and Papers. Vol. vi. New Series. April, 1867. No. 56. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

From the Author :—Guide illustré du Musée des Antiquités du Nord à Copenhague. Par C. Englehardt. 8vo. Copenhague, 1868.

From the Author, C. A. Holmboe :—

1. Om det ældre Russiske Vægtsystem. 1867.
2. Om Gravhøie, hvori mere end eet Kammer og mere end een Urne er fore funden. 1867.
3. Flaghougen paa Karmøen og de buddhistiske Toper i Asien. 1867.
4. Brøholtfundet. Mynter fra 10de og 11te Aarhundrede, 1868. All octavo.

From the Author, J. J. A. Worsaae :—

1. Om Slesvigs eller Sonderjyllands Oldtidsminder. 4to. 1865.
2. Conferentsraaderne C. C. Rafn's og C. J. Thomsen's fortjenester af Oldskriftselskabet og af Oldtidsvidenskaben i det Hele. 8vo. 1866.
3. Sur quelques trouvailles de l'âge de bronze faites dans les tourbières. 8vo. 1867.
4. Om Betydningen af vore store Mosefund fra den ældre Jernalder. 8vo. 1868. All published at Copenhague.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 107. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Direction of the Royal Library, Munich :—Catalogus codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis. Tomi i. Pars 1. 8vo. Munich, 1868.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1868-69. No. 5. 4to. London.

From H. W. Diamond, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—Lithograph Portrait Print of Sir F. Madden, Sir H. Ellis, and N. Carlisle, Esq. Plain and coloured. Two copies. Published 1833.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to James Fowler, Esq., for his present to the Society of a series of eighteen coloured Plates in completion of the great work in the Society's Library on Mosaic Pavements, Glass Windows, and Specimens of Gothic Architecture by his late father Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton.

Notice was given that the President had appointed the following Fellows to be Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1869:

Benjamin Ferrey, Esq.  
Colonel A. H. Lane Fox.  
Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.  
William Tite, Esq., M.P.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. exhibited five bronze objects from Camenz, in Saxony, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“On May 31st, 1866, John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society some interesting objects of the Bronze Period, which had been found together at Camenz, in Saxony. In 1867 I obtained, at Dresden, one or two specimens from the same find, but not exhibiting any variety of form from those published in our Proceedings.\*

“I have recently obtained a few more specimens from the same place, which had been retained by the finder. They consist of a palstave, a sickle, part of a bronze armlet, part of a jet from casting a palstave, and part of a bronze hammer. These two last specimens differ from those exhibited by Mr. Evans. They establish, moreover, the synchronism of the plain bronze hammers with the sickles and armlets.”

HODDER M. WESTROPP, Esq. communicated the following essay on the nature and composition of the Murrhine Vases of the ancients:—

“I endeavoured, a short time ago, in my Handbook of Archæology, to identify the fluor spar lately discovered at Rome, and also some further reasons for its identification.

“I shall begin by quoting Pliny's notice of the '*murrhina*.' He first gives an account of the introduction of *murrhina* and vases made of it into Rome. 'Pompey was the first who introduced *murrhina* at Rome; he being the first to dedicate, at the conclusion of his triumph, vases and cups made of this material, in the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, a circumstance which soon brought them into private use; small dishes even, and eating utensils made of *murrhina* being in great request. This species

\* Proceedings, 2 S. iii., 328.



of luxury, too, is daily on the increase, a simple cup, which would hold no more than three *sextarii*, having been purchased at the price of 70,000 sesterces.'

"He then describes the material itself of which these costly vases and cups were made:—'The East sends us *murrhina* (the pieces in the rough). For they are found there in several places, in not very remarkable parts of the Parthian dominions, principally however in Carmania. They are supposed to be formed of a moist substance solidified by subterraneous heat. In superficial extent they never exceed that required for small dishes (*abaci*). In thickness they are rarely large enough for a drinking-cup, such as already mentioned. The polish they take in without strength, being rather a gloss or lustre than a brilliant polish. But their value lies in the variety of their colours—the spots or strata winding around, here and there, presenting hues of purple and white, and a third colour made of both, which assumes a fiery tint, as if by the passage of the colour through the purple, or that the milky-white colour assumes a ruddy glow. Some especially admire in them the ends or boundaries of the colours, and a certain play of colours, such as is seen in the rainbow. To others the opaque spots or strata are more agreeable; any transparency or paleness in them is considered a defect. *Murrhina* exhibit also crystals and warts, not prominent, but frequently as if imbedded in the substance itself. There is some recommendation also in the agreeable odour.'

"Among the marbles lately discovered at Rome, at the Marmorata, by Signor Visconti, are some blocks of fluor spar. Through the kindness and zeal of Mr. Shakespeare Wood, I have obtained a specimen of it, which was given to him by Cardinal Antonelli. Another piece was found, some years ago, in the same place, by a dealer in antiquities, Rolli, who however gave out that he found it in digging the foundations of a house. This was sold to the Jesuits, who cut it up into thin slices, and made the front of their altar in the Chiesa del Gesù with it.

"Specimens of both finds I now lay before the Society. The two smaller specimens are of the piece discovered by Rolli, and obtained by me from Sibilio, of the Piazza de Spagna, Rome, to whom was entrusted the cutting up of the block for the altar. The larger specimen is from the late discovery by Signor Visconti, and obtained, as I have mentioned, from Cardinal Antonelli, by whose orders the blocks have been placed in the vaults of the Vatican.

"This discovery is of great importance, as it not only proves that fluor spar was known to the Romans, but also as it leads to its identification with the *murrhina* of Pliny.

"These specimens have been pronounced by Mr. Maskelyne to be true fluor spar, the white stratum being hornstone, some-

times, but rarely, found running through it. This fluor spar fully answers the description of Pliny. It exhibits purple with bands of opaque white (hornstone) winding through it. In some parts it assumes a reddish fiery hue. A slight iridescence frequently occurs in different parts of it. Further, fluor spar never takes a high polish, and is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its colours—purple, red, blue, green, yellow, and the winding of these various strata of colours. If the word ‘*sales*’ in Pliny can be translated, as in Mr. Bostock’s translation, ‘crystals,’ it would further confirm the identity of *murrhina* and fluor spar, as fluor is characterised by its crystallising in regular cubes. The agreeable odour is evidently from the rosin, which was put round it when working it, as at the present day, to prevent it from breaking. Propertius’s expression, ‘*Murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis*,’ strengthens the proof of their identity, as at the present day fluor spar is baked to enhance the beauty of the colours. Pliny’s supposition, that it is formed of a moist substance solidified by subterraneous heat, is only the same as is put forward by ignorant lapidaries at Catania at the present day, who say that the alabaster found near Mount Etna is moisture solidified by intense heat.

“Pliny begins his description of *murrhina* by saying, ‘The East sends us *murrhina*.’ Here he evidently means the material itself—the pieces in the rough, and not vases and vessels, as generally understood. Hence we see that *murrhina* was brought to Rome in the rough, and then wrought up into dishes and bowls. The blocks of fluor spar found at the Marmorata were evidently brought to Rome for that purpose.

“An objection has been made to this view on account of the magnitude of the blocks discovered at Rome, for Pliny says,—‘In superficial extent they never exceed that required for small dishes. In thickness they are rarely large enough for a drinking-cup.’ This objection is not however a strong one, as the *murrhina* introduced into Rome by Pompey, and noticed by Pliny, must have been at that time very rare, and of small size; but at the time of Adrian—the date of the blocks, according to the consulate marked on one of the blocks of marble found with the fluor spar at the Marmorata, is A.D. 134,—the demand must have been greater, and consequently the importation more extensive and the works introduced of greater size.

“Further, the discovery of these blocks of fluor spar at the Marmorata shows that this substance must have been known to the Romans, and consequently we ought to find some description of it in Pliny, as he has described every gem and stone known to the Romans of that period. Now there is no description in his work that answers better that of fluor spar than his description of *murrhina*.

“ Mr. Maskelyne notices the great resemblance little glass Roman vessels exhibit in their pattern to fluor spar. If these glass vessels are the false *murrhina* mentioned in Pliny and other writers, it affords an additional proof of their identity.

“ Some consider the *murrhina* to be agate. Numerous specimens of agate cups have been frequently found, but none answering to the description of the *murrhina* of Pliny occur in any cup or bowl, or in any of the broken fragments often to be met with. Further, the agate was well-known long before the introduction of *murrhina* by Pompey as a distinct class of stone, to which the name ‘*onychina*’ was generally applied, originally coming from a river in Sicily—Achates, whence it derived its name; whereas the *murrhina* came only from the East. In the passage of Lampridius, ‘in murrhinis et onychinis minxit,’ the *murrhina* (fluor spar) and *onychina* (agate) are clearly distinguished. But the strongest objection to the view of its being agate is the passage of Pliny where he mentions that a consul gnawed the edges of a vase of *murrhina*, and the injury done to it by his teeth only tended to enhance its value. This shows that the *murrhina* was of the soft and brittle nature of fluor spar, and not a hard siliceous substance like agate, which no teeth could abrade.”

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following brief remarks, which he had transmitted to the Secretary in anticipation of the reading of Mr. Westropp’s paper:—

“ Observing that Mr. Westropp is about to bring before the Society the question which has long been a *crux* to antiquaries, viz., of what substance the vases described by Pliny as ‘murrhine’ were composed? I venture to submit a few observations which may, I hope, contribute some information bearing on the point. I do so in entire ignorance of Mr. Westropp’s views.

“ Those who have paid any attention to the subject of the glass manufacture of the Roman classical period will have noticed that, among the varieties of glass then made ‘murrhine’ is frequently mentioned by writers of the time.

“ This murrhine glass we cannot doubt imitated the native or genuine murrhine; if, therefore, we can find a variety of glass which corresponds in appearance to the description which Pliny gives us of the real murrhine, we may fairly conclude that the fictitious article presents us with a portrait more or less accurate of the genuine.

“ During a residence in Rome of some duration I took every opportunity of examining every fragment of antique glass which I could meet with, and I certainly saw many thousands of coloured glass alone; these might perhaps be classed in some two hundred varieties, more or less well distinguished from each other.



"Among these is one variety which appears to me to agree very well with Pliny's description, exhibiting white, purple, and various shades between those two colours. It was made by mixing opaque white and transparent purple, and by dexterous manipulation so twisting them together that a resemblance to the beds or layers of an onyx is produced. Onyxes were imitated in the same manner, often with remarkable success, but when the glass worker wished to imitate onyx he used a transparent brown glass instead of the purple used for murrhine.

"Where the white (in the artificial murrhine) is covered by a layer of purple we have the transition or intermediate colours between those of milk and of fire of which Pliny speaks. I regret that I am unable to lend a specimen to be laid before the Society, but examples may be seen in the British Museum, particularly in the Slade collection.

"If I am right in identifying this variety of glass with the artificial murrhine, it seems to follow that the real was a variety of onyx in which the more transparent parts bore a red purplish hue. This, if we can place reliance on the often quoted lines of Propertius, iv. 5, 26, '*Murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focus*,' may have been obtained by the application of heat, by which a brown protoxide of iron, the colouring matter, may have been converted into a red deutoxide. Like alterations of the original colours of onyxes and agates effected either by heat or by chemical means are processes very familiar at the present day."

On the conclusion of the reading of these papers some discussion ensued.

N. S. MASKELYNE, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Oxford, addressed the meeting at some length in opposition to Mr. Westropp's views. The following is a summary of Mr. Maskelyne's observations:—

Mr. Maskelyne interpreted the discovery of large blocks of fluor-spar at the Marmorata as fatal to the theory that views in that mineral the materials of the ancient *murrhina*, which were scarcely known of larger size than small *abaci*, the large and exceptional calix mentioned by Pliny holding barely three of our pints (*sextarias tres*). Mr. Maskelyne would translate parts of the passage in Pliny rather differently from Mr. Westropp. The colours were "every here and there in patches, shading off all round into red (*purpuram*) and white, and a third tint made up of both; glowing with a transition of tint, here red, there a *blush white*." The *purpura* of Pliny was not our purple at all; it was a sombre crimson approaching maroon. The *pingues maculae*, semi-translucent specimens, were held in estimation; a more complete transparency or a paleness of tint (the result apparently

of this transparency\*) were blemishes ; crystalline grains, or the warty structure in the interior, which, though extending through the substance, is not perceptible above the surface of the stone, were characteristics of the appreciated kinds.

The scent that some affected to perceive is doubtless referable to a fancy connected with the name of the stone, the myrrh plant being possibly the source whence the name was derived.

No one describing fluor-spar could use Pliny's language, as regards either the colours or the substance. Pliny never mentions green *murrhina*, a colour that is so predominant in fluor-spar. The botryoidal "warts" in chalcedony are a characteristic feature in its structure ; no language could better describe it. The *sales* may be quartz crystals that so frequently are met with in the interior and sometimes outside of chalcedonic nodules, sometimes exhibiting iridescence in polished slabs of these ; the *repercussus*, perhaps, of the rainbow colours that Pliny alludes to.

Again, the lustre of *murrhina* was not a *splendor*, a perfectly reflecting brilliancy, but a glistening, a *nitor*. The mineralogist describes fluor as having a "*vitreous* (glassy) lustre:" that of the chalcedony is a "semi-vitreous passing into a waxy lustre." Polished surfaces, however, of the latter attain in some kinds to a vitreous character. All these points in Pliny's description fit better to a chalcedonic than to a fluor-spar material.

The only thing seeming to show that the ancients knew the purple fluor is, that some variegated glass vessels look as if they were meant to represent the *purple* crystalline kinds of this mineral. It is, however, more likely that these really represent, in a somewhat conventional and formal pattern, the amethystine nodules of chalcedony, in which the interior is lined with amethyst, and which, when cut, would present something of the character and appearance of these artificial *onychines*.

The chalcedonic minerals may be divided into agates, the irregularly and angularly stratified varieties of nodules ; onyxes, in which the concentric layers of the agate lie more uniformly in strata parallel and flat ; sards, which form a uniform mass either composing the whole nodule, or a distinct stratum in it (*sardonix*) ; and carnelian, a more earthy opaline kind of stone, far softer than sard, more fragile also, and with a glistening instead of the dull 'fracture' of sard. The agates and onyxes are also of two kinds, the hard sard-like, but nevertheless porous, variety (oriental onyx) coming from the East and from Uruguay, and the softer cornelian-like kind from other localities ('German' onyx) which used to be the chief material worked at Oberstein.

It was in the varieties of sard-chalcedony, not in layers, but more or less uniform in structure, and artificially coloured by the action of heat, that Mr. Maskelyne recognised the ancient *murrhina*.

\* Mr. Maskelyne here takes the reading of Jan's edition.

The localities mentioned by Pliny and other authors confirm this view and are condemnatory of the fluor-spar theory. They are the East (*i.e.* India), Parthia, Arabia, Carmania (the modern Kirman) and Persia; India, in short, and, not to confound the names, modern Iranistan. Sardis still come, it is said, from Arabia and the Persian Gulf; but the localities that produce them are not well known. Before Pliny's time the mines of Babylonia had been exhausted; and many products of India are ascribed by him to Persian localities, perhaps as coming into the Western world over an Iranian route as one among the many lines of commerce between the East and West.

The author of the *Periplus of the Erythræan Sea*, a mariner of probably the early part of the second century, mentions *murrhina* among the products brought down to Barygaza (a Phœnician name for a once Phœnician emporium), the modern Broach, from Uzene (Ouzein, the historic capital of Malwa) in the interior. Here, as elsewhere, we find the onychines and *murrhina* associated by the ancient writers without being confounded; associated in the localities that produced them as in the purposes they were used for. The *crystallina* (vessels of rock crystal) are also sometimes included with them. Pliny puts these next to the *murrhina*, observing of the latter, that they were supposed to be a moisture condensed in the ground, whereas he speaks of the *crystallus* as formed by a cold of an intenser kind than that which solidifies the ice, a cold belonging to the snowy altitudes.

From the very ancient days when Phœnician traders brought the wealth of the East to barter for the products of the Mediterranean basin, down even to our own times, the Malwa country, with all the persistency of oriental habit, has been the emporium for the world in the production and the modes of colouring and of fashioning the oriental onyx and sard as beads and vessels, in enormous variety of material and form; and the products of this industry have for perhaps fifty centuries followed the Nerbudda to its outfall in the Gulf of Cambay. Mr. King has given in his *Natural History of Gems* a recent confirmation of the accounts previously recorded by Clark of the manner in which these stones are raised from pits, then exposed to the sun, and the best of them subsequently baked in pots heated in fires of goat's or sheep's dung; the true

Murreaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis.

The colours the sards thus acquire are various hues of red, brown-red, and orange, generally in splotches of colour shading off into white or a horny hue; the "*maculosæ pocula myrrhæ.*" Sometimes they are streaked with the bands of the onyx, while exhibiting the hues of the sard,

Et crocino nares murreus ungat onyx.



A horse, probably a chestnut, was thus named Murra (on an inscription).

The mineralogist, then, recognises in the description of the *murrhina* and in the localities they came from, and further in the minerals they were associated with, precisely what he would expect in regard to the heat-stained oriental sards. In no one of these particulars can he identify them with fluor-spar. Whence came the masses of fluor found at the Marmorata? Possibly from Britain; perhaps from Spain; but their mineralogical characters make an answer difficult. Assuredly they never came from the Vendyah hills nor from the other districts so rich in sard-nodules that have made Rajpootana the market for onychines and *murrhina* since commerce existed.

H. C. COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following observations on an example of the *Arca Finalis* of the Agrimensores discovered in England:—

“In two papers\* which I had the honour of submitting to this Society, I attempted a definition of such Roman liminary stones as exist, or have been noticed, in England and Wales.

“In these papers I confined my remarks to those monuments which were erected above ground. Such a category, however, in no way exhausts the signs of agrimensorial science. For there was another class of them serving the same ends; but, for greater security, withdrawn from public gaze and placed underground.

“Of signs of this class, one of the most curious was the *arca finalis*.† This marked a *trifinium* or *quadrifinium*, i.e., the point or angle where three or four *centuriæ* met.‡

“It was a walled construction more or less sunk in the earth,§ and its interior was filled or fitted with certain objects, the nature of which I will presently discuss. The construction was either in tiles or stone, “*Contra occidentalem partem arca constituta testacia*. || Expectant terminos lapideos et arcas, vel sereas, quod tegulis construitur.¶ A septentrione arca constituta marmorea.\*\*

\* See Proceedings 2 S. iv. 21, and Archæologia xlii. 127.

† The Libb. Coloniar. show that it was a frequent terminal sign in Italy. See *Gromatici Veteres*, ed. Lachman, pp. 227, 228, 241, 252, 255, 256, 259.

‡ “*Quadrifinalis arca*” (p. 312, *ibid.*) “*Arca in trifinio*,” p. 313. See also pp. 324, 325, 341, 352, 360, *ibid.*

§ See diagram, 288, and p. 341. Compare what is said at p. 356 with p. 364, where the *arca* is said sometimes to be placed “*circa sepulchrum*,” and *memoriæ* (or funeral monuments) placed upon it, i.e., the *arca*. Cassiodorus (quoted by Godefroye in note to Lib. 2, Cod. Theod. tit. 26, par. 4, says, “*Aut terminis testibus, aut jugis montium, aut arcaturis constructis, aliisque signis evidentibus, constat esse definitum.*” Here *arcatura* evidently means *arca*.

|| Innocentius. Lachman, p. 334.

¶ See the reading of the Erfurt MS., Lib. Col. i. p. 215, *ibid.*

\*\* p. 334.

That its interior was a receptacle of some objects may be inferred from its name, *arca* or chest.\* There is, however, better evidence than this to support such an assertion; for the *arca* is described as being *instructa* (or furnished), and its contents are called *instructura* (or furniture).† Nowhere, however, in the agrimensorial books is it said what was this specific furniture.

"This information, therefore, if it can be obtained, must be got at in a manner less direct. To this end the expressions *instructa* and *instructura* afford no inconsiderable assistance, for they are words always held to mean and imply everything that is appropriate and complete as appurtenances of a given object.‡

"In illustration of this use of the word I will adduce a familiar phrase—*instrumentum fundi*, the furniture of an estate. Within the scope and meaning of this word were comprehended the staff of slaves who cultivated the domain, who carried and stored its fruits; the utensils, vehicles, and animals employed thereon; the stock and crop, which would yield sustenance to these workmen and beasts, § &c. This received use of the word will therefore assist us to a general understanding of the term *instructura*, leaving open the question only what were objects which should appropriately and completely furnish forth the *arca*.

"Having arrived so far, I think I may here invoke certain texts of the *agrimensores*, which, though not in terms applied by them to the *arca*, yet shew what, according to the rules of their science, were appropriate objects (in an agrimensorial sense) to be placed under *termini* and in the earth.

"Siculus Flaccus says that it was the practice of some *agrimensores* to place under *termini* ashes, or charcoals, or pieces of broken glass or pottery, or *asses*, or lime, or plaster (*gypsum*).|| He further says that these objects are placed only near *trifinia*.

"The writer of a later treatise, or rather compilation, attributed to Boethius, speaking upon the same subject, enumerates as the objects to be so placed, ashes, or charcoals, or potsherds, or bones, or glass, or *assæ* of iron, or brass, or lime, or plaster, or a fictile vessel.¶ Like Siculus Flaccus this author or compiler also ascribes these objects to *trifinia*.

"An anonymous writer of the same school adds to this list. He says that under *termini* are to be found lime, or plaster, or charcoal, or broken glass, or ashes, or broken pottery, or coins,\*\* 'aut decanummos vel pentanummos.'

\* Or, as Festus defines it, "Arca: in qua quæ clausa sunt tuta manent."

† Lachman, pp. 254, 255. See also pp. 347, 349.

‡ Dig. 33, 7, De instructo vel instrumento legato.

§ Ibid. c. 8.

|| Lachman, pp. 140-1.

¶ Ibid. pp. 402-3.

\*\* Lachman, p. 359.

“ Some fragments of other agrimensorial writings also lay down that *imbrices*, *tegulae*, or *orcae*, would be found (*i.e.*, upon excavation) at a boundary. \* A similar fragment of the same nature speaks of an *imbrex* being placed before an *arca* (*imbricem ante arcam constitutam*). †

“ I should say that the objects which I have mentioned were placed in the earth with the intention of affording to the *agrimensor*, who should at a future period disturb them, evidence of an exact scientific significance upon matters of his art, irrespectively of what might or might not appear upon the surface of the earth. ‡

“ Now I take it that such objects as those which I have mentioned could never have been put loosely into the ground ; that, on the contrary, they must have been inclosed in some substructure which should both confine and protect them. I therefore conclude that those objects, which, as the *agrimensores* have said, were buried under *termini*, at *trifinia* or *quadrifinia*, were the *instructura* or furniture of the *arca finalis*.

“ To this definition of the *arca finalis* and its inclosures I will now place in juxtaposition the details as given by eye-witnesses of an extraordinary discovery made in Dorsetshire some twenty years ago, and which are recorded in that periodical to which Archæology owes so many obligations—the Gentleman's Magazine.

“ In Vol. 21 (N. S.), pp. 185, 186, I find the following contribution from Charles Warne, Esq. F.S.A., so well known for his ‘ Illustrated Map of Dorsetshire,’ &c., and for a work of great merit which supplements it :—

“ ‘ The dry summer of 1842 having shewn in the then growing crops of corn in a field at Preston indications of extensive buildings, excavations were in the spring of the past year made, which soon brought to view the foundations of a massive wall 5 feet in thickness, and forming a square of about 280 feet ; within this quadrangle was the foundation of another building 35 feet square : the soil within this inner building was removed ; and the few coins and fragments of pottery which were turned up clearly proved it to be of Roman origin. But the most singular discovery made was that of a shaft sunk in the south-east corner, which was about 4 feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, and nearly 15 feet deep. The contents of this pit were of a very peculiar character ; the sides had thin flat stones placed round, which, from holes in many of them, appeared to have been previously used for the covering (as at the present day) of a roof. On penetrating into the shaft a layer of charcoal and ashes was met

\* Lachman, pp. 345, 361.

† Ibid. p. 345.

‡ See the remarkable expressions of St. Augustine, de Civitate Dei, lib. 21, c. 4.



with ; then a double layer of the same description of flat stones covered the whole area of the shaft ; between these stones was deposited a quantity of small (chiefly birds') bones, and third-brass coins of apparently the lower empire, but their condition was such that (with the exception of one of Theodosius) they could not be appropriated. Six or seven of these layers of charcoal and flat stones with bones and coins were continued in succession, when a straight sword about 22 inches in length and much corroded was found. Under this were seven more continuous layers as before, which brought us to the bottom of the pit ; here was a larger sword (36 inches long), and straight as the other, with numerous fragments of iron, viz., spear-heads, rings, crooks, part of the handle of a bucket, of similar shape with that in use at the present time, and various other articles, all which appeared to have undergone the action of fire. With these were also fragments of coarse pottery, and two vessels of the same description of ware, which were entire, and whose shape indicated their adaptation to domestic uses.

“The shaft was probed to its bottom ; but, as the land was about to be sown with corn, it was necessary that the excavations should here be discontinued ; a circumstance to be regretted, as but a small portion of the ground in the space between the outer and inner walls was moved. The only interesting objects here discovered were the bases of two pillars of apparently the Doric order, both of which must have been displaced from their original position.

“The numerous fragments of Roman pottery strewn over the adjoining soil, as well as the circumstance of the finding in the same field in 1812 an urn filled with Roman coins, chiefly of the tyrants from Gordian to Posthumus (many of which in the finest condition I have in my collection), establish the fact of extensive Roman occupation. I feel a diffidence in hazarding a conjecture on these singular discoveries, particularly as regards the shaft, further than that I think it is quite evident that its contents must have formed a series of sacrificial deposits. With reference to the building itself, I would merely suggest the probability of the interior portion having been used by the Romans as a *pharos*, of which the outward wall was used as a protection. The structure occupied a site most advantageously placed for such an object ; being situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore, on an eminence commanding the whole of the beautiful bay of Weymouth, in addition to an extensive view of the Channel. An ancient *via*, which led from hence to the landing-place on the shore, is still easily traced.’

“The late Dr. Buckland was present with Mr. Warne, and afterwards read an account of the discovery before the Oxford Ashmolean Society.

“ From a report contained in vol. 22 (N.S.) of the Gentleman's Magazine, pp. 635, 636, I make the following extract :

“ ‘ The most remarkable discoveries made by Mr. Medhurst in 1843, and visited in October last by Dr. Buckland and Mr. Conybeare, were foundations of a temple on the summit of Jordan Hill, and of a villa, a quarter of a mile distant, in the meadow between this hill and the village of Preston. The temple appears to have consisted of a cella 24 feet square, surrounded by a peristyle, the walls of which inclosed an area 110 feet square. In the earth which occupies this peristyle Mr. Medhurst found more than four sacks of bones and many horns (chiefly of young bulls), also many Roman coins, fragments of Roman pottery, cement, &c. Near the centre of the south wall were the foundations of steps, indicating the ascent to the door of entrance ; and four feet in advance of this wall are the foundations of four small columns. A layer of cement, which probably supported a pavement that has been removed, occupies the interval between these pillars and the foundation of the south front wall. Within the temple, in the south corner, was a dry well fourteen feet deep, that had been filled in a very curious and unexampled manner. It was daubed all round with a lining or pargeting of clay, in which was set edgewise (like Dutch tiles round a fire-place) a layer of old stone tiles, which, from their peg-holes, appear to have been used or prepared for use on roofs of houses ; at the bottom of the well, on a substratum of clay, was a kind of cist formed by two oblong stones, and in this cist two small Roman urns, a broad iron sword 21 inches long, an iron spear-head, an iron knife and steel-yard, two long irons resembling tools used by turners, an iron crook, an iron handle of a bucket, &c., but no bones. Next above this cist was a stratum of thick stone tiles, like those which lined the well ; and upon it a bed of ashes and charcoal ; above these ashes was a double layer of stone tiles arranged in pairs, and between each pair was the skeleton of one bird, with one small Roman coin ; above the upper tier of tiles was another bed of ashes. Similar beds of ashes, alternating with double tiers of tiles (each pair of which inclosed the skeleton of one bird and one copper coin), were repeated sixteen times between the top and bottom of the well ; and half way down was a cist containing an iron sword and spear-head, and urns like those in the cist at the bottom of the well. The birds were, the raven, crow, buzzard, and starling ; there were also bones of a hare. Dr. Buckland conjectures that this building may have been a temple of Esculapius, which received the votive offerings of the Roman families and invalids who visited Weymouth.\* Mr. Duncan expressed his approbation of the supposition that the remains of the large

\* No drawing was made at the time, Mr. Warne informs me.

building are those of a temple of Esculapius ; but he was unable to account for the pieces of money found with the skeletons of the birds, &c.’

“Notwithstanding the opinions of Dr. Buckland and Mr. Duncan, I incline much to think that in this Dorsetshire discovery we have something quite different from what they have suggested, viz., an example of the *arca finalis*, which I have previously described.

“The structure thus discovered answers to the Roman monument as well in its construction as in the nature of its contents ; and I cannot hesitate to believe that, whatever the intention was, the selection of the objects and the mode of their deposit could have been nothing less than a series of intentional acts.

“The presence of tiles is noteworthy also.

“There is a further circumstance besides which I have not before adverted to, but which has, it appears to me, some relevancy. I mean the close propinquity of a rustic temple to the Dorsetshire monument.

“Julius Frontinus (some time Governor of South Britain), who has left a very interesting treatise upon the *agrimensura*, says that it was the constant practice of proprietors to build a temple upon the confine where the possessions of three or four of them met, i.e. upon a *trifinium* or *quadrifinium*.\*

“This statement of Frontinus is corroborated by another *agrimensor*.†

“In the Dorsetshire example we have, without doubt, the temple as well as the other circumstances upon which the *agrimensors* laid stress, and to which they attributed a meaning of their own.

“In conclusion, I will observe that, if this be an *arca finalis*, it is unquestionably *in situ*.

“It is, therefore, the more interesting, as it may thus afford us the means of defining the Roman roads of the county—for, one true colonial road being given and identified, as in this case, the others will manifest themselves in necessary obedience to that law of parallelism which prevailed throughout Roman *territoria*.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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\* Lachman, lib. 2, p. 57.

† Ibid. p. 302.



Thursday, February 4th, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:

From the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. :—An Account of the Ceremony of laying the first Stone of Christ's Church, Liversedge. By the Rev. Hammond Roberson. 8vo. Leeds and London, 1813.

From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society :—Transactions. Vol. 1, Title-page, Table of Contents, &c.; Index to the first six Volumes; and Vol. 1, Part 2. Second Series. 4to. Exeter, 1843-65.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—Occasional Fac-simile Reprints by E. W. Ashbee. IV. "The Actors' Remonstrance," from the original Tract printed at London in 1643. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. iii. No. 96. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. No. 35. Vol. ix. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor, Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treas. S.A. :—Amanda; or the Reformed Whore. Sm. 4to. London. Privately printed, 1869.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, for his present of a privately-printed book.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 11th, and a list was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a Roman bronze Fibula, found by a man digging stone, five feet from the surface, in the parish of Tredington (Arnscoate township), about 150 yards from the Fosseway, as you go up the hill on the left side from Halford Bridge towards Moreton-in-the-Marsh. It was stated that pottery was also found at this spot.

J. A. PEARSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two photographs of a processional Cross-head in silver, parcel gilt, and ornamented with an enamelled shield of arms, bearing a lion rampant, with the 'chief of Religion' (Gules, a cross argent) as borne by the professed knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was intimated that there was some hope that the Cross itself might on a future occasion be exhibited to the Society. Owing to the small size of the photographs it is impossible accurately to record in this place the peculiarities of this interesting object.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Hampshire, communicated the following notice of an archaic Bronze found in Transylvania, and preserved in the museum of Vienna :—

“ In the rich Vienna museum is preserved one of those remarkable bronze wheeled vessels—waifs from a very remote antiquity—the certain origin and purpose of which still remain one of the mysteries of archæology. It was found in the distant province of Transylvania; under what circumstances I know not. No records of its discovery appear to exist, except that it became the property of the museum in about the year 1832. The kindness of the Baron E. von Sacken has furnished me with the means of laying a full-sized sketch of this relique before the Society on the present occasion.

“ It consists of a closed bowl, or cauldron, resting on a four-wheeled carriage. Some damage has occurred to one of the wheels, possibly from the pickaxe of the finder, but, with this exception, it is in perfectly good condition. It is of a somewhat light-coloured bronze, but, strange to say, the axles are of iron. The bowl, or rather cauldron, rests on a stout stem springing from the carriage, and on to this upright stem it is riveted—not soldered. The wheels are four-spoked, and by no means of the rude description so usual with this kind of relique. The spokes taper away downwards from the axles, and terminate in a kind of base, or step, on the felloes. The double carriage-frame terminates at either end in the head and neck of some aquatic bird, which is a very favourite form of the period. Similar forms project from the cauldron itself. There are twelve of these in all, and of such rude execution that the intention of the artist may rather be said to be designated than actually carried out. This is no uncommon circumstance in such archaic works, as is well known to the student. The torsed rods which form the frame-work of the bronze and iron andirons found in the great Regolino-Galassi tomb at Cære terminate just in the same way, in rudely designated swans’ heads.\* The double swan-head, without a body, also occurs as an ornamental design round the very remarkable bronze shields discovered in the tumulus of Klein-Glein in Styria, and now in the Gratz Museum.†

“ This cauldron, with its car, certainly belongs to the same class of antiquities as the somewhat larger bowl and car found in 1843, in a tumulus at Peccatel in Mecklenburg, which are now in the Schwerin Museum.‡ The Peccatel bowl, however, has torsed handles, and those zones of pointed knobs so frequently seen in the more archaic examples of Italic art. Such are remark-

\* Canina, *Etruria Marittima*, vol. 1, tav. lix., fig. 6; Grifi, *Monumenti di Cære Antica*, tav. iv. fig. 5.

† *Mittheilungen des Hist. Verein für Steiermark*. 10<sup>tes</sup> Heft, pl. ii.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. pl. 26.

ably defined in the reliques of Vulci and Præneste, as also in the cognate vessels of Hallstatt.\* Our car has considerable analogy with a wheeled object, supporting bird-forms, found at Frankfort-on-Oder in 1851.†

“What may have been the purpose of this, and other analogous reliques, it is altogether impossible to decide, till we obtain very much further information. Such objects are exceedingly rare, and we can only surmise that they were in some way connected with the rites of some ancient faith, perhaps as *ex voto* offerings. Their small size would show them to have been purely symbolic of something more vast and magnificent, which the donor could not attain to. Such vast bronze or copper bowls, or cauldrons, appear to have been much coveted of old. Of this we have sufficient evidence in the accounts of the brazen vessels of Solomon’s Temple; and of similar ones recorded by Herodotus, whether Lacedæmonian, Scythic, or Samian.‡ If tradition will not suffice, we have positive ocular demonstration of the fashions of those days in the copper cauldrons from the archaic tombs of Præneste,§ Cære,|| and other places.

“Nor is it more easy to decide as to the country which furnished these reliques. Their extreme rarity, and the manner in which they are scattered, at such wide intervals, over so vast an extent of Europe, forbid our supposing them to have been a production of those lands where they were discovered. On the other hand, they have so many points of agreement with the antiquities of Central and Lower Italy as to induce a belief they are of old Italic origin. Italy, indeed, seems to have been at all periods the workshop of the arts, even in their earliest infancy. It is not then unjustifiable to suppose these, at present so inexplicable reliques, to have proceeded from the seat of European civilisation, and become diffused abroad by means of commerce.”

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited a series of weapons, implements, and ornaments of the Bronze Period recently obtained by him in Denmark, and gave a description of the different types, noticing the variations to be found in them from those of the British Islands, as well as a few striking resemblances.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

\* Von Sacken, Grabfeld von Hallstatt.

† Archæologia, *loc. cit.*

‡ Clio, 70. Thalia, 43. Melp. 81.

§ In Archæologia, vol. xii., cited from Barberini Collection.

|| Canina, Etruria Marittima. Museo Gregoriano.



Thursday, February 11th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author :—*Recherches sur les Insignes de la Questure et sur les Récipients Monétaires.* Par Henri de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1868.

From Henry James, Esq. :—*The Bills of Mortality of the Town of Northampton.* From 21st December, 1858, to the 21st December, 1868. Folio. Northampton.

From the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society :—*Annual Report for 1868.* 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1869.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—*Their Journal.* Index, Vols. i.-x. and Vol. xii. No. 50. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—

1. *Journal.* Part i. No. 2. Part ii. No. 4. 8vo. Calcutta, 1868.

2. *Proceedings.* Nos. 9-11. 8vo. Calcutta, 1868.

From the Author :—*To the Royal Academy of Arts upon the Condition and Future of its Library.* By John Leighton, F.S.A. 4to. 1869.

Augustus William Gadsden, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot commenced at a quarter to nine, and ended at half-past nine, when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

Rev. Thomas Fisher Redhead, D.D.

George Gammon Adams, Esq.

Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.

John Towlerton Leather, Esq.

Edward James Rickards, Esq.

Thomas Thompson, Esq.

Thomas James Arnold, Esq.

George John Armytage, Esq.

William Robert Emeris, Esq.

Rev. John Posthumus Parkinson, D.C.L.

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Thursday, February 18th, 1869.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1868-69. No. 6. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Royal College of Physicians:—A List of the Fellows, Members, Extra-Licentiates, and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 108. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Their Journal. Vol. xii. No. 51. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A.:—

1. A Short Account of Lichfield Cathedral. Sixth Edition. 12mo. Lichfield.

2. A Brief History and Description of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter. By J. W. Hewett, M.A. Second Edition. 8vo. Exeter.

3. [Reprinted from the Gentleman's Magazine, No. 13, New Series, January 1867.] The Battle of Hastings. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D. 8vo.

From the British Archæological Society of Rome:—Report of Proceedings, 1868-69. No. 1. 8vo.

From the Author:—The Folk-Speech of Cumberland and some Districts adjacent. By A. C. Gibson, F.S.A. 8vo. London and Carlisle, 1869.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India:—Tree and Serpent Worship in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ. From the Sculptures at Sanchi and Amravati. By James Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S. 4to. London: India Museum, 1868.

From the Author:—A Memorial of Nell Gwynne the Actress, and Thomas Otway the Dramatist. By W. H. Hart, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1868.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India for his valuable addition to the Library.

Charles Foster Hayward, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

JAMES FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a Hermitage at Pontefract, Yorkshire:—

“In a garden entered from Back Lane on the south-western outskirt of Pontefract, a short half mile from the Castle, there are some curious rock excavations, which, though alluded to by Mr. Hartshorne in the Journal of the Archæological Association for June 1864, and in part by Mr. Fox and Mr. Boothroyd in their Histories of Pontefract, have never yet been adequately described. Many years ago some papers relating to a hermitage in this situation came into the hands of Mr. Richard Frank, who was Recorder of Doncaster and Pontefract and a Fellow of this

Society about the middle of the last century. To these Mr. Fox had access when compiling his history; but, instead of publishing the original documents, he unfortunately translated them into English, and, I fear, abridged them. Owing to this, their application to the subject of my remarks cannot be shown so fully as would have been desirable, and the exact meaning of some of the technical passages is rendered doubtful. It would appear, however, that in the year 1386, Adam de Laythorpe, and Robert his son, gave a piece of ground adjoining the premises of the Friars Preachers to Adam the hermit for life, to found a hermitage upon. Between this and 1405, both the hermit and de Laythorpe died, and the reversion reserved to the latter passed to his daughters Margery and Joan. The former married Henry Manys of Pontefract, who—together with his wife Margery and her sister Joan—in the latter year, gave the property to William Porlington for life; and in the same year John Queyks obtained licence to construct a hermitage upon it from Thomas Elys, who was farmer of the revenues of the borough about that time. In 1416, Manys being dead, and Margery married again to John Fenton, the hermitage, now spoken of as a finished work, was given to John Lound of York, chaplain, for life; and in 1419, by Joan, the survivor of the two co-heiresses of de Laythorpe, to Henry Lacy, chaplain; but for what term does not appear. In the same year, the reversion having passed by purchase or otherwise to Robert Elys, the hermitage was given by him to John Hudyrfield, canon of Nostell, for life; and in 1433, Elys gave all his right in the hermitage to Hudyrfield, then prior of Nostell, to whom also a small adjacent garden, 30 feet broad by 90 feet long, was released three years afterwards by Thomas Elys of Kidhall. Though the rock excavations as such are not mentioned, and the present dimensions of the garden in which they occur are greater than they would then appear to have been, possibly owing to the second garden having been added to the first, and the whole walled in when the property came into the possession of Nostell, yet the situation agrees with the description, and seems to indentify it as the one referred to.

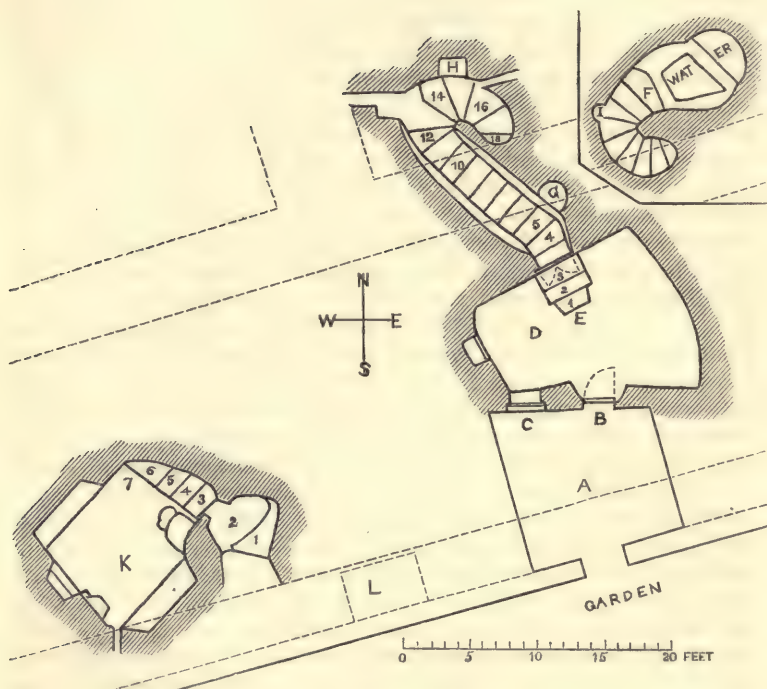
“The Back Lane is part of the great turnpike road running from Wakefield through Pontefract and Knottingley to Selby, and in former times would be the most frequented road in the neighbourhood. The hermit therefore, though himself shut out from the world, was readily accessible to those entering and passing out of the town who chose to visit his cell; and would probably only be the more popular because his predecessor—Peter the hermit of Pontefract—had suffered a cruel death under King John, for what was generally deemed a true and fulfilled prophecy.

“The garden is, roughly, about 75 feet square. Though



situated upon the rapid slope of a hill, it is nearly level, being entered by ten steps, each about 8 inches in depth, at the northern end, and raised in a terrace towards the south. This original construction has combined with centuries of cultivation to render the soil remarkably rich and deep, the black loamy earth reaching an average depth of a yard at least. It is surrounded by four walls, all, except the northern one, ancient; probably in date about the middle of the fifteenth century. The eastern one contains at its northern end a good four-centred archway, 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet, which was originally the entrance to the garden, but is at present bricked up. The walls are coped at the top, and may average there about 18 inches in thickness, but they batter considerably, and must be much thicker at the bottom. The southern wall is heavily buttressed, like those surrounding the adjacent property of the Dominican Priory. The northern and eastern walls are 13 feet and 9 feet 4 inches in height respectively; the southern and western ones each 2 feet 9 inches; the two latter, however, owing to the raised level of the soil within the garden as compared with that without, when seen from the outside appear much higher, 12 feet and 14 feet respectively. The whole of this height or depth of wall, but especially the portion below the internal level of the ground on the south side, being kept constantly moist by percolation from within, has in the course of years become festooned with long reaches of Alpine snap-dragon and mountain grass, and given attachment to large shrubby wall-flowers, pellitory and celandine, mosses, ferns, geraniums, hawkweeds and speedwell. Thus inclosed behind and at the sides, the spot is at once sheltered and secluded. Below and in front southward, the ground descends rapidly, but rises again immediately, so as to limit the view in that direction and form an amphitheatre, not large, but very rich and beautiful. In the valley are several draw-wells and a small stream of water, probably once much larger; in some places the hill-side is steep and rugged, in others bulging out or hollowed, but everywhere—except where the turnpike winds across the end, or half-worked stone quarries appear—teeming with fertility; terraced with black-soiled liquorice gardens, or covered by pastures with fine old trees scattered here and there, or gathered in small clumps; whilst the names of the different localities—Priory, Friar Wood, Friar Wood Hill, Priest Bridge, Priest Bridge Closes, &c., sufficiently indicate the former occupancy.

“The present plain brick wall at the north end of the garden was built when the lane at the back was widened. A doorway in this wall, under that by which the garden is entered, opens into a kind of cellar, the first apartment marked A upon the plan given on the next page, about 12 feet square and 6 feet high, plainly arched with brick so as to support that part



PLAN OF A SUBTERRANEAN HERMITAGE AT PONTEFRACT.

The small plan in the right-hand corner shows the continuation of the stair leading to the well at F, the commencement of which is at the point E on the larger plan.

of the high road which passes over it; the level of the latter being 9 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the floor of the former. The apartment is thickly white-washed, but the side opposite the entrance, originally the front opening directly into the garden, can be seen to consist of very rude masonry, apparently ancient, though the elliptical arched doorway and square window marked B and C on the plan are filled by pierced woodwork of Elizabethan character. The window measures 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and the doorway 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. On the west side of the latter, 4 feet 1 inch from the ground, is a broken projecting stone which may at some time have served for a corbel. In the jambs, behind the rebate, is a mortise on each side to receive a wooden bar, 5 inches by 4 inches, one of far greater strength than would be necessary for such a slight door as that which at present closes the entrance. The hole on the east side is deeper than that on the west, to allow of the bar being slid into it when not in use. Passing onward, the second chamber marked D on the plan is reached. The southern, western, and upper part of the eastern walls are of rude masonry, but the rest, including the roof, is solid rock, consisting of a yellowish micaceous sandstone with red stripes, intervening between the magnesian limestone and the coal measures. This chamber is irregularly quadrilateral, about 14 feet by 7 feet to 13 feet and 6 feet 10 inches in the highest part, without any attempt whatever at ornament. In the western side is a kind of locker, 1 foot 5 inches high by 2 feet wide and 2 feet 5 inches deep, closed at present by pierced woodwork similar to that already spoken of. Opposite to the door of entrance is another similar doorway (E) but with a rere-arch cut in the rock. Like the first doorway, it is furnished with mortises in the jambs, which show that the original door must have been much thicker and heavier than the present one, which is in two leaves, and of the same character as that previously mentioned. It measures 5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches and stands at the head of an exceedingly well wrought stair, the steps of which are not loose or built in, but like all the rest cut out of the solid rock.\* Each step measures about 31 inches long, 15 inches broad, and 6 inches deep. The stair-passage is 6 feet high from the edge of the steps, and, as will be seen from the plan, is considerably wider at some distance up than at the steps themselves. After descending twelve steps in a tolerably straight direction it begins to turn upon a newel, irregularly pentagonal or hexagonal in section. At this point, there passes across from west to east a natural fissure in the rock, 17 inches wide, which

\* The numerals on the plan indicate the number of the steps below the point E, and the entrance to the Chamber K respectively. The dotted lines show the direction of the street above the excavations. The levels below the street are as follows:—At A, 9 feet 3 inches; D, 9 feet 10 inches; F, 46 feet 6 inches; K, 16 feet 6 inches.



appears to have been filled originally on both sides with firmly packed gravel. On the east side this remains untouched, but on the west it has been excavated for a distance of 12 feet. It will be seen on the plan that the entrance has also been somewhat widened by the breaking away of rock in this situation, as though it had been intended to excavate a chamber here and the project had been abandoned. By stooping, and squeezing side-wise, the roof is found to rise about 12 or 14 feet in height, so as to form a chamber, half natural, half artificial, which may possibly have served as a hiding-place, or as a cool safe or closet. Leaving this, after four and a quarter turns, the staircase is found to widen suddenly at the sixty-second step into an irregularly-shaped and very roughly hewn chamber (F on the detached plan), about 6 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches in the widest part, and 5 feet 5 inches in height. The sixty-third step, which is about 36 feet 6 inches below the level of the chamber above, forms a kind of floor, in which two troughs are cut; the further about half the size and twice the depth of the nearer. These receptacles are constantly supplied by a spring of beautifully clear cold water, which, at the time of my visit, was standing just over the edge of the sixty-second step; and, though the level slightly fluctuates according to the state of the weather, it has never been known to be lower than this, namely, 1 foot 2 inches in the first trough, and 2 feet 10 inches in the second. It may here be mentioned that there are four recesses or shelves cut out of the rock at different distances on the stairs, diminishing in size from above downwards. Three of these are marked upon the plan (G. H. I.), but there is no indication of their having been at any time furnished with doors. The height of the stair passage, from the edge of the steps upwards, at the turn is 5 feet 7 inches; at the bottom, 5 feet 5 inches; and about the middle, 5 feet 3 inches; while the steps are about 7 inches deep and 3 feet long; but, as might be expected, no two measurements taken are exactly alike. All the way down the shape of the instrument employed in the excavation can be clearly determined. It was an axe, used so as to chop at one time with the edge, which was only an inch and a half in width, and at another with the corner.

“The excavation marked K upon the plan, 24 feet 6 inches to the west of the entrance into that just described, was discovered in 1854 by some workmen who were laying a drain, and accidentally broke through the roof with a pick-axe. It is at present entered by a trap-door (L) in the foot-path above, which communicates with the short passage and vestibule which are all that remain of the original entrance. The presence of modern stone masonry attached in order to support the road above, renders it impossible to examine this part properly. The whole of the portion shown upon the plan is cut out of the rock, without the

attachment of any loose or separate parts. It will be observed that there are only two of the original steps remaining in the vestibule. Passing through a kind of narrow truncated archway which seems never to have had any door, and descending the four steps marked on the plan, an irregularly quadrilateral chamber is reached, about 10 feet by 8 feet, and 7 feet 6 inches high, the floor of which is 16 feet 6 inches below the level of the road. Though rude and entirely devoid of ornament, it has still had far more pains bestowed upon it than the excavations already described, the surfaces being much smoother, and far fewer marks of the tool being visible; there is even a rough attempt at quadripartite groining in the roof, the springers of which, however, are plain, flat, without ribs, and rise at once from the corners without corbels. A fissure in the rock running from north-west to south-east has been taken advantage of in the construction of the entrance steps, and another will be seen passing out at the south corner. On the south-east side is an excavation 3 feet 7 inches high by 5 feet 5 inches wide, above and to the rear of a horizontal surface of the same width, and 2 feet in the opposite direction, the level of which is 3 feet 6 inches from the floor. The projecting *mensa* thus formed is 13 inches in thickness, and the chamfering of the under edge, and cutting away of the rock below for four inches, would allow a person comfortably to stand or kneel in front of it. Though there are no crosses upon it, there can be little doubt that this has once served for an altar. At the eastern corner is a projecting portion of rock in two stages, the lower 9 inches high, the upper 3 feet 4 inches, which may have served as rude corbels for supporting books, candles, or perhaps images; and a similar projection, 10½ inches in height, on the south-west side, for some like purpose. On the north-west side is a long settle 14 inches high, and on the south-west a fire-place, the marks of fire upon the stone being still visible. The fuel has been laid upon the floor, in a plainly cut opening just a yard square and 20 inches deep, and it is remarkable that the flue from this is also cut out of the rock without the use of any loose stone; especially as the rock which intervenes between its front side and the interior of the chamber is only 6 inches in thickness.

“These observations have been made the more carefully, because, as is much to be regretted, no attempt has hitherto been made to preserve this interesting discovery. The trap-door in the foot-path can be raised by any one who chooses, and the result is that already the surfaces have become sadly defaced and mutilated, and the floor strewn with filth of the most disgusting character.\* Even whilst these notes were being taken, some

\* Compare Sallust's description of the Roman “Tullianum,” an excavated rock chamber appended to the Mamertine Prison, now the subterranean chapel of the

initials larger and deeper than any that had been made before were cut in the altar slab, though a thin, semi-crystalline, cream-coloured stalagmitic incrustation on the front face of the slab has so far escaped injury.

"I have only now to acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Micklethwaite, of Mr. Scott's office, for verifying the measurements with me, and for drawing out the plan which accompanies this paper."

The Rev. J. G. JOYCE, F.S.A. Local Secretary for Hampshire, exhibited, by permission of the Dean of Winchester, a case containing a variety of fragments of bone, wood, and woven fabrics including portions of gold tissue, and an animal's head finely carved in ivory, from the stone coffin at Winchester Cathedral commonly known as that of King William Rufus. These objects had been obtained on the occasion of the opening of that tomb in the autumn of 1868, previously to its removal from its ancient site in the choir to another place. By the same permission Mr. Joyce also exhibited four rings from the Deanery at Winchester, stated to have been found respectively in the tombs of King William Rufus, Bishops Woodlock (1305-1316), Fox (1501-28), and Gardiner (1531-56).

Mr. Joyce accompanied this exhibition by an account of the recent discoveries, together with a statement of his view as to the probability of the tomb in question having been rightly assigned to King William.

This communication will appear in the *Archæologia*.

JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, in connection with the exhibition just recorded, a fragment of a border of cloth of gold, stated to have been found in the mortuary chest bearing the name of King Canute at Winchester. It was given to his grandfather, George Keate, Esq. by a miniature painter of the name of John Plott, who was born at Winchester in 1732, and died in 1803 at the same place. He was a painter in enamel and water-colour, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1777. He is stated to have been present when King Canute's tomb was opened. On referring to Milner's Winchester, p. 49, it will be seen that Bishop Fox put into the same chest the

church of San Pietro in Carcere. The chapel is twenty feet long by thirteen feet wide, and six feet and a half high. In it are a small altar, a granite column to which criminals were formerly chained, and a fountain of clear water said to have sprung up to enable SS. Peter and Paul, when confined here immediately before their martyrdom, to baptize their gaolers Processus and Martinian.

The Roman historian's words are as follows:—"Locus . . . ubi paululum descenderis ad laevam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. Eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera lapideis fornicibus vincta, sed inculta, tenebris, odore fœda atque terribilis ejus facies est."—*Bell. Cat. s. 55*.



remains of Canute, Emma his queen, and Rufus, as well as two Anglo-Saxon bishops. There is, therefore, no certainty as to which of these personages the relic belongs.

It was of precisely the same character as several other fragments of cloth of gold among the relics exhibited by Mr. Joyce from King William Rufus's tomb.

Mr. JOYCE also exhibited tracings of one of the windows of the Church of Fairford, co. Gloucester, traced and coloured in *fac-simile* by himself, together with reduced lithographs of some of the subjects also executed by his own hand.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 25th, 1869.

C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Sylvester de Balneoregio. Conclusiones cum earum declarationibus super canonisatione beati Simonis Tridentini. [Title-leaf wanting.] Sma. 4to. Padua, 1475.
2. Sixteen Tracts, chiefly Historical. Sma. 4to. 1650-1711, viz.:—
  - (1.) Quod nihil extra Deum, adeoque non Deum extra se liceat adorare Probat L. S. Cantabrigiensis. London, 1650.
  - (2.) Scholasticæ Theologiæ Syntagma Mnemonicum. Per Johannem Prideaux. Oxford, 1651.
  - (3.) My Lord Lucas his Speech, February 22, 1672. London, 1670.
  - (4.) A justification of the present War against the United Netherlands. By an English Man. London, 1672.
  - (5.) TO EN APXH: or, an Exercitation upon a momentous Question in Divinity, and Case of Conscience. By a Protestant. London, 1675.
  - (6.) A Model of Government for the good of the Poor, and the wealth of the Nation. By R. Haines. London, 1678.
  - (7.) A Letter written upon the discovery of the late Plot. London, 1678.
  - (8.) A full Relation of the Contents of the Black Box. With some other Remarkable Occurrences. 1680.
  - (9.) Citty and Bumpkin. In a Dialogue concerning Religion and Government. London, 1680.
  - (10.) John Gadbury (Student in Astrology), his past and present Opinion of the Ottoman or Turkish Power. Charing Cross, 1683.
  - (11.) The Deputies of the Republick of Amsterdam to the States of Holland convicted of High Treason. London, 1684.

(12.) The Address of the Lords and Commons to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. London and Edinburgh, 1689.

(13.) God's Ways of disposing Kingdoms; and some Clergy-Men's Ways, &c. London, 1691.

(14.) An Essay concerning Parliaments at a certainty; or, the Kalends of May. By Samuel Johnson. London, 1693.

(15.) The Case of Mr. Greenshields. Edinburgh, 1710.

(16.) A Representation of the present State of Religion: drawn up by the Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. London and Dublin, 1711.

3. An humble and serious Representation of the present State of Trinity College in Cambridge. In a Letter to a Noble Lord. 8vo. London, n.d.

4. The False Patriot, a satyrical Epistle to W\*\*\*\*\* P\*\*\*\*\*y, Esq., on his being created E\*\*l of B\*th, &c. 8vo. London, 1742.

5. Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym. O grynhoed Owen Jones, a William Owen. 8vo. Llundain, 1789.

6. A Picture of the Isle of Wight, delineated upon the Spot, in the year 1793. By H. P. W. [Henry Penruddock Wyndham.] 8vo. London, 1794.

7. The Panorama of London; or, Visitor's Guide. By T. Allen. 12mo.

8. Adams's Guide to the Environs of the Metropolis. By E. L. Blanchard. 8vo. London.

9. Sharpe's Road-book for the Rail. 8vo. London, 1855.

10. Huddersfield Archæological and Togographical Associations. Report of Members' Excursion, August 26, 1868. 8vo. Huddersfield, 1868.

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Brief des Freiherrn Karl von Estorff an Herrn Professor E. Desor. 8vo. Zurich, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The Works in Prose and Verse of Sir John Davies. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Grosart. In three volumes. Vol. i. Verse. 8vo. [Blackburn.] Printed for private circulation. 1869.

2. Free Libraries and Newsrooms: their Formation and Management. By J. D. Mullins. 8vo. London, 1869.

3. Who wrote "Brittain's Ida"? (mis-assigned to Edmund Spenser) answered. By the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart. 8vo. London and Blackburn, 1869.

4. The Book-Worm. No. 1. New Series. January. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History:—Quarterly Journal. January. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1869.

From the Author:—Historical Notes on the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. By Lieutenant G. E. Grover, R.E., F.S.A. 8vo. Woolwich, 1869.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xiii. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor, Mrs. M. A. E. Green:—Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1595-1597. 8vo. London, 1869.

George Gammon Adams, Esq., Thomas James Arnold, Esq., and Edward James Rickards, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The following Resolution of a Council held on the 23rd February, 1869, was laid before the meeting:—

Resolved,

"That the following communication be made to the Society at the Ordinary Meeting on Thursday next, February 25th 1869.

"The Council desire to inform the Society that their deceased Fellow, Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., has by his will bequeathed to the Society his books at Westminster and the vases he brought from Italy. The Council are persuaded that the Society, while regretting the loss which it has sustained in the death of one of the most learned and one of the most esteemed of their Fellows, will rejoice to find that he has left behind him a proof so substantial of his regard for the best interests of the Society."

The following Resolution was thereupon moved by Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, seconded by J. Winter Jones, Esq. V.P. and carried unanimously :—

"The Society of Antiquaries of London begs to thank the Council for the information conveyed in the resolution of the Council communicated this evening to the meeting. To many members of the Society Mr. Arthur Ashpitel was endeared by his personal qualities, to all he was favourably known for his rare erudition. The Society desires to put on record an expression of sincere regret at the loss sustained by the Society in Mr. Ashpitel's death, and to assure the surviving members of his family that the bequest which he has so generously made to the Society will ever be cherished by the Fellows as a proof of his affectionate regard."

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A. exhibited a well executed model in bronze of a Match-lock Pistol,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, barrel hollow, and engraved pattern on the three upper sides. This interesting specimen was found  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot from the surface, in digging coprolites in a field at Harlston, near Cambridge, on the premises of Rev. O. Fisher. It was of Italian workmanship, and dated from the 16th century. No other antiquities of any kind were met with in the excavation. Captain Tupper suggested that the match-lock was probably either a model made for some distinguished person, or a pattern-piece to show the skill of the mechanic.

HENRY CAMPKIN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an emblematic Painting, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"By permission of the owner, Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S. I take the liberty of calling attention to a curious allegorical painting, to the interpretation of which I should be glad to find the key. The chief figure in the picture is a cat, almost of life size, reclining in a somewhat clumsily fashioned wooden car, or go-cart. Elevated behind her on the back of the vehicle is a pigmy figure, holding over her an umbrella, or rather parasol, and kneeling in front of her is another pigmy fanning her with a fly-flapper. By the side of the car, habited in a black suit, is a figure striding across a snail. The car is being dragged along by four sturdy pigmy figures. At the opposite side of the picture a figure, clothed in crimson and wearing a golden helmet, is seen, half sitting, half squatting, on a sort of throne or elevated plat-



form, up to which leads a flight of steps. A lighted lamp, suspended in the tree above the helmeted figure (it being day time), would seem to imply that some sort of sacrifice is going on. Some of the figures are in an imploring attitude, and addressing the throned figure: one especially appears to be pointing to a child seated at the cat's feet, and between the cat and this child is a diminutive figure in an imploring position towards the cat. At the extreme left, on the platform on which what I call the throne stands, is a figure in, as I take it, an Augustine friar's habit, holding out a wand, and at the end of the wand is a purse, presumably for the reception of alms. Behind, and on a level with, the throned figure is a pigmy beating a tambour. I put forth, very diffidently, a notion that the cat some how or other is intended to typify Queen Elizabeth; the black garmented figure I regard as Philip the Second of Spain, whose features are certainly well preserved, although in an exaggerated degree, in the painting: his hobby-horse, the snail, is of course in keeping with that slowness of habit which was one of his chief characteristics. The throned figure I set down as Charles the Fifth in his retirement, but why *helmeted* I cannot guess; the monk or friar at his side I fancy has some connection with that monarch's retirement to a monastery. Of the white bust elevated behind and above this figure I have nothing to say, although it no doubt has a part to play in the painted drama or farce here placed on canvas. As to the name of the painter, I can offer no information. There are some very faint marks which look like a painter's name on the lowermost part of the car, but they are far too indistinct for me to pretend to be able to decipher them. The painting would appear to be of the latter half of the 16th century.

CHARLES WARNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following observations on certain ditches in Dorset, called Belgic:

" Besides the camps and tumuli of Dorset, there are numerous other earthworks, which reticulate as it were the surface of certain districts of the county, where the absence of cultivation permits them to retain the freshness of 'a green old age' that renders these venerable remains (to the educated eye) enduring objects of admiration and interest. Long may they continue to be so! These are lines of ancient embankments, often very irregular in their course, as well as various in their dimensions, from the faintest vestiges of elevation to valla of colossal magnitude. Dating from some remote pre-historic epoch, through a period that terminates in the Saxon occupation of Britain, their relative age and antiquity will thus be found to vary.

" As a consequence, our views of some of them must necessarily be in some measure hypothetical; yet, by a close observa-

tion of their respective characters, they are found susceptible of easy classification,—and we arrive at the following conclusions.

“1st. There are the low, irregular, or direct and often parallel lines of embankment, connecting ancient British settlements, which may safely be denominated trackways.

“2ndly. The Roman causeways or military roads, carried from one station to another, with a scientific precision unsurpassed by modern engineering skill; and,

“3rdly. Dykes, ditches, or banks (these terms being used synonymously), which in some instances are but rudely formed, and in others constructed with great skill and laborious effort, but not always with an obvious design.

“I now propose to consider the dykes, of which I have enumerated twenty-five in my ‘Synoptical Index,’\* as the most important that have fallen under my personal observation in Dorset.

“When I state that their design is not always obvious, I would premise that their general purpose seems to have been two-fold, viz., as tribal or territorial boundary lines, and as works of defence. It has long been a favourite theory of a few antiquaries that some of them were the works of the Belgæ; and particular dykes are pointed out, which were, as they assert, thrown up by that people to secure the districts which they are assumed to have acquired by conquest in the territory of the Durotriges. Hence the appellation of Belgic Ditches has been accorded to them, but whether on legitimate grounds or otherwise I purpose to make the subject of my present inquiry.

“The original and sole authority for the occupation of Britain by the Belgæ, is the brief notice which has come down to us from the author of the ‘Commentaries’ in these words: ‘*Maritima pars ab iis incolitur, qui prædæ ac belli causâ ex Belgico transierunt; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum adpellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere cœperunt.*’†

Little or nothing has been added to this by the labours of our English antiquaries of the three last centuries. Camden† merely says, “*Durotrigibus ad septentriones et ortum prætendebantur olim Belgæ, quos à Belgis Galliæ populo in Britanniam demi-grasse et è nomine probabile et auctoritate verisimile.*” He then quotes Cæsar—speculates whether Divitiacus brought the Belgæ over—offers suggestions on the etymology of the name—and ends his introductory remarks to this part of his book by the words: “*Sed ad Belgas nostros, qui longè latèque habitarent per regionem Somersetensem, Wiltoniensem, Hantoniensisque agri partem interiorem, accedamus.*”

\* “Dorsetshire. Its Vestiges, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish.”

† B. G. lib. iv.

‡ p. 151. Ed. 1594.

"We next come to Aubrey, who was, I believe, educated at Blandford, where he probably imbibed an early taste for the study of local antiquities. Towards the close of the 17th century he made an excursion through parts of Wilts and Dorset, the results of which he has recorded in a journal, which is preserved in MS. in the Bodleian Library; parts of it only have been published, not so that portion relating to Dorset. Appended to his MS. is a rudely sketched map, entitled 'A Map of the Roman and British Campes and Highwayes in part of those Counties anciently inhabited by the Belgæ, a Somerset, Wilts, and Hampshire people.' To this map a small portion of Dorset is added, and at the back are references to it. Of these dykes or embankments Aubrey says, 'Over Black Downe Hill, west of Mertin (the village of Martin, Wilts), there runs a great crooked ditch, which comes from Cranborne Chace. J. Golden told me it is called Grimsditch:—quære, how far it runnes? It parts Dorsetshire from Wiltshire.'\* 'Mdm. At Chalke South Downe runnes a rampart, having its 'groffe' westwards; it is upon the division of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and runnes into Cranborne Chace.'† Then succeeds the following query:—'The 'Seven Ditches' between Woodyates and Blandford in the county of Dorset. I cannot find any account of them.'‡ "The Rode from Salisbury to Blandford goes through them; they lye upon a line, the said line being the seventh Ditch, and in every of them the rampart is westward, and the Groff or Ditch eastward.'§

"Again, 'beyond Blandford towards Dorchester, is another like (marked —), having the Groff also eastward.'|| This is the embankment known as Comb's Ditch.

"Another work of a similar kind, much further southward, is also mentioned by Aubrey, thus:—'Mdm.—As one rides from Bindon to Waymouth, there is a great way like Wansditch, leades you thither for . . . miles.'

\* Aubrey MSS. pt. ii. p. 64.

† MS. pt. ii. p. 60. These ditches are manifestly one and the same, i.e. Bokerley Dyke, for Grimsditch is on the north-west of Martin, and Bokerley on the south, whilst the latter forms the boundary between the counties of Dorset and Wilts.

‡ The "Seven Ditches" of Aubrey belong to Vindogladia; they are simply British trackways converging on that ancient British town, as may be seen on referring to my archaeological "Map of Dorset;" but conclusive evidence is afforded by the fact that the name of "Seven Ditches" is still applied by the peasantry to that remarkable series of earthworks on Gussage Down, where Sir R. C. Hoare identified the lost station of Vindogladia. Furthermore Dr. Smart informs me that in the Register of Cranborne Church is the following entry:—

"1613. The 16th day of Marche was buried a woman w<sup>ch</sup> dyed in the snowe at *Seven Ditches*."

Monkton up Winborne, being the nearest hamlet to the spot where the body was found, is in the parish of Cranborne, which accounts for the interment taking place there.

§ MS. pt. ii. p. 65.

|| *Ibid.*



“ These being the whole of the notices in Aubrey's MSS. in reference to these Dykes, I will proceed to offer a brief commentary upon them. Although on his map\* Aubrey has drawn lines representing the direction of the several ditches mentioned by him, it is quite obvious, from the course he has given to some of them, that he could only have partially traced their routes.

“ I am confirmed in this opinion, from what he writes of the ‘ great way from Bindon to Waymouth.’ I am perfectly acquainted with that district, and can unhesitatingly assert that not a vestige of such a way is to be found there; and further, that such a work never has existed. Aubrey's information must have been received by hearsay, and not testing it by personal inspection, he easily fell into the error of substituting ‘ Waymouth ’ for Wareham.

“ During the course of my researches in the county in connection with the publication of the ‘ Archæological Map of Dorset,’ I discovered a strong Dyke between one and two miles to the west of Wareham, running across from the Pydel river to the river Frome, north to south. Also, at a short distance from it, a Dyke running westerly through the Heaths of Binegar and Stokeford. I could not detect any junction between the Cross Dyke and the Binegar (although it is probable such may have existed originally) which I lost altogether in Stokeford; I have however been told that there are some remains of an ancient embankment in the Heffleton plantations, rather more than a mile to the west. Further, with respect to this Cross Dyke, it seems no unreasonable conjecture to suppose that it might have been the boundary line of that ‘ district which in British was called Durngueis, but in Saxon Thornsæta.’† But whilst we may readily excuse Aubrey for this mistake, we cannot so easily find an apology for Hutchins, who not only endorses Aubrey's statement, but goes further, and indicates certain portions of this “ great way ” as still to be seen on Moigne's Down and Pokeswell. From my earliest years I have been familiar with these places, and am able most positively to aver that what Hutchins designates as the fosse of this “ great way ” is simply the old excavation of an exhausted stone quarry, which was carried in a straight direction in obedience to the line of stratification. If Aubrey had personally visited this locality surely he would not have remained silent concerning the ‘ Druid's Temple,’ a circle of time-worn stones that lies but a few yards from this pseudo-way.

“ Stukeley, who visited Dorsetshire in 1723, some forty or fifty years after Aubrey, appears to have been the first to name some

\* Aubrey refers to a line drawn on his map from Alvediston southward to the east of Badbury and Winborne, and near to Knolton [*imaginary*].

† See Asser's *Life of Alfred*, A.D. 876.

of these Dykes 'Belgic Ditches,' having, no doubt, in his mind the well-known passage of Cæsar. He thus delivers his thoughts on the Belgæ and their boundary Ditches:

“ ‘In the times preceding the coming of the Romans into Britain, the Belgæ, a most powerful colony from the Gallic continent, had firmly seated themselves all over the country where Stonehenge is situate, quite to the southern sea, taking in the south part of Wiltshire and all Dorsetshire. . . . The Belgæ came into Britain from the south, as other Celtic nations before had fixed themselves from the east. . . . In my ‘*Itinerarium Curiosum*,’ p. 181, I observ’d no less than four successive boundary ditches here from the southern shore; which, with good reason, I supposed were made by the Belgæ, as they conquered the country by degrees from the aboriginal inhabitants.’ . . . The first ditch runs between the river of Blandford, formerly Alauna [and now the Stour] and the river of Bere, the Piddle in Dorsetshire, two or three miles south of it. [This is manifestly Comb’s Ditch mentioned by Aubrey, which is three miles south of Blandford.] . . . The second runs to the north of Cranborn Chase, upon the edge of Wiltshire by Pentridg, it divides the counties of Dorset and Wilts. [It is equally clear that this is Bokerley Dyke, which rivals in grandeur and strength any part of Wansdyke.] The third is conspicuous upon Salisbury Plain as we pass from Wilton to Stonehenge, about the two-mile stone north of Wilton: it is drawn between the river Avon and the Willy, from Dornford to Newton. The fourth is the famous Wansdyke,\* of great extent. Wansdyke is the last advanced post of the Belgæ northwards. . . . The method of all these ditches is to take the northern edge of a ridge of hills, which is always steep; the bank is on the south side.’†

“ The next notice of these so-called Belgic Ditches is that given by Warton in his ‘History of Kiddington.’‡ He says, ‘A straight line drawn northward from the southern coast of England about Dorset and Hants, only 30 miles inland, would cut through the course of no fewer than seven of these boundaries, successively circulating beyond each other. All these seven *valla* describe the most desultory track, but proceed in windings nearly parallel, a proof of their reference to each other.’ Unfortunately Warton does not, like Stukeley, give the names or situation of these Ditches. I infer, however, from his enumerating seven of them, that he must have heard of the ‘Seven

\* Wansdyke, according to Hoare, was a work of two distinct nations, but he does not attribute it to the Belgæ. His admeasurement gives it at 37 feet from the bottom of the fosse to the top of the vallum, and 15 feet on the other side. Bokerley Dyke measures from the fosse to the apex 43 feet, and in some places 50 feet, with from 23 to 30 feet on the other side from the top to the level; this from my own measurement.

† Stukeley, *Stonehenge*, p. 4.

‡ Warton, A.D. 1728—1790.

Ditches ' mentioned by Aubrey, and thus jumped to the conclusion that there were seven Belgic *valla*.

" It is reasonable to presume that, to the four given by Stukeley, Warton added Grimsditch, Vindogladia, and the Way or Ditch described by Aubrey and Hutchins as running 'between Bindon and Weymouth;' whilst Stukeley could hardly have heard of the latter, or he would in all probability have included it in his summary.

" In the 8th Vol. of the Archæological Journal there is a very clever paper, which enters fully into the question of these ditches. The writer refers to the passage already quoted from Cæsar, as the only trustworthy authority for the occupation of the south coast of Britain by the Belgæ, and is of opinion that 'the hypothesis advanced by Stukeley, and accepted by Warton, is, to say the least, not an unreasonable one.'

" The only evidence we can appeal to in corroboration of Cæsar's statement, is the fact of finding the name of the Belgæ impressed on a territory, which, indeed, we may accept as a proof that it was subjugated by them; but history being entirely silent in regard to their expeditions or achievements, any attempt to trace their progress must, of necessity, be futile, or at the best be founded on conjecture. Purely hypothetical, then, must be the views expressed by the learned writer of this paper in reference to the Belgæ landing at Christchurch, the confluence of the rivers Stour and Avon, and their subsequent progress in Dorset—views which he thus states:—

" 'The uplands in the neighbourhood of Christchurch are barren, but the valleys rich; and the Belgæ, we may presume, were soon in possession of the pastures along the Stour, as far as the neighbourhood of Blandford. This town lies in a kind of defile, over which, at that period, the woodlands of Cranborne Chase in all probability extended. At this wooded gorge the Britons seem to have held their own, and the course of Belgic conquest to have been diverted—in the direction afterwards followed by the Roman road and modern railway—into the valleys of the Piddell and Frome. We may now ask whether there be any earthworks which might serve as boundaries to the district we have marked out. In the first place, we observe between Holt Forest and Cranbourne Chase the well-known earthwork called Bokerley [or Bockley] Ditch, shutting in from the northward the rich valley drained by the Wynburne brook. From Bokerley Ditch the boundary may have followed the outline of Cranbourne Chase, have crossed the Stour, south of Blandford, and then run to the north-westward along Combe bank. There was also some years back, 'in the road from Bindon to Weymouth, a great ditch like Wansdike, for several miles.'\* No such ditch is now visible

\* Hutchins' Dorset, i. 132.



on this line of road; but after a long day's search I succeeded, by an accident, in finding its mutilated remains between the Frome and Owre brook. The bank was *to the eastward*, and I have little hesitation in regarding this dike as a portion of the western boundary of the first Belgic conquest. What course it took to join Combe Bank is at present only matter for conjecture; but there are reasons for believing that fragments of it still exist in the neighbourhood of the Piddel river and its tributaries.'

"And further of the dyke 'between the Frome and Owre Brook' our author, in a footnote, remarks:—

"'The dike runs parallel to, and about one or two hundred yards west of 'the bounds' which separated Owre from Galton. For nearly a mile it had been fashioned into shape, and formed a clay fence some eight feet thick. A wide stretch of arable land succeeded, on which it had been levelled within these last two years by an improving landlord. Its traces, however, are sufficiently obvious, and by following them, and clambering over some terrible fences, I again lighted on the subject of my search, and found it running over the common for nearly a quarter of a mile, in very fair preservation. It terminated before it again reached cultivated land. I presume it must have been formerly a tract of woodland in the neighbourhood.'\*

"Now, this theory is no doubt very ingenious, but there is not one fact or argument in it that carries conviction of its truth to my mind. In locating the landing of the Belgæ at Christchurch, might they not, it may be asked, have directed their course along the Avon Valley, as well as that of the Stour? What induced them to give the preference to the latter? The fact being that the Avon district was subsequently comprised within their territory, would render the former supposition the more probable.

"The line of the Stour Valley to Blandford, a distance of twenty miles, is in no place intersected by any ancient embankment; but it is flanked by two British fortresses, and the like number of *oppida*, the works of an age long anterior in all probability to that which may be assigned to the assumed irruption of the Belgæ. It is quite reasonable to imagine that if this irruption had taken place, the progress of the invaders could not have extended far westward of Blandford, for at that early period the densely-wooded tract of Blackmore would have opposed a natural barrier to them in that direction.

"Then as to their diversion into the valleys of the Piddel and Frome, there are no vestiges to justify such an idea, for the dyke in Binegar Heath is of a more ancient date, and those in the

\* *Archæological Journal*, viii. 146.

Durngueis or Wareham district are exceptional in their character, differing from all others in Dorset,\* whilst the 'walls (*valla*) of Wareham' itself are as late as the Saxon period.†

"Bokerley Dyke, in the north-east of Dorset, may, indeed, from its position, be supposed to have been originally what in fact it now is—a boundary dyke; it may (and we believe it to) have been, however, a military work, constructed as a barrier against impending invasion, and raised at a much later æra than that in which the Belgæ were dominant in its neighbourhood.

"The boundary line from Bokerley by Cranborne Chase to Comb's Ditch, on the south of Blandford, does not in fact exist, and, as to the 'great Ditch' spoken of as 'existing some years back in the road from Bindon to Weymouth,' I have already given my reasons for asserting that it was purely conjectural. Yet although the learned writer failed in discovering it 'on this line of road,' he was fortunate enough to stumble upon its 'mutilated remains between the Frome and Owre brook running to the eastward,' constituting, in his opinion, 'the western boundary of the first Belgic conquest.'

"There are some discrepancies in the description of this presumed ditch, which are not easily reconcileable. It is first described as running parallel with the boundary between the manors of Galton and Owre, which is nearly north and south; then it is spoken of as *running eastward*; and, lastly, on the map accompanying the paper under discussion it is laid down due north and south, between the Owre brook and the Frome river, in a line which, if extended, would be at right angles with Comb's Ditch; whereas, all who have written on these so-called Belgic ditches, have described them as running east and west. If this bank ran parallel with the manorial boundaries as above stated, it could not have been a portion of the imaginary ditch between Bindon and Weymouth, nor of the actual dyke in the Durngueis district.

"From a familiar knowledge of this locality, I can only regard this ditch in Owre heath as an embankment, raised, perhaps, as the boundary of some projected but abandoned inclosure, which is no uncommon occurrence in our wild moor and heath lands.

"If these so-called Belgic ditches were in reality what they were designated, they would bear their own testimony to an identity of origin, by manifesting features of a common resem-

\* This dyke, or rather these dykes are very peculiar in their construction, consisting of a triple row of "*valla*" with intervening "*fossæ*;" the central vallum being the strongest. They differ from all others in Dorset, which consist generally of a *vallum* and fosse. A parallel example was discovered by Sir R. C. Hoare (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i. Station vi. Everley, p. 189), whose curiosity was excited, as it differed materially from any he had previously noticed.

† See an essay in "Wareham, the Age of its Walls," by C. Warne, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1865.

blance ; but instead of this, no two of them are precisely alike, and, indeed, there is a marked difference between them.

“ For instance, let Comb’s Ditch be compared with Bokerley Dyke ; in the one we see a work of great engineering skill—a lofty vallum, deep fosse, serpentine course, presenting a succession of salient angles, impressing the mind at once with an idea of power and protection ; in the other, a slightly raised vallum, and shallow fosse, giving, in a defensive point of view, an idea of weakness instead of strength—poverty of means instead of copious resources. Again, Grimsditch is altogether different from the other, in some parts a vallum and fosse, and in other places two low parallel banks with an intervening fosse, presenting the character of what has been termed a ‘ covered way,’ rather than that of a boundary line, or a defensive work.

“ Furthermore, the ‘ Durngueis Dyke ’ differs wholly from the latter ; is stronger than Comb’s Ditch, yet in no way assimilates to Bokerley Dyke.

“ If these several earthworks had been thrown up by the same people in the limited period, say three or four centuries, ‘ just before the coming of the Romans into Britain,’ surely they would have presented features more in unison, whereas a comparison of their modes of construction forces upon the mind the conviction that they are of various dates, and in all probability not confined to one people.

“ In conclusion,—it is, as I hope I have shown, a gratuitous assertion without the shadow of proof that there is a series of ‘ seven ’ boundary dykes of any kind whatsoever, ‘ successively circulating beyond each other,’ from the south coast about Dorset and Hants, thirty miles inland : and if so it can be little better than romance, first to affirm their existence, and then to appropriate them to the Belgæ.

“ That the Belgæ ever established themselves in Dorset, is a question admitting of very grave doubt ; to say that they did, would be to prejudice the question, and to falsify history. It must be repeated that we have no clue to guide us beyond Cæsar’s indefinite statement, and that cannot help us out of our difficulty, for, as a writer has truly observed,\* ‘ he had no intercourse with the original inhabitants ; it is impossible to say how far the Belgæ had penetrated inland, and later historians have given us no account of this circumstance.’

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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\* Penny Cyclopædia, ‘ Belgæ.’



Thursday, March 4th, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—Colchester Castle, shewn to have been the Templed Citadel which the Roman Colonists built at Colonia Camelodunum to their deified Emperor Claudius. By the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. A revised Edition. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author:—Genealogical Chart, shewing all the Branches of the ex-Royal House of Bourbon now living. By Frederick J. Jeffery. 8vo. London and Liverpool, 1869.

From the Author:—Brief des Freiherrn Karl von Estorff an Herrn Professor E. Desor. 8vo. Zurich, 1869.

From the Committee of the Athenæum Club:—Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain. By George Edward Street, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1865.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. By the King, a Proclamation for calling a New Parliament. Given at St. James's, 15th January, 1714.

2. By the King, a Proclamation against wicked and seditious Writings. Given at the Queen's House, 21st May, 1792.

3. Middlesex. Resolutions of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the prompt Execution of the Laws against all Disturbers of the Public Peace. Session House, 13th December [1792]. (Broadside.)

From the East India Association:—Journal. No. 1. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—Magazine. No. 33. Vol. xi. 8vo. Devizes and London, 1869.

From the Author:—London Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. Communicated to the Numismatic Society of London. By Augustus W. Franks, Esq. 8vo. London, 1862.

From the Royal College of Physicians:—The Nomenclature of Diseases, drawn up by a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London. 8vo. London, 1869.

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. Six volumes formerly belonging to Michael Jones, Esq., F.S.A.

(1.) Sketches. By Captain Ed. Jones. Ireland. 2 vols. Folio. 1812–1836.

(2.) Fonts. From A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1640. 2 folio volumes of drawings and engravings.

(3.) Specimens of Ancient Furniture drawn from existing authorities. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. With Descriptions by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H. 4to. London, 1836. (Illustrated.)

(4.) Details of Elizabethan Architecture. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1839. (Illustrated.)

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., for his present of books, original drawings, and en-

gravings, and for the exhibition and present of sulphur casts of foreign seals, to be noticed presently.

George John Armytage, Esq., and John Towlerton Leather, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq. M.P., V.P., exhibited the following Letter which he had found among the Fairfax papers. It is addressed by Montfaucon to his friend Wilkins, the compiler of the *Concilia*, and author of other works, and is interesting as showing who was the first in France to publish works by subscription.

à Paris ce 4 Mars, 1727.

Je prens cette occasion, Monsieur, pour me renouveler dans votre souvenir. M. Trier Saxon, homme de merite, vous remettra cette lettre, sous l'enveloppe de laquelle vous trouverez le plan des Monumens de la Monarchie Françoisé imprimé depuis près de deux ans avec un autre plan pour les Souscriptions à la premiere classe de ces Monumens. Je vous prie de montrer l' un et l'autre plan à vos amis, et de m'attirer le plus de souscripteurs que vous pourrez. C'est moi qui ai introduit les souscriptions en France, et j'ai imprimé en cette maniere les deux éditions de l'Antiquité expliquée et l'édition du Supplément. Pour cet ouvrage j'ai plus besoin de souscriptions que pour les precedens, et comme parmi ces Monumens de la Monarchie il y a en a plusieurs qui regardent la nation Angloise, et qui lui font honneur, j'espère que nous tirerons beaucoup de souscriptions de l'Angleterre, d' autant plus que le prix des souscriptions est peu considérable; j'attens de vous cette amitié, et vous prie de croire que je serai toujours disposé à vous rendre service. Qu'est devenu M. Masson? il y a fort longtems que je n'ai entendu parler de lui. J'ay l'honneur d'être très sincerement et tres affectueusement,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

FR. BERNARD DE MONTFAUCON.

M. Wilkins.

The Rev. W. GREENWELL, F.S.A., exhibited a sword or long dagger-sheath of bronze of "late Celtic" type, which afforded a beautiful and characteristic example of that remarkable style of art, which appears to have received its highest development in Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Greenwell, in a letter to the Director, gave the following account of this exhibition:

"The sword or long dagger-sheath was found June 1868 in Lisnacragher Bay, parish of Braid, county Antrim; and, from the remains of piles and brushwood at the spot, it seems to have been the site of a crannoge. At the same place and time was found six bronze articles, which look like the ends of spear-shafts: they vary from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. Four are pierced for rivets; the other two have part of the wooden shaft still left on them, and the way in which it has been fixed is ingenious; the end of the shaft has been split, and a small wedge inserted into the slit, the end was then put into the socket of the bronze knob and

driven home, by which process the wood was expanded and so kept in its place. Two of them have a simple ornament formed by short lines, which occurs frequently upon works of late Celtic times. A similar knob is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and was found in a Pict's house in Orkney; it is rather larger than the Irish specimens. Mr. Franks tells me he has one or more in the British Museum. A knob very like these is figured in Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, pl. xxxiii. No. 14, from Nidau Steinberg. There was also found a small iron sickle, a bronze pin, two flattish bronze rings, and a bowl of very thin bronze.

"The sheath is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches broad at the top. It is entirely covered with a pattern of the ornament peculiar to antiquities of this class, which depends upon the principle of a divergent spiral. It is very accurately worked, and the small points at the centre of each curve show that in all probability compasses have been used in drawing the pattern. The sheath has been made of bronze and leather (probably), the remains of the small rivets which fastened on the leather sides being still in the metal. The point has been strengthened by a plate, identical with one found at Athenry, co. Galway, and figured in *Horæ Ferales*, pl. xvii. figs. 4a, 4b. Like specimen, it has had six sockets for paste, stone, or bone studs. Two circular, cup-shaped dishes of bronze are on the upper part of the sheath, but they do not appear to have been sockets for studs.

"It is interesting as being, except the strengthening plate referred to above (a portion of a sheath), the first example of a sheath of late Celtic work found in Ireland, from which country so many specimens of that style of ornamentation applied to other articles have come.

"The object now exhibited appears to have been long in use and highly treasured, for it has been repaired at two different places."

A. C. KING, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Joseph Maybarn, Esq., a handsome gold seal-ring of the 15th century, found in 1866 in a ploughed field at Ruckland, about seven miles south-west of Louth, co. Lincoln. The hoop of this ring was of a twisted cable pattern; the bezel engraved with a monogram formed by a *w* crossed by an *f*; the shoulders being ornamented with a well-chased crown with three *fleurons*.

This ring may be compared with one figured in the *Archæological Journal*, ix. 248.

ALBERT WAY, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a collection of casts in sulphur and plaster from foreign seals, principally German. They comprised examples of the seals of the Emperors



and great feudatories of the Empire, of ecclesiastical individuals and corporations, and of towns of Germany.

The following is a list of the specimens included in this valuable collection, the gift of which it is hoped will lead to other contributions towards the formation of a good cabinet of casts of Mediæval Seals, the acquisition of which by the Society is much to be desired.

### *Lay Seals.*

Charles the Fat, 880; three casts, showing the ring for suspension of the seal. Frederic IV. (1440—1492), as Rex Romanorum, obverse and reverse; as Emperor, obverse and reverse: Maria Theresa: Ymagine, Empress of the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau.

Rudolph IV. Archduke of Austria, 1359: Albert, Duke of Brunswick, ob. 1279: Maximilian, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, 1624: Premislaus II. Duke of Poland, c. 1257: Otto, Duke of Stettin, ob. 1345: Eberhard, Duke of Würtemberg, 1629: Henry Margrave of Misnia and Landgrave of Thuringia, c. 1248: Adolphus, Count of Holstein, 1324: Henry, Count of Schaumberg, 14th century: Frederick III. Burg-grave of Nürnberg, ob. 1298, Judicial Seal: Sigismund of Bohemia, Mark-grave of Brandenburg: Frederick Burg-grave of Nürnberg and 1st Elector of Brandenburg, 1410—1440: Frederick, 2nd Elector of Brandenburg and 7th Burg-grave of Nürnberg of that name, 1446: Albert of Bavaria, Governor of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, under Philip the Bold, circa 1385: Henry, Count of Nassau, 15th century, late: Leuthold von Kuenring, Grand Butler (*Erz-Schenk*), of Austria, 1400, two seals: Marchio Arlunensis et Comes de Rupe, 12th century: Petrus Ursinus, Gubernator Domus Rosenbergicæ, 16th century: Ivan, Emperor of Russia, 1740.

Beatrix of Flanders, wife of Henry Duke of Carinthia, 1331; Beatrix, Countess of Görtz and Tyrol, 14th century.

### *Ecclesiastical Seals.*

Personal.—Archbishops of Mayence: Adelbert, (Count of Saarbrücken,) 1124; (Berthold, Count of Henneberg,) 1486; Daniel, 1558. Laurence Roverelle, Bishop of Ferrara, 1460, two casts: Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Bishop of Freising, 1499—1541: Lewis, Abbot of Hersfeld, 13th century: Gervig, Abbat of Weingarten and Ochsenhausen, 1547: John Lanken, Dean of the Church of St. Florinus in Coblentz, 1516.

Corporate.—Capitular Seal of Mayence, two casts: Marienberg, Frankfort: St. Stephen's, Vienna: St. Mary Sitansteten, 13th century: Fulda, 13th century: Aachen (*ad causas*), 14th century: St. Martin of —?: St. Walpurg, Eigstädt, 14th

century: St. Thomas, Sienna : Sigillum Plebani? et pre[ben]diorum Ecclesie Sancti [sic] Montis S̄ci Jacobi, 13th century: St. Dorothea, Vienna, 1439.

### *Municipal Seals.*

Aachen, 14th century; Aschaffenburg, 13th century; Aquileia, 13th century; Creuznach, 15th century; Deutz, 14th century; Dordrecht, 1482; Caub (*Schultheiss* and *Schöffen*), 13th century; Caub, late 14th century; Eger, 13th century; Eisenach, 13th century; Frankfort-on-the Main, 13th century, early; Friedberg, 13th century, late; Gmünden, 14th century; Krimse, 15th century; Marburg, 13th century; Marburg in Styria, 13th century; Nürnberg, 13th century; Marchegg, 1408; Murano, 1310; Grein, 1460; Prag, 13th century; Prag, 1690; Strasburg, 12th century; Stuhlweissenburg, 13th? century.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. communicated, in a letter to G. Scharf, Esq. F.S.A. some notes on the Portrait ascribed to the Empress Leonora, consort of Frederick III. exhibited by Earl Stanhope, President, on May 23rd, 1867.\* This communication was accompanied by a letter from Professor Hübner of Dresden, relative to some doubts which had been cast on the identification of the Portrait.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. F.S.A. made some observations in reply to Mr. Franks's letter.

The substance of these communications will appear in the *Archæologia*.

In connection with this subject the following exhibitions were laid before the Society:—

1. Her Majesty the Queen:—

Three engravings comprising representations of the Empress Leonora.

2. Earl Stanhope, President:—

The Portrait inscribed LEONORA REGINA, previously exhibited.

3. A. W. Franks, Esq. V.P.:

A drawing of a portrait of the Empress, from the illuminated pedigree of the House of Braganza (Mus. Brit. Addl. MSS.)

4. George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A.

Tracing from Earl Stanhope's picture.

\* See Proceedings, 2 S. iii. 510.

Tracing of Imperial Monument at Innsbruck.  
Tracing from an illustration in *Der Weiss Künig*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, March 11th, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Conradus Mannert. *Programma de Numerorum quos Arabicos vocant vera origine*. 8vo. Altorf, 1801.
2. An ancient Feudal War-Song entitled *Grasagh Aboe* (The Cause of the Graces.) By Sheffield Grace, Esq. 8vo. London, 1839.
3. *Description du Cortége Historique des Comtes de Flandre*. Par Edmond de Busscher. 8vo. Ghent, 1849.
4. *Recherches sur la Vie et sur les Œuvres du P. Claude-François Menestrier, de la Compagnie de Jésus*. [Par P. Allut.] 8vo. Lyons, 1856.

From the Author :—An Architectural Notice of St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell. By W. Pettit Griffith, Esq., F.S.A. [Reprinted from the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. iii. part ix.] 8vo.

From the Author :—*Oxfordshire Annals*. By John Marriott Davenport, F.S.A., Clerk of the Peace of the County of Oxford. 8vo. 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—*Sessional Papers, 1868-69*. No. 7. 4to. London, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The Feudal Barons of Powys*. By Morris Charles Jones. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Nassau Society of Antiquities and Historical Investigation :—

1. *Annalen*. Band ix. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1868.
2. *Mittheilungen*. Nos. 5 and 6. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1867.

From Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A. :—*National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds, 1868*. Official Catalogue. 8vo. Leeds, 1869. [Large paper copy.]

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The East Anglian*. Vol. iii. No. 97. March. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :—*Das Siegeskreuz der Byzantinischen Kaiser Constantinus VII. Porphyrogenitus und Romanus II., und der Hirtenstab des Apostels Petrus*. Von Ernst Aus'm Weerth. Folio. Bonn, 1866.

M. H. BLOXAM, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited three drawings of Sepulchral Effigies: one from West Leake Church, co. Nottingham, the other two from Hillmorton Church, co. Warwick; which exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks :—



“ In an excursion from Kegworth in Leicestershire, on the 27th of August last, of the Leicestershire Archæological Society, some churches in Nottinghamshire containing a number of sepulchral effigies of more or less interest were visited. The last church was that of West Leake, about two miles from the Kegworth station. This, though a small village church, with a few details of Norman architecture of the twelfth century still existing, contained three sepulchral effigies of early date, and of great interest. So much so, that being unable to stay more than a very limited time, on account of the lateness of the hour, I was obliged to content myself with making a few notes. I subsequently engaged Mr. T. O. Jewitt, the well-known artist and wood-engraver, to go down and make careful sketches of two of these effigies.

“ The drawing of the most remarkable of these I now exhibit. On a slab under a recess in the wall of the south aisle, sculptured in low relief, is the mutilated recumbent effigy of a man in civil or lay costume. His head is bare, with flowing curls; his neck also is bare. He is represented in a long tunic, sculptured in numerous parallel folds, and girt about the loins with a narrow belt or girdle. The right arm and hand recline on the breast, the left arm and hand hang down a little below the belt; the lower portion of the effigy is much mutilated, and the feet are gone. The figure is rudely executed. Over the head appears a circular trefoiled arch, enriched with the dog-tooth ornament; the spandrils are sculptured with stiff foliage of early-English character. From a sculptured capital of foliage of like character, from which the trefoiled arch springs, it would appear that a shaft on either side of the effigy had been continued down to the feet, though neither of these now remains. This effigy, one of a rare class, may evidently be assigned to the early part of the thirteenth century—to the reign of John or beginning of the reign of Henry the Third. It may be compared with an effigy in St. James's Church, Bristol, ascribed to Robert Earl of Gloucester, who died A.D. 1147, but which appears to have been executed at a later period than that of his death. This effigy, which has been engraved by Mr. Hollis, represents the earl, or whomever the person intended to be commemorated may be, in a long tunic, belted about the waist, with the arms and hands disposed much in the same manner as that at West Leake; it appears however to be in a better state of preservation.

“ Adjoining the north wall of the chancel of West Leake church is the recumbent sepulchral effigy of a lady, with a pedimental canopy over the head, enriched with crockets of stiff foliage; within this canopy is a pointed trefoil-headed arch. This canopy springs from slender shafts, one on each side the effigy, with moulded bases, and capitals of stiff foliage, with mould-

ings above. The lady is represented as attired in a close-fitting cap with a broad band in front of the temples, with a wimple and veil, the latter falling down scarf-like in front of the shoulders. "The left arm and hand are raised to the breast, the right hand is represented as gathering up about the left hip the ample folds of the gown or the mantle. It is not quite clear to which they belong, as the upper part of the mantle is not visible. The skirts, however, appear to be disposed under the arms, and so the folds of the drapery in front, which are well-defined and arranged, are probably part of the mantle; the sleeves of the gown are close-fitting. The shoes are pointed. The head reposes on a square cushion. As a specimen of art of the latter part of the thirteenth century, to which period this effigy may fairly be ascribed, it is one of considerable interest. As such, I requested Mr. Jewitt to make for me a careful drawing of it.

"The remaining recumbent effigy in this church lies under a sepulchral arch in the north wall of the nave, and is that of a civilian of the fourteenth century. He is represented bareheaded, with flowing locks, clad in a tunic with close-fitting sleeves, with a heart upheld in the hands. As this was one of a numerous though interesting class of sculptured sepulchral effigies, (which, as a class, however, have never, I think, received that attention they deserve,) I did not require any drawing of it to be made.

"The church of Hillmorton in Warwickshire, two miles east of Rugby, contains three sepulchral effigies of considerable interest, all of which, however, more or less, have been shamefully mutilated. This church appears to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century, probably by the Dean and Canons of the College of Astley, in Warwickshire, to whom the advowson of the church had been granted by one of the Astleys of Hillmorton. It is a somewhat mean structure devoid of architectural interest. In a recess in the wall of the north aisle, under a sepulchral arch, is the recumbent sculptured effigy of a priest. He is represented vested in the alb, which reaches to the feet, the shoes of which are pointed; over the alb appears the stole, a considerable portion of which is visible; over this is worn the chasuble, which for the period is represented as unusually short. The maniple is suspended from the left arm near the wrist, and the amice is arranged collar-like about the neck. The hands are conjoined on the breast; the head has been broken off, but has been refixed with cement. This effigy is an interesting specimen of the class. It can now, however, be seen only with a light, as it is blocked up by some woodwork at the end of a pew, and it was necessary for me to obtain the permission of the churchwardens to have this woodwork removed for a time in order to enable a drawing to be made. When this temporary removal had been effected, it was discovered that the right side of the

effigy, which projected a few inches beyond, and in front of the arched recess within which it was placed, had been wantonly chopped away in order to make it flush with the wall, and to gain three or four inches in space for a pew. This barbarism must have been committed some sixty or seventy years ago when the church was repaired in the most paltry manner. This effigy, which is not even mentioned by Sir William Dugdale in his "*Antiquities of Warwickshire*," I should conjecture to be that of William de Walton, priest, the first vicar, who died about the year 1348.

"Between the nave and south aisle, on a plain low raised tomb, is the recumbent and much mutilated effigy of an armed warrior. On his head is worn the conical basinet; the hands, conjoined on the breast, are protected by gauntlets of plate; over what appears to be the hauberk is the cyclas or linen vest so called, shorter in front than behind, the skirt of which is somewhat ornamented; poleyns or knee-plates; cuissarts, now exhibiting a plain unmarked surface, but probably painted originally so as to resemble rings of mail; and sollerets of over-lapping laminæ or plates to protect the knees, legs, and feet. The legs are crossed. To the right heel is attached the rowel spur, which is here well defined. The feet rest against a lion. Part of the guige for the shield is visible in front of the breast, whilst crossing diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh part of the ornamental sword belt is still preserved. An inaccurate engraving of this effigy, by Hollar, is given in Sir William Dugdale's work. The shield, on the left side, charged with the arms of Astley of Hillmorton—Azure, a cinquefoil ermine within a bordure engrailed. In compliance with the taste or rather barbarism of the times some sixty or seventy years back, this effigy has been more wretchedly mutilated, to give a few inches spaces to a pew; the shield and the sword have been barbarously hacked away, the right arm has also been completely defaced. A more shameful case of mutilation can hardly be imagined. In order to make a drawing of this effigy the consent of the churchwardens had to be obtained for the removal of woodwork which partially concealed it, and which, when the drawing was finished, had to be replaced. The drawings of these two effigies now exhibited were made for me by Mr. Jewitt, and are now in his hands for the purpose of being engraved by him for me. Sir William Dugdale ascribes this effigy to Sir Thomas de Astley, who died A.D. 1285, but it is, I think, considerably later, and I would rather ascribe it to Thomas de Astley, who in the 9th Edward the Third, A.D. 1336, had a special patent exempting him from knighthood. It may be compared with the effigy in Westminster Abbey of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, who died A.D. 1334.



“ There is also, in the south aisle of this church, the recumbent sepulchral effigy of a lady with a pedimental canopy above the head, on a low plain tomb. She is represented as attired in a wimple and veil, the latter falling in folds on the shoulders, gown with ample skirts belted round the waist, and a mantle attached in front of the breast by a cordon; the sleeves of the gown are close-fitting, and the hands are conjoined on the breast and up-raised; at the feet are two whelps. Sir William Dugdale considers this to be the effigy of Dame Edith Astley, widow of Sir Thomas Astley, which Edith died towards the close of the thirteenth century; but the monument is, I think, clearly of later date, and I would assign it to Margerie, the widow of the Thomas de Astley whose effigy in armour I have described. She was living A.D. 1353.

“ These three effigies are sculptured in soft red sand stone, unfitted for minute detail, and the armed effigy has evidently been painted in imitation of mail where the hauberk and chausses required it, but such painting has altogether vanished, though on the effigy of the lady some small vestiges of colour may be discerned.”

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited the bronze matrix of the obverse of an official Seal of King Edward IV. for the Chancery of the Lordship Marcher of Monmouth, accompanied by the following observations :—

“ This matrix, of the obverse of the seal, was fished up out of the Wye some years ago by a poor man, who sold it to a country clockmaker, I believe at Coleford, in the Forest of Dean, for a shilling. In his possession it did duty as the bob of a pendulum until it was accidentally discovered by the late Mr. Fryer of Coleford, who rescued it from that position and gave it to the late Thomas Wakeman, Esq. of Monmouthshire. At his death, by his will, I came into possession of all his historical books and MSS. connected with and relating to that county, and at my request his representatives have kindly handed over to me this seal to be deposited in the Museum of our Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association at Caerleon.

“ Whilst it was in the possession of Mr. Fryer, Mr. Ormerod of Sedbury Park obtained permission to send it up for examination to Mr. Albert Way, who, in conjunction with Mr. W. S. Walford, wrote a notice of it which, illustrated by a woodcut of the seal, was printed in the *Archæological Journal*, xiv. 55. Mr. Wakeman also himself wrote a paper upon it which was printed in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, xiv. 56, and was illustrated by a lithograph of both obverse and reverse, the latter being taken from an impression of the seal affixed to a document of the

sixteenth year of Elizabeth, now existing, in the possession of John Herbert, Esq. of Llanarth. The matrix of the reverse of the seal has not been found, and may probably still repose in the bed of the Wye.

The seal is curious and interesting, first from its being one of the few existing seals of Lords Marcher, and secondly, from its having been altered from its original condition. A portion of the bronze metal bearing the legend has been cut away, and its place filled in with white metal poured or hammered in, which has been subsequently engraved so as to alter the original legend to suit the present purpose. The operation has been most skilfully performed, for the union of the two metals has been so complete that it is impossible to discover the junction except by the difference of colour. In addition to the particulars of the alteration, which are given at some length in the *Archæological Journal*, it is to be observed that the spaces between the words are much larger than in the original legend, and just behind the hind legs of the horse a double stop has been filled up in the brass and a new single stop engraved close beside it, apparently with the object of spreading out the legend so as better to fill up the space. There is no clue to make out what was the original legend; it is therefore of little use to indulge in conjectures as to what it might have been. It is well known that such seals have been altered, but it is very rare to find a matrix remaining which not only shows the alteration made, but how it was effected.

“It is very probable that when Edward IV. became Lord Marcher, the seal then in use bore the name of his predecessor Henry, and, a new seal therefore becoming necessary, a piece of economy was practised, and an old seal, probably of some other Chancery, was obtained, and altered to suit the Chancery of Monmouth.

Monmouth was one of the numerous Lordships Marcher which formerly existed in these parts, several of which were united together by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. to form the county of Monmouth, which was then added to the English judicial circuit. The principal of these were the Lordship of Striguil or Chepstow, the Lordship of Monmouth, the Lordship of Abergavenny, the Lordship of Caerleon, the Lordship of Usk, and the Lordship of Wentloog or Newport. These Lordships Marcher were small independent states, subject to the absolute sovereignty of their respective lords, who exercised a palatine jurisdiction and modelled their small territories as nearly as might be after the great kingdom, having similar offices and officers for the collection of their revenues and the transaction of their affairs. At the head of these offices was the Chancery, out of which issued all writs, and every Lord Marcher

had his Chancery and Chancery Seal, under which he issued charters, letters patent of grants of land, appointments to offices, pardons for offences, and all such documents as in England were issued under the King's great seal, and in these they always spoke in the plural number with true royal state. The King's writs did not run in these lordships nor could the Crown officers execute any such writs or precepts within these precincts, unless the lordship itself was in question, or in case of treason.

"Mr. Walford and Mr. Way state, in their memoir on this seal, that the Lordship of Monmouth was acquired by the Crown for Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. by an arrangement with John de Monmouth, the then lord, in the 40th Henry III. 1255, and that in 1267 it was granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and since then it continued to form part of the possessions of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, though not under the palatine jurisdiction of the duchy, being an independent jurisdiction of itself. Edward IV. therefore came into possession of it not as King but as Duke of Lancaster, and held it as Lord Marcher, preserving its separate jurisdiction and using a special seal in the local Chancery."

The Very Rev. The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, F.S.A. communicated some particulars with reference to the burial of King James I. in the chapel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, March 18th, 1869.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author, M. Ch. Rössler:—

1. *Aperçu sur les Représentations Sculptées de Danses Macabres.* (Extrait du *Moniteur de l'Archéologue.*) 8vo. Montauban, 1867.
2. *Tableau Archéologique de l'Arrondissement du Havre.* 8vo. Havre, 1867.
3. *Exploration des Sépultures Gallo-Romaines du Mesnil-sous-Lillebonne.* 8vo. Havre. 1868.

From MM. J. Guillemin and J. Landa:—*Matériaux d'Archéologie et d'Histoire par MM. les Archéologues de Saone-et-Loire et les Départements Limitrophes.* No. 1. 8vo. Chalon-sur-Saone, 1869.

From the Author, John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A.:—Appendix to the second edition of the *History of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.* 4to.

From the Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle.* Vol. viii. New Series. No. 32. 8vo. London, 1868.



From the American Philosophical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. x. No. 80. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1868.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 109. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts of Belgium:—

1. Mémoires. Tome xxxvii. 4to. Brussels, 1869.

2. Bulletins. 2<sup>me</sup> Sér. Tomes xxv. et xxvi. Two vols. 8vo. Brussels, 1868.

3. Annuaire. 12mo. Brussels, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Some Account of the Life and Works of Hans Holbein. By Ralph Nicholson Wornum. 8vo. London, 1867.

2. Occasional Fac-simile Reprints. By E. W. Ashbee. v. "The Wyse Chylde of thre yere old." From the original printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 4to. London, 1869.

3. The Book-Worm. New Series. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Surrey Archæological Society:—Surrey Archæological Collections. Vol. iv. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg:—Bulletin. Tome xiii. (Feuilles 1-20.) 4to. St. Petersburg, 1868.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a French engraving, probably of the last century, which may be described as a Huguenot meeting *en travestie*. The scene is laid in a barn or large garret, and the preachers and the whole of the congregation are represented by *cats*. This exhibition was suggested to Mr. Black by the curious allegorical picture exhibited by Mr. Campkin, on Feb. 25th, 1869. (*Ante*, p. 245.)

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited a brass pocket Dial or Viatorium, of which he had seen other examples in Abingdon, where he resides, and where they appear to have been once in common use. This little instrument consisted of a brass hoop about 2 inches in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in breadth, to which, on the outer surface, a small ring for suspension is attached.

The manner of its use is thus described by Mr. Charles Knight in his notes on "As you Like it":—

"The brass circle itself is to be held in one position by a ring, but there is an inner slide, in which there is a small orifice. This slide being moved so that the hole stands opposite the division of the month when the day falls of which we desire to know the time—the circle is held up opposite the sun. The inner side is of course then in shade; but the sunbeam shines through the little orifice and forms a point of light upon the hour marked on the inner side. We have tried this dial and found it give the hour with great exactness."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lin-

colnshire, exhibited and presented recent sealing-wax impressions of rings and bronze matrices of foreign seals, from the collection of Charles Winn, Esq. of Nostel Priory, Yorkshire, which may thus be described :—

Impressions from rings :

1. Antique. Rude representation of heads and chests of two horses yoked together. From a gold gem-ring found near Lincoln.

2. Capital R. From a silver ring found at Thornton College, co. Lincoln.

3. An eagle displayed, bearing on his breast the letter S. Probably of the fifteenth century.

Ecclesiastical seals :

1. Premonstratensian Convent of Floreffe, Diocese of Liège (now of Namur), founded 1121. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter; probably of the thirteenth century. Subject: the Blessed Virgin crowned, standing on ground whence spring trees, with the Divine Infant in her arms. A saint (Saint John) is kneeling in adoration; over his head is a scroll with the words S: IHES. The three figures are all nimbed. Three small crosses occur in the field close to the margin. Legend, in Lombardic character—

+ SIGILLVM: CONVENTVS; FLOREFFIENSIS.

2. Prior of the Brethren of the Holyrood in Cologne. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, dating late in the fifteenth century. Subject, on a diapered ground, a crucifix, beneath which is a shield bearing, On a chief three crowns, the arms of the city of Cologne. Legend:

S. minus? p'oris . fr'm . sc'e . cruc' . i' . coloia.

Judicial seals of the Scabini (*Scheffen*, *Echevins*) of several places in Lower Germany and Belgium:—

1. Adenau, near Coblentz, in Rhenish Prussia. Circular  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. 15th century. Subject, in a panel with tracery, a shield bearing, Billettée a lion passant (perhaps rampant, but crowded by the shape of the shield), on a chief a cross. Legend:

Sigilluim (*sic*) :: der :: scheffen :: zu :: adenaw.

The modern circle of Adenau was formed principally from portions of the Duchy of Aremberg and Archbishopric of Cologne. The coat appears to be a compound one, the arms in chief being those of the See of Cologne.

2. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. Late 13th century. Subject: a Bishop, holding in his right hand a pastoral staff, in his left a hunting-horn. Legend, in Lombardic character:

S' SCABINOR' CURIE DE AUBLE DE TRA DE DALHEM.

This seal has suffered from corrosion, so that the legend is not very clear, and the words are without divisions between. They may be read as above (the letters TRA being taken as a contraction for TERRA), and with probability the seal may be referred to Aubel, a large village near Daelhem, a town of Belgium, not far from Liège.

3. Circular,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter. 15th century. Subject, a Saint nimbed, wearing the chasuble. In his left hand a book, in his right a church. Legend:

**S' Schabinorum . van . Warsheim.**

This town has not been identified. It is not to be found in any of the ordinary gazetteers, English or foreign.

Guilds :

1. Society of the Eagle (von dem Aren) at Cologne. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. 14th century. Subject, in a triangular foliated panel, a shield bearing An eagle displayed, above it the three crowns of Cologne. Legend:

**Sigillu' : Societatis : de : aquila.**

An impression of this seal to an instrument dated 1396 is in the British Museum. Add. Ch. 13,946.

2. The Brotherhood of Longbowmen of Tongres. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter. 15th century. Subject, a shield bearing A fess between nine billets. Crest, a demi-man, naked, bound to a tree (S. Sebastian). The field of the seal semée of roses, on either side two longbows drawn, the points of their arrows aimed at the Saint. Legend:

**S. v' . gebroed'scip . van . den . hantboge . van . tongren.**

Municipal :

Commune of Capellen. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. Subject, a shield bearing a small ecclesiastical building, with tower and spire. Dated 1555. Legend:

**SIGILL : DER : GEMEIN : ZV : CAPELLEN.**

There are two Westphalian towns of this name near Osnaburg. This may be one of them.

Personal Seals:

1. Circular (probably of the 13th century),  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch in diameter. Device, an eagle displayed. Legend, in Lombardic characters:

**+ S. CVNRADI . MONACI.**

2. Shield-shaped, of the 13th century. A pointed shield bearing eight bars. Legend, in Lombardic characters:

**+ S. PETROCINI DE VICEDOMINIS.**

3. Love seal. Oval,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Late 13th century. Subject,



a conventional tree with fleur-de-lisée top, thereon two birds respectant each other. Legend, in Lombardic characters:

+ S. FRANCISCI . DE . SIVEL.

CHARLES BAKER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver matrix of a seal. It was oval in form, 2 inches in length, the subject being a figure with a pointed beard, kneeling under what seemed to be a canopy, and between a burning candle in front and a cup or chalice behind. The hands of the figure raised in the attitude of one in prayer. Legend:

SIGILYM (*sic*) . COMISSARI' . PREBENDE . DE . MASSAM . 1299.

Upon this exhibition C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, made the following remarks:—

Masham, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, Massam, or, as in a charter of Alan Earl of Richmond, Massaham, is a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, overlooking the River Ure. It gave its name to a district called Masshamshire, the boundaries whereof are set forth in the charter just referred to, and which is printed in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii. 93, from which work the account here given is taken. Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1145, founded a priory of Black Canons at Newburgh, in Cleveland, on which he bestowed the churches of Masham and Kirkby Malzeard, from which priory they were afterwards alienated. In the year 1258 the rectory of Masham cum Kirkby Malzeard, became the corps of a prebend in the Cathedral of York, and remained so till 1536, when it was secularised.

In 1829 these parishes formed part of the Diocese of Chester, but they have since been transferred to the new Diocese of Ripon.

As was the case in most of the prebends in the Church of York, the prebendary of Masham had a peculiar jurisdiction in testamentary and other ecclesiastical matters, which jurisdiction, notwithstanding the secularisation, continued to exist to modern times.

It appears from the Parliamentary return made in 1829, of all courts in England and Wales empowered to grant probates of wills and letters of administration, that the stile of the court was, "the peculiar and special jurisdiction of the church, late of the prebend of Masham in the county of York." It claimed jurisdiction over the parishes of Masham and Kirkby Malzeard, and the chapelries of Middlesmoor and Hartwith with Winsley. As regards Kirkby Malzeard and Middlesmoor the jurisdiction was also claimed by the Court of the Dean and Chapter of York.

The seal, as indicated by the legend, must have been the official seal of the commissary or judge of the court.

From the character of the letters of the legend, and the form of the chalice or "communion cup," there can be no hesitation in referring this seal to the latter half of the sixteenth century. The art displayed in the design and engraving of the seal is not striking, and the device itself not very intelligible.

It has been suggested by the Director that this seal is a clumsy copy of an older seal.

The addition of the date 1299 tends rather to confirm the view that the seal is copied from an earlier one, though Arabic numerals may have been substituted for Roman numerals existing in the original.

Dated seals are, I believe, first known to have been used in the middle of the 13th century; but in all the examples with which I am acquainted, the dates, as might be expected, are in Roman numerals. There is nothing in the appearance of the seal to suggest that it is a forgery—a view which might otherwise occur.

From a manuscript at Burton Constable, of which the substance is given in Whitaker, it would appear that in the year 1295, four years before the date of this seal, this prebend being vacant, the Pope formed out of it three prebends, each to be worth 50 marcs per annum, sterling, assigning the remaining revenues to the common use of the chapter. From Torre's Peculiars it appears that Roger de Clare was prebendary in 1287, and that John de Grandison succeeded in 1309.

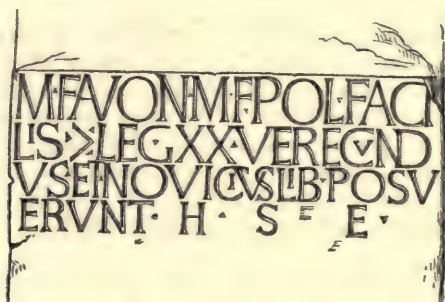
The Rev. J. H. POLLEXFEN, Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited and presented a Photograph of a remarkable Roman monument, recently discovered at Colchester, accompanied by the following remarks contained in a letter to the Secretary:—

"I think the Society of Antiquaries will be interested to hear of the discovery, a few months ago, at Colchester, of a Roman monumental stone, with the figure of a centurion in high relief on it, and an inscription in fine condition. It was found in August last, by Mr. George Joslin, the fortunate discoverer near the same spot of the 'figurines,' (similar to those described by M. Sudot as having been found near Moulins,) which I had the honour of exhibiting to the Society in November 1866; an account of which has since been published in Mr. C. Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vi. 228 *et seqq.*

"Mr. Joslin had purchased a piece of ground in Beverley Road for the sole purpose of making excavations, with a view to the discovery of Roman antiquities, with which the locality abounds. He was not so successful as was anticipated in finding the more common funereal deposits which are familiar to us here; but he was rewarded by the discovery of the stone of which I inclose a photograph, and also a rubbing of the inscription alone.

"The stone, which seems to be a fine oolite, is 6 feet high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. It had unfortunately been broken; but as the upper part, with the figure, had fallen on its face, it is still in fine preservation. The figure stands in a sort of recess, cut into the stone to the depth of nearly six inches. The figure, in military costume, stands in a bold attitude, with the left leg thrown forward. The left hand, carried off a little from the body, rests on the pomel of the sheathed sword, which is suspended from a narrow belt crossing the right shoulder. The right arm is extended at a slight angle from the body, and the hand is supported by a staff nearly as high as the hip. A short dagger depends on the right side from a belt crossing diagonally from the left hip.

"The lower portion with the inscription was standing about two feet and a half below the surface and facing the north. The inscription is as follows:—



I have sent copies of it to Mr. Franks, and also to Professor E. Hübner of Berlin, who both agree as to the interpretation, which is as follows: M(arcus) Favon(ius) M(arci) F(ilius) Pol(lia) Facilis. >.(Centurio) Leg(ionis) XX. (Vicesimæ)—Verecundus et Novicius Lib(erti) Posuerunt—H(ic) S(itus) E(st).

"Professor Hübner considers the word 'Pol' to refer to the tribe Pollia, to which most of the Roman cities of Cisalpine Gaul belonged. The letters are deeply cut, and the words are divided by triangular stops. Professor Hübner remarks the absence of the letters V.V., the titles of the 20th legion, which absence might possibly indicate an early date; while, on the other hand, the running of the letters together as monograms, in some of the words, as VERECVNDVS and NOVICIVS, would rather point to a somewhat later period for the erection of the monument. I must, however, leave it to the learned Professor and others who are better qualified than myself to determine the probable date of the inscription,

"About three feet to the south of the stone was found a leaden box or cist, with a lid. It was quite cylindrical, closely resem-



# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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## VETUSTA MONUMENTA.

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### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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It is proposed to complete the long unfinished Sixth Volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*; and as an instalment the Council have ordered the publication of the following two Parts:—

1. Three Plates of the “Chair of St. Peter” preserved at Rome, with letterpress by the late A. Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A. and A. Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A.
2. Four Plates in chromo-lithography reproducing illuminated pages of ancient Irish MSS., with letterpress by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. F.S.A.

Of these Parts there will be two distinct issues: Issue A. as separate publications, each set of Plates being numbered independently; Issue B. as *fasciculi* of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi., the numeration of the Plates and signatures of the letterpress being in continuation of the portion already published of that volume.

Issue A. of the Irish Illuminations is now ready, and may be had at the apartments of the Society, at the following prices:—

To the public (with an allowance to the trade) 16s., to Fellows, 10s.

Circumstances have retarded the completion of the letterpress to the plates of St. Peter's Chair. As soon as this is in type and sufficiently advanced, the publication of issue B. of Irish Illuminations can be proceeded with.

Issues A. and B. of St. Peter's Chair will appear both together.

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The early portion of vol. vi. is out of print. Gentlemen wishing to obtain copies of this portion, which includes the Bayeux Tapestry, the Illuminations of the Loutterel Psalter, and the Description of the Painted Chamber, should put themselves into communication with the Secretary of the Society, as, in the event of a demand arising sufficient to justify the outlay, the Council might be induced to order the completion of a few sets.



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bling a Stilton cheese, and is 13 inches high by 10 inches in diameter. Besides burnt bones, it contained a bottle of pale green transparent glass, of rather common form, almost globular, being  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height and 4 inches in diameter, with a longish neck; and a cup of greyish ware, of superior quality, *extremely* thin, 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in height. The latter was almost, but not quite, perfect, and as the missing piece could not be found amongst the bones, though carefully searched for, it may be presumed that the cup was accidentally broken before it was deposited.

“From the position of this leaden vessel, I think it is not improbable that the bones it contained were those of M. Favonius Facilis, the Centurion of the 20th legion whose figure is very artistically carved on the monument.

“On the back of the stone are the letters TVL. The only conjecture I can offer is that they may possibly be the initials of the sculptor’s name.”

Mr. Pollexfen also mentioned to the meeting that he had recently met with two eggs in a funeral urn, during some excavations now in progress at Colchester, and wished to know if any of the Fellows could explain or give other examples of this practice. (See p. 286, *infra*.)

J. BARNARD DAVIS, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. exhibited and communicated the following account of some Antiquities of the Late Celtic period, discovered in the East Riding of Yorkshire:—

“An interment, which appears to belong to what has been denominated the Late Celtic period, was met with at Grimthorpe, between two and three miles north of Pocklington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the 20th March, 1868. It is of much interest from the curious objects that were brought to light. There was not any barrow observed on the site. The farmer noticed a hollow in a chalk-pit which attracted his attention, and by moving a portion of soil, he uncovered a human skull. On further examination, there were found, at a depth of four feet, the remains of a human body, which had been interred in a short oval grave about 4 feet 6 inches long. It was in the contracted position, on its left side, with the head to the south-west. The body had been enveloped in the skins of animals, most likely of goats, with the hairy side inwards, which were secured by a number of skewers made out of the metatarsal bones of goats. Sixteen of these skewers were recovered, which are certainly the bones of goats. The hides of these animals are revealed by the impression of their short fine hair upon the outer side of the bronze scabbard, which lay upon the skins. The skewers themselves have been pointed and furnished with heads, most likely of wood, which has perished, but one of the slender wooden pins by

which the heads have been fixed on, still remains *in situ*. The bone skewers vary in length, some of them being upwards of 4 inches long.

“On the breast were the metallic remains of a shield, of which the wood, or leather, or both, had entirely perished, leaving perceptible traces behind. These remains consist of two very thin plates of brass or bronze, each of a crescent-like shape, between which was found what may be regarded as the boss, also of thin bronze, of an elegant oval or *vesica* form. There is much brilliancy in places upon the surface of the bronze. Both the plates and the boss are furnished with holes at the edges for small bronze pins or tacks to attach them to the wooden portion of the shield, some of which were met with in their places. Both are ornamented on their outer surface with patterns of the *repoussé* and of the engraved kind also. The crescent-shaped pieces have a *repoussé* pattern on their outer margins, consisting of two lines following the course of the margin, one at the extreme edge and the other rather more than half an inch from it. These lines have been punched from behind. The border is completed by a pattern between the lines, which has been punched on the surface, and may be best described as one of the very various ‘key-patterns.’ The boss is engraved with an oval, placed half-way between its edge and centre, consisting of short cross-lines, which are also used to lengthen out the pattern at each end. Inside, the oval has been quartered by a cross, and the alternate quarters further ornamented with cross-lines on their inner sides; the result is a pleasing decoration. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Pocklington, who was present at the excavation, affirms that the plates were so situated that the shield could not have been more than a foot in diameter; if so, it must have been a kind of buckler.

“Under the shield was found a small circular piece, or disc, of thin bronze, barely 2 inches in diameter. This bears a *repoussé* pattern, something like the wavy or trumpet pattern, which is considered to belong especially to works of this period. This plate has three holes in it for the bronze pins of attachment which run in a direction across the disc, in which direction there are indications that the disc itself was continued on one side. Two studs or nails with ornamental heads were also found in the same spot. All these were probably decorations of the shield.

“A few fragments of pottery, which appeared to be British, were met with in the soil of the grave, and also a small fragment of a burnt bone, probably a portion of a thigh-bone from some former incremation.

“On the left side of the body lay the remains of a straight double-edged iron sword in its bronze scabbard. The length of the sword from the pommel to the end of the scabbard is 30 inches.



This scabbard has been of elegant form, terminating at the extremity in what much resembled the head of a fish, in particular that of an eel, with a round eye on each side and three other smaller depressions above and also below the eye, all of which have been filled with enamels. In one of the smaller depressions a fragment of *red coral* was recovered, which had been fixed in with a bronze pin passing through its centre. The bronze portion of the scabbard is formed of thin plates, which are bound together by a bronze hoop at their junction with the chape, and immediately below the hoop the ornamental edges of the chape begin to taper off to terminate in the fish's head. The hilt of the sword was probably covered with wood, which however has perished.

"In addition to the objects already enumerated were found two semi-cylindrical pieces of thin bronze. They are each of them 11 inches long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in diameter. They are likewise each of them ornamented at one end with a few incised lines. One was found near the head and the other about the knees. They had evidently been attached to some thin wooden object, for they each have holes at both ends for rivets. One bronze rivet remains in its place, with its riveted ends perfect. It is  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an inch in its extreme length, so that the wood through which it had passed must have been but thin. The use of these bronze half-tubes is difficult to surmise, unless they could have been attached to the shield, as is almost certain. It has been intimated that they have been attached to the slender wooden shafts of spears. As the Yorkshiremen say, "this does not sound to sense," for slender spears are never weighted with metal on their shafts, for obvious reasons; and as both these semi-tubes end at one extremity in a spoon-like form this would prevent such an attachment.\*

"The skull has been recovered in a remarkably perfect state, every tooth remaining in its place, and is of an unusual form. It is the skull of a man of about 30 years of age. It is uncommonly narrow, long, and tall, elevated in the region of the sagittal suture; has a long narrow face, a prominent aquiline nose, and a square expressive chin. Its general form reminds the observer strongly of that of the heads of the present inhabitants of some parts of Yorkshire, and other northern counties—a form which has been attributed to their Danish derivation, or possibly to the remains of ancient British blood.

"In considering the period to which this curious interment may be ascribed, it is at once apparent that it does not belong to the true

\* It has been suggested by Mr. Franks that the two pieces of metal projected from the pointed ends of the boss, thus determining the length of the shield. A similar arrangement may be noticed on the buckler of a statue of a Gaulish warrior in the Musée Calvet at Avignon (see *Revue Archéologique*, N.S. vii. pl. xiii.), and the same principle is illustrated in the bosses of shields of the same period, now in the Musée de St. Germain, engraved in the same work, pl. xiv.

ancient British series, although the position of the body in a short grave or cist shows that it cannot be altogether alien to that people. Neither can it be attributed to the ancient Romans nor to the Anglo-Saxons; still, it must approach to the Roman period, as is proved by the ornamentation.

“In the section of the ‘*Horæ Ferales*’ entitled ‘Antiquities of the Late Celtic period,’ by that distinguished antiquary Mr. A. W. Franks, a good deal of evidence is collected together respecting a singular series of antiquities which seem to belong in an especial manner to this island. Mr. Franks remarks, ‘in the peculiar class of antiquities now to be considered, the British Islands stand unrivalled.’ My present object in referring to this section, which embraces almost all that is known concerning this class of antiquities, is to mention that Mr. Franks includes in it the Barrows at Arras, in the wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire, from one of which was derived a fine skull, figured of full size in the “*Crania Britannica*,” and described there by Dr. Thurnam. Arras is within a short distance of Grimthorpe, and both may probably be equally entitled to be included in the region of the Parisii. Various antiquities were met with in the Arras Barrows; among the rest the remains of British chariots, with their horses and wheels, horse-trappings, a fine collection of glass beads, objects of amber and of bronze, and a gold finger-ring. The human skull was in as perfect a condition as that found at Grimthorpe, and the two have a considerable resemblance. They are both of them dolichocephalic and tall. The Arras skull is the heavier and rather broader of the two. The chief dimensions may be set down thus, (A being the Arras example, B the Grimthorpe,) by which this resemblance will be rendered more apparent: Circumference, A 21·1 inches, B 20·5 inches; longitudinal diameter, A 7·5 inches, B 7·3 inches; breadth, A 5·6 inches, B 5·2 inches; height, A 5·9 inches, B 5·9 inches. Face: length, A 4·9 inches, B 5·3 inches; breadth, A 5·1 inches, B 5·1 inches; longitudinal index, A 7·4 inches, B 7·1 inches; latitudinal index, A ·80, B ·80. It is thus seen that the forms and proportions of these two fine skulls are very similar to each other.

“The Grimthorpe interment may be said to belong to both the Bronze and the Iron periods, and to mark a transition time between the two at which the ancient Britons had not ceased to practise their own funeral customs, and yet at which they had received the influence of extraneous races, perhaps chiefly Roman. The antiquities exhibited seem to offer clear indications of extraneous influences having been exercised upon the Britons, probably before Cæsar’s invasion. The dolichocephalic form of the skulls also may be said to be at variance with the notion which has been maintained that this shape had some especial connection with the

earliest races of Britain, who are supposed to have been in the practice of interring the dead in long barrows.

"The various references made by Mr. Franks to objects of a similar kind to these antiquities found in this island, include shields, some of which had circular plates of bronze attached to them, as those found in the Thames (*Horæ Ferales*, pl. xv. fig. 1, pl. xvi. fig. 1), and that found at Polden Hill, in Somersetshire (*Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pl. xviii.), and they have been decorated with *red coral*, which is specially interesting, as Pliny mentions its having ceased to be used for such purposes by the Gauls, at the time that he wrote (A.D. 77). Iron swords in bronze scabbards also frequently occur among these antiquities; although not one of the sheaths terminates in a fish's head, yet their chapes are not dissimilar to the Grimthorpe example. The peculiar wavy pattern seen upon the bronze disc is frequently met with among the objects figured by Mr. Franks. There is a considerable agreement as to the assignment of the date of this series of antiquities. Dr. Thurnam has said, 'the date to which they may be most probably assigned ranges between that of the Belgic immigration and the completion of the Roman conquest of Britain, or from about 100 B.C. to 100 A.D.\*' Mr. Franks says: 'They are probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain, from 200 to 100 years before Christ, and not much later than the close of the first century after Christ, when the Roman dominion in this country was firmly established.' "†

The most interesting portion of this find has been engraved in the Reliquary, ix. 180, where by inadvertence the antiquities are described as of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, April 8th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Harz Society for History and Antiquities:—*Zeitschrift. Zweiter Jahrgang, 1869. Erstes Heft. 8vo. Wernigerode, 1869.*

From the Royal Institute of British Architects;—*Sessional Papers, 1868-69. Nos. 8 and 9. 4to. London, 1869.*

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\* *Crania Britannica. Description of Ancient British Skull from Barrow at Arras, E. R. of Yorkshire, p. (7).*

† *Horæ Ferales. Antiquities of the Late Celtic Period, p. 189.*



From the Translator, F. W. Cosens, Esq.:—Castelvines y Montesés. Tragi-Comedia. By Frey Lope Felix de Vega Carpio. 4to. London, 1869. (Printed for private distribution.)

From the Author, Henry Clark Barlow, Esq. M.D.:—Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia. 8vo. London and Edinburgh, 1864.

From the Anthropological Society of London:—The Anthropological Review. No. 25. April. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor:—The Church Builder. No. 30. April. 8vo. London, 1869.

From Robert J. A. Hay, Esq.:—Catalogue of the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities belonging to the late Robert Hay, Esq., of Linplum. Drawn up under the superintendence of Joseph Bonomi. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author, the Rev. G. E. Ellis; and Mrs. Jared Sparks:—Memoir of Jared Sparks, LL.D. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May 1868. 4to. Cambridge (U.S.), 1869.

From J. H. Parker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:

1. British Archæological Society of Rome. Report of Proceedings, 1868-69. No. 2. 8vo.

2. Recent Excavations in Rome made in 1868 by the British Archæological Society, assisted by the Roman Exploration Fund. A Lecture delivered to the Society by J. H. Parker, M.A., F.S.A. December 30, 1868. 8vo.

3. Historical Photographs prepared under the direction of J. H. Parker. Fasciculus V. Buildings before the Christian Era. Fasciculus VI. Buildings of the Empire, Augustus to Constantine. 8vo.

From Hodder M. Westropp, Esq.:—The Ridgemount Brooch, found at Ridgemount, Frankfort, King's County, the estate of R. Seymour Drought, Esq. An Engraving. (Six copies.)

From the Imperial Archæological Commission, St. Petersburg:—

1. Compte-Rendu pour les années 1865 et 1866. Two vols. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1866-67.

2. Atlas to the same. Two vols. Folio. St. Petersburg, 1866-67.

From the Rev. Thomas James, F.S.A.:—The History of the Township of Meltham, near Huddersfield. By the late Rev. Joseph Hughes. Edited, with additions, by C. H. 8vo. Huddersfield, 1866.

From the Editor, S. Tynms, Esq., F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. iv. April. No. 98. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin:—A Catalogue of Graduates who have proceeded to Degrees in the University of Dublin from the earliest commencements to July 1866, with Supplement to December 16, 1868. 8vo. Dublin, 1869.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Friday, April 23rd, at the hour of 2 p.m.

HENRY CLARK BARLOW, Esq., M.D., exhibited and presented four sepia drawings, viz.:—

1. Old London Bridge, drawn in 1826.
2. Caerphilly Castle, Glamorganshire, 1828.
3. Clondalkin Tower, co. Dublin, 1830.
4. Tower at Abernethy, Perthshire, 1831.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1868 was read as follows:—

WE, the AUDITORS appointed to Audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January 1868 to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT:—

1868.		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to the 31st December 1867 . . . . .			81 10 2	To Printers and Artists, &c. in the Publications of the Society For Binding . . . . .	494 10 9
By 10 Payments on Account of Arrears . . . . .	39 18 0			Rates and Taxes . . . . .	234 1 4
28 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1867 . . . . .	58 16 0			Salaries and Allowances . . . . .	35 8 5
303 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1868 . . . . .	636 6 0			Stationery . . . . .	645 0 0
10 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1869, in advance . . . . .	21 0 0			Tradesmen's Bills for lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses . . . . .	37 5 3
1 Subscription at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1870, in advance . . . . .	2 2 0			Tea, with payments for making and attendance . . . . .	207 2 7
By Admission Fees of 21 Fellows . . . . .		758 2 0		Petty Cash for the year . . . . .	30 8 9
Compositions received from 2 Fellows . . . . .		110 5 0		Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest . . . . .	58 1 3
Sale of Published Works . . . . .		52 10 0		Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased . . . . .	128 2 6
Two half-years' Dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society in the Three per Cent. Consols . . . . .		64 14 1		Repairs to the Society's Pictures . . . . .	51 19 8
Stevenson Bequest . . . . .		351 0 0		Catalogue of English Topography (balance) . . . . .	15 5 0
Legacy left by the late Felix Slade, Esq. F.S.A. . . . .		498 18 1		Insurance . . . . .	31 10 0
Sale of Waste Paper . . . . .		100 0 0		Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January 1869 . . . . .	14 16 0
		0 3 3			
			£2,017 2 7		£2,017 2 7

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Consols on the 31st day of December 1868, £12,000.

N.B.—The balance at Bankers was £33 1*l.* 9*d.* the difference being that Cobbett's bill for £45 1*l.* 8*d.* as entered in the accounts, was paid by cheque for £45 1*l.* only.

Witness our hands this 5th day of April 1869,

A. LANE FOX.  
ALEX. NESBITT.  
BENJAMIN FERREY.  
WILLIAM TITE.

Auditors.

At the close of the year 1868 the balance in the hands of the Treasurer amounted only to £23 1*l.* 1*d.*, while Messrs. Nichols' bill, amounting to £313 2*s.* 4*d.* remained outstanding. To explain this deficiency it should be noted that the year's payments include £203 5*s.* to Professor Gruner for work executed for the Vetusta Monumenta; while the expense of binding has been exceptionally heavy, viz. £234 1*l.* 4*d.*—FREDERIC OUVRY, Treasurer.

On the motion of the Director, Thanks were returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited a drawing of a bronze Spear-head of the plain leaf-shaped type, about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with socket and rivet holes, found recently in dredging the bed of the Thames below Wallingford. The Rev. S. C. Clutterbuck, to whom Mr. Akerman was indebted for the drawing, observed, in a letter which accompanied it, that spear-heads of similar character and bronze celts had previously been found near the same place, which may have been the old ford, the river being easily fordable thereabouts. Part of the wood of the shaft, apparently ash, remained in the socket, and from the colour of the stain, Mr. Clutterbuck concluded that the rivet was of iron.\*

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Earl of Verulam, an original Deed, of which he communicated, in a letter to the Secretary, the following account :—

“ By the kind permission of the Earl of Verulam I send you for exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries, an original deed, which belongs to his Lordship, and which has appended to it the signatures of Sir Francis Bacon and the Lady Alice his wife.

“ This deed is not proposed to be exhibited as containing anything of moment in reference to the ever-interesting biography of Lord Bacon, but merely to bring its existence to the knowledge of historical inquirers, and to make known what I believe to be a very scarce autograph—that of Lady Bacon.

“ The deed has suffered much from damp. In many places the ink has peeled off from the surface of the parchment. In this way some words, here and there, have entirely disappeared, and others are in such a state of decay that the deed should be handled very carefully.

“ Without troubling you with a copy of the deed, even if an entire copy could be made, I will state the purport of the document in its own words.

“ It is dated ‘ the thyrteenthe daye of October in the yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lorde James, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Kinge, Defender of the fayeth &c. viz<sup>t</sup>. of England, France and Ireland the fourteenth, and of Scotland the fyftieth,’ which is explained in the margin of the deed to have been ‘ anno Domini 1616.’

“ The parties are described as ‘ the Right Honorable Sir

\* For other examples of bronze spear-heads of this type, see Proceedings, 1 S. iv. 244, 279, 323, and 2 S. i. 125. See also, *Horæ Ferales*, pl. vi. fig. 30.



Francis Bacon of Gorambury in the county of Hartford Knight, his Majesties Attorney Generall, and one of his Highnes most honorable privy counsayle, and the Lady Alice his wyfe, on the one parte, and Gyles Marston of the parish of St. Mychaells neare the town of St. Albones, in the county of Hartford aforesaid, yeoman, Johane his wyfe, and George Marston, sonne of the sayd Gyles and Johane, on the other parte.'

"It appears by the witnessing part of this deed, that, theretofore—the precise date not being stated—Giles Marston, the party to this deed, purchased of 'Anthony Bacon, esquier,' the well known brother of Lord Bacon, and 'Robert Prentyse, gentleman,' certain closes of land, containing by estimation 20 acres, situate in the before-mentioned parish of St. Michael. The amount of consideration money paid for this purchase is not stated, but it appears that, in 1616, when the present deed was executed, Sir Francis Bacon had become desirous to be the possessor of the lands sold by Anthony Bacon, who was then dead, and Robert Prentyse, and that thereupon Marston and Sir Francis made an exchange. By a deed which formed the consideration for the one now exhibited, Marston conveyed to Sir Francis Bacon the 20 acres purchased from Anthony Bacon and Robert Prentyse, and Sir Francis Bacon and the Lady Alice his wife, by the deed now exhibited conveyed to Giles Marston, a close of arable land containing 23 acres 2 rods and 33 poles, abutting at the east end 'on London Highway,' and on other parts on a house and land of Giles Marston; and another piece of land containing 4 acres, part of a field called the Prayfield, abutting east upon the residue of the Prayfield towards Pray House, and northwards, and on the part of the west, upon Marslads, the lands conveyed being all in the occupation of Edward Spyres, and in the parish of St. Michael's.

"The Prayfield is mentioned several times in the very curious memoranda of Bacon, lately published with singular care by Mr. Spedding. A wood on a rising ground opposite to Gorhambury is still termed Praywood, and among Bacon's contemplated improvements in his property at that place, he mentions, with the with the peculiar minuteness which is characteristic of these memoranda, and with the desire to have everything about him neat and trim, which is equally characteristic of the man himself, that he intended to cause the walks there 'to be sanded and made handsome,' and attention of the same kind to be given to 'the walk through Praywood and the stand there, on the hill, for prospect.' (Bacon's Letters, iv. 52, 77.) "These memoranda belong to the year 1608, at which time it would seem that the 'Manor of Praye' was let to William Finch, at a rent of £38 per annum. (*Ibid.* p. 81.) On the expiration of the lease to Finch, Bacon's intention was to 'improve Pray,' so as to derive from

it a better income, and in the meantime he jots down a memorandum 'to remember the point of husbandry of stubbing some wood at Praye.' (*Ibid*).

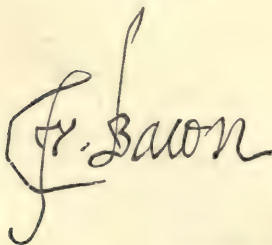
" Finch's lease had probably fallen in before the exchange took place with Marston, and that exchange may have had some bearing upon Bacon's schemes of improvement.

" The premises transferred in exchange by Marston to Bacon are stated to have been conveyed to him, to the use of himself and Lady Alice 'for their lives, and after to such other uses as are agreed between them.' Those transferred by Bacon to Marston were settled by the deed now exhibited, to the use of the said Johane Marston for her life, and after her decease to the use of George Marston the son, and his heirs for ever.

" Giles Marston I take to be the person frequently mentioned by Bacon in his memoranda as 'Marson.' The family has long been resident in and near St. Alban's and has been of some importance there, as may be seen in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire. Members of it still exist.

" Bacon and his wife did not execute this deed at the same time. His execution of it is attested by Sir John Constable, (who married Dorothy Barnham, an elder sister of Lady Bacon,) L. Norton, G. Jones, and William Hatcher; hers by Sir John Constable, William Dobson, G. Jones, and Js. Poole.\*

" Lady Bacon's seal has disappeared. That of Bacon remains; it bears the well-known arms, Quarterly, first and fourth, On a chief two mullets, for Bacon; second and third, Barry of six, a bend, for Quaplode, a family whose heiress was married to a Bacon at a very distant period. The crest is, On a wreath, a boar passant."†




SIGNATURES OF SIR FRANCIS AND LADY BACON.

\* Hatcher is probably the same person who, in 1618, had a grant, in conjunction with Sir Richard Young and Thomas Meautys, of fees for sealing subpœnas for thirty years (Mrs. Green's Calendar, 1611—1618, p. 548), and Dobson, the same who is mentioned in 1603 and 1610 as the Clerk of Recognizances in K.B. and C.P. (*Ibid*. 1603—1611, pp. 16, 591.)

† Since this deed was exhibited to the Society several other deeds relating to the same transaction have been found by Lord Verulam. 1. A counterpart of the conveyance from Giles Marston, Johane his wife, and George Marston the son, to Sir Francis Bacon, of the lands formerly purchased from Anthony Bacon and Robert

JAMES PILBROW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a large collection of British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon antiquities obtained by him at Canterbury during the progress of extensive drainage works lately conducted in that city. Mr. Pilbrow's exhibition was accompanied by remarks, which it is intended to publish in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, April 15th, 1869.

C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author :—Paper by William Ray Smee, F.S.A., read before the Society of Antiquaries of London, March 1851, on the relative value of Silver and Gold. 8vo. London.

From the Executors of the late Henry Christy, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*. Part 8. April. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings*, 1867. Vol. xiv. 8vo. Taunton, 1869.

From the Kent Archæological Society :—*Archæologia Cantiana*. Vol. vii. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the British Archæological Association :—*The Journal*. March 31. 8vo. London, 1869.

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Prentyse. This deed is dated on the same 13th October as the deed exhibited. The lands were conveyed to Sir Francis, his heirs and assigns, to the use of Sir Francis and Lady Alice during their lives and the life of the longest liver, "for part of the jointure of the said Lady," and after their decease to the use of Sir John Constable of Drumonbye in the county of York knight, John Yonge, and Thomas Mewtes, both of Gray's Inn, gentlemen, in trust for Sir Francis, his heirs and assigns. This counterpart is signed and sealed by Sir Francis and Lady Alice in the presence of the same witnesses as the deed exhibited. Bacon's seal is the same as that above described; the impression of that of Lady Alice is a little imperfect, but has been made out by Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, to bear a fesse nebuly between six fleurs-de-lis, being the arms of a family of the name of Dobson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and doubtless those of William Dobson, one of the witnesses to Lady Bacon's signature. 2. A deed poll, bearing the signature of Sir Francis Bacon and an impression of a seal with the arms of Bacon and Quapode above mentioned, but without the crest, and with a crescent for difference. This deed declares that a statute staple for £3,000, acknowledged by Giles Marston, shall be void if Sir Francis Bacon and his wife and their assigns shall quietly enjoy the lands conveyed by the deed of the 13th October. 3. A deed poll dated the 2nd December, 1616, whereby Sir William Cooke of Hindham [Highnam], co. Gloucester, Sir John Constable, Thomas Crewe, and Thomas Hetley, of Gray's Inn, persons trusted with the remainder of the lands of Sir Francis Bacon, covenant with Giles Marston for further assurance of the lands conveyed by the deed exhibited to the Society. Executed only by Bacon and Sir William Cooke, the execution of the former attested by Gr. Jones and William Hatcher, that of the latter by G. Jones and Edward Sudloe. Seals gone.



From the Author:—Introductory Lecture to the course on the Early History of Massachusetts, at the Lowell Institute, Boston. By Robert C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1869.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 110. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

1. Journal. New Series. Vol. xxxviii. No. 151. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

2. Proceedings. No. 12, December 1868, and No. 1, January 1869. 8vo. Calcutta, 1868-69.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1868-69. No. 10. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A., F.S.A.:—[Rodericus Episcopus Zamorensis.] Liber incipit de origine ac differentia principatus imperialis et regalis et de antiquitate et justitia utriusque et in quo alter alterum excedat et a quo et quibus causis reges corrigi et deponi possint. 4to. Rome, 1521.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to the Rev. A. Pownall for his interesting contribution to the Library.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting would be held on Friday the 23rd April, for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society; and the names recommended by the Council for election as the Council and Officers for the ensuing year were announced.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, exhibited, by permission of Lady Charlotte Schreiber, a Gold Ring of the fifteenth century, found at Hythe, co. Kent.

On the top of the hoop were two horizontal facets meeting in a ridge. On the left-hand facet was engraved a kneeling figure, apparently intended for an angel, holding in his exterior (right) hand a lily branch. A scroll intervened between this figure and the ridge. Above the scroll was a dove swooping downwards towards the standing figure occupying the right-hand facet. This figure, veiled and nimbed, held a book in the left hand. The shoulders of the ring were engraved with small flowers. The execution of the design, though very bold, was, as might be expected from the small space at the artist's command, somewhat indistinct, leaving the explanation of the subject a little doubtful. It was, however, generally considered to represent the Angelic Salutation. The ring described in the Catalogue of Rings in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville, p. 18, No. 80, may be compared with this.

The Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL, F.S.A. exhibited an uncoloured glass vessel, measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, discovered on the 24th August, 1868, among the foundations of the east wall of the chancel of the parish church of St. Nicholas, South Kilworth, Leicestershire. Mr. Pownall remarks as follows:—

“Although not present at the moment this glass vessel was found, I was immediately afterwards, and received it from the hand of the young man who came upon it while at work, picking out the stone of the old foundation. South Kilworth Church was then about to be almost entirely rebuilt. Having been reduced in length during some mean repairs made in the year 1741, an account of which is given in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, the most recent alterations have restored its length by carrying out the chancel as far as the old foundations; and it was in removing them, to replace them with new ones, that the discovery of this little vessel was made. From the young man's account given to me on the spot, and at the time, the vessel seems to have been lying, *bottom upwards*, among the stones, and the earthy rubbish about them, not less than three to four feet below the surface. The foundation was very loosely formed of the large *pebbles* of this district, the only stone which the gravel of the lower lias affords. These pebbles are not so small in size as the local name used to describe them might seem to imply; they are often nine to twelve inches in diameter, and are water-worn. Until the age of brick came in they were commonly used in this district for the lowest courses of a wall. Mortar made with lime, or the trace of it, there was none on the spot in question. The pebbles appear to have been simply put together, and whatever it was which held them was probably nothing more than what is called in Leicestershire ‘walling earth,’ and which, to others, not in Leicestershire, is familiarly known as ‘road scrapings.’ Amongst this, and in among the stones, was the vessel lying. In shape it tapers gradually as a horn does, from its flattened base, where its diameter is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to the point where a short neck begins (unfortunately much broken), at which point its diameter does not exceed one inch. Whether any stopper had closed it cannot be affirmed; none at least was found, and the broken edge of the glass all round the neck prevents speculation. The dull surface of the vessel here and there exhibits iridescent colouring, from partial disintegration of the substance of the glass. Lining its bottom, inside, a film of some substance was seen, which has not been analyzed, and upon the nature of which I offer no opinion, and only say it presents the appearance of the dried sediment of some fluid.

“Beyond giving the circumstances of the find and a description of the object itself, I fear little can be profitably added. Having shown it to both Mr. A. W. Franks and Mr. Albert Way, before exhibiting it to the Society of Antiquaries, without drawing from either of them an expression of opinion, both confessing ignorance of its probable date, use, or history, it may seem presumptuous to add another word. But since so little is known about mediæval glass, and as this vessel possibly furnishes

an example of it, I had better record two suggestions which have been offered as to its use. One was that this vessel may have been a pilgrim's bottle, containing holy balsam, itself deposited on building the ancient church. Should this idea deserve attention, it can only be held with the allowance that then the vessel is perhaps not of English manufacture. Another suggestion came through an inquiry whether, from the position in which it was found, it might have been placed there by some friendly hand long after the building of the chancel; since at the Reformation many relics were so hidden away to avoid seizure and destruction. To this it is not very easy to reply. The exact position it occupied in the chancel east wall was somewhat north of a line drawn through the centre, and I can only say that I know nothing which makes its having been so deposited impossible. The date of the ancient church at South Kilworth lies somewhere between the years 1390—1420."

H. C. COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., made the following communication (in a letter addressed to the Secretary) with reference to the discovery of eggs in a Roman interment near Colchester:—

"In the initiations into the mysteries of the Bacchanalia, the egg was a symbol of great veneration. I do not find this in the classical dictionaries, but it is so asserted in the *Saturnalia* of Macrobius, if not by an adept, at least in the presence of one, and must, therefore, be taken as exact.

"Evangelus, one of the interlocutors in Macrobius's book, after discussing eggs in general, makes the observations following (*lib. vii. c. 16*):—

"*'Et ne videar plus nimio extulisse ovum elementi vocabulo, consule initiatos sacris Liberi patris; in quibus hac veneratione ovum colitur, ut ex forma tereti, ac pæne sphærali atque undique versum clausa et includente intra se vitam, mundi simulachrum vocetur. Mundum autem consensu omnium constat universitatis esse principium.'*

"An egg being thus a symbol used in these mysteries, may we infer from its presence in Mr. Pollexfen's urn that the deceased occupant was an initiate of the secret rites of Liber pater?

"That it was befitting to record such a fact after death, is shown by the famous inscription of Vettius Agorius (in the museum of the Capitol), himself one of the persons to whom the discourse from which I have made my citation is delivered. (See Gruter, 1102, 2, and Orelli, No. 2354.) In this inscription the various initiations of the deceased are enumerated, and it appears that, *inter alia*, he was "*Sacratus Libero*."

"This, of course, is a plain statement of a fact. But in the analogous case of the Eleusinian mysteries, we find a symbol doing duty for such a statement—that is, an Eleusinian symbol



is used to express the Eleusinian initiation. See Millingen's Baubo, in the 14th vol. p. 72, *et seq.* of the *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica Romana*, and Millin's *Peintures de Vases Grecs*, ii. 29, there referred to.

"There was also another superstitious use to which an egg could be applied, viz. in certain lustrations.

"In the *Metamorphoses* (lib. xi. c. 16), a priest of Isis purifies a mimic ship by means of a lighted torch, an egg and sulphur ('teda lucida et ovo et sulfure . . . quam purissime purificatam Deæ nuncupavit dedicavitque') before dedicating it to Isis.

"This, however, does not seem applicable to the present case, except so far as it gives an instance of a mystical use of an egg. The egg in Mr. Pollexfen's case no doubt accompanied a pagan interment.

"It served, however, as a symbol even in Christian times.\* Marble eggs have been found in the *loculi* of martyrs. The natural egg shell has been found in them also.† Cavedoni‡ says that the egg was the symbol amongst Christians of regeneration, and of the resurrection of the body. Hence the well-known Pace egg. This was also, without doubt, its pagan meaning, taking into consideration what is known of the doctrines of the various mysteries.

"P.S.—Since this letter was written I have referred to a paper of M. Raoul Rochette, in the *Memoirs of the Académie des Inscriptions*, xiii. 678—683. There I find it stated that eggs have been found in tombs at Pompeii—eggs in vases in tombs in the island of Ischia—in a tomb at Cumæ two egg-shells—in a tomb at Hipponium egg-shells—in a tomb in Campania two eggs were found in a vase—in another tomb there, two eggs upon a bronze dish—in Ægina, in tombs, egg-shells and wheat have been frequently found—in tombs at Volterra dishes filled with egg-shells—in tombs at Camposecala, in two instances, were found three eggs upon a plate.

"Rochette considers that they were remains of the funeral banquet offered to the dead. He does not refer to the passage in Macrobius."

PADRE GARRUCCI, Hon. F.S.A., communicated the following memoir (for the translation of which the Society is indebted to W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A.), on the discovery of a Roman Customs Station at Avigliano, Upper Italy:—

"A communication of no little importance has been made to me by D. Giov. Vignolo, Vicario Foraneo di Cavour, respect-

\* See Martigny, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Chrétiennes*, *sub voce* Œuf symbolique, p. 470.

† See Boldetti and Cavedoni, quoted by Martigny.

‡ *Apud eundem.*

ing certain inscriptions found last year in the so-called Plain of Drubiaglio at about the distance of a kilometre from Avigliano. This place lies midway between Susa and Turin, on the left of the stream known by the name of *Dora Riparia*, alongside the district road to Almese.

" This spot was marked in the ancient Itineraries by the *Statio Ad Fines*, at the distance of sixteen miles from Turin, and twenty-four from Susa, the ancient capital of the kingdom of the Cotti. Strabo had accurately laid down *Ocelum* as the boundary of this kingdom ; but Cluverius, placing *Ocelum* beyond Susa, thence inferred that the confines of Italy and Gaul were on the summit of the Cottian Alps, in the time of Julius Cæsar.\* We now, however, know, on the authority of three of the Itineraries of Vicarello, that *Ocellum* was at the extreme point of the hither province—'*Ab Ocelo, quod est Citerioris Provinciæ extremum*'—and the fourth places it at a distance of about ninety-six miles from Embrun (*Eburodunum*). After passing *Ocelum* we find the confines of the Cottian territory marked in the Itineraries of Vicarello, and recorded in the fourth Itinerary by the singular title of '*AD FINES, XXXX. XVII.*'†

" It seemed probable that this title, after the manner of the Itineraries, signified a distance of forty miles from Turin to Susa, just as elsewhere the stations are marked *AD VI.*, *AD VIII.*, *AD X.*, *AD XII.* These fresh discoveries however oblige me to change my opinion, since they prove that the number *XXXX*, thus attached to the *Statio AD FINES*, does not indicate the distance from Susa to Turin, erroneously marked at the Station *AD FINES*, but refers to a perfectly novel matter—in fact to a station at that spot for the collection of the *Quadragesima* (or dues of  $\frac{1}{40}$  = an impost of two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*). M. Creully had already divined this fact, as appears in his notes on a version of an article of mine on the fourth Vicarello Itinerary which appeared in the *Revue Archéologique*. The monuments which have just been found here, and afford such valuable information, are three in number. The first is of marble, in the form of an altar ; the other two are of stone, and in pedestal form. On the fronts of these last we read : ‡—

PVDENS · SOC  
PVBL · XL · SER  
> SCR · FINIB  
COTTI · VOVIT  
ARCAR LVGV<sup>D</sup>  
S · L · M

PVDENS · SOC  
PVBL · XL · SER  
> SCR · FIN · COTTI  
VOVIT · ARCAR  
LVGVD · S · L · M

\* It. Ant., p. 92.

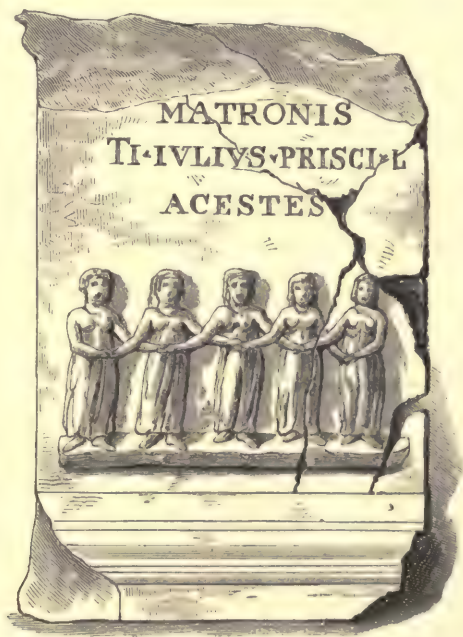
† Dissert. Arch., i. p. 163.

‡ In these two inscriptions the TT, in the word COTTI, is represented by *sigla* consisting of a single T with the vertical stroke prolonged above the horizontal stroke.

“ Two other marbles have also been found, both dedicated to the *Matronæ*. One of these has the legend—

MATRONIS  
TI·IVLIYS·PRISCI·L  
ACESTES

“ Below this inscription is a sculpture, full-faced, of five *Matronæ*, erect, and holding hands. The central figure holds a hand of each of the two last, while these and the intervening figures again hold hands interchangeably, forming a complete chain.\*



“ A portion of the second marble is wanting. It bears the inscription :—

CAESaris  
SERVILicus  
STATIONis XL  
MATRONis

\* The woodcut is reduced from a rough sketch taken from the marble, and communicated by Padre Garrucci.



A fragment of a sepulchral inscription, found with the preceding, though of little account in itself, has a certain value in connection with the others, since it affords a confirmation of the high imperial period to which these monuments belong.

.....VI.....  
 ... ORTVN ...  
 VLPIA . CHRE<sup>ste</sup>  
 PARENTIBVS  
 DVLCISSIMIS

On a mere reading of the first-named inscriptions, it is manifest that they refer to stations of the customs established on this frontier for the collection of the *Quadragesima*, or imposts on pastures and woods, as well as on the imports and exports of merchandise. These were paid to the treasury, which therefore had its officials at the stations "*ad fines*" of the territory of the Cotti, or, in other words, of the province of the Cottian Alps.

The province of the Cottian Alps never was a province of Gaul, but was administered by its own *procurator*, like the smaller provinces, "*quæ a procuratoribus cohibentur.*" Nevertheless, as we see here, it was included in the *quadragesima* of Gaul, which was farmed out to a society that had its head-quarters at Lyons.

On a fragment of an inscription found at the same time we read—VL XL GALL · D · D. One half of this is incised on one side, the other half on the other of a sacred slab which a *tabVLarius* XL · GALLICÆ presented, *Dono Dedit.*

In the votive inscriptions, Pudens terms himself SOC · PVB · XL · SER · > SCR · Now our text can admit of no other interpretation than that Pudens filled a post in the public service here, which at once presents itself in the term *contrascriptor*. Of this term we know a similar example OSC · STAT referred to by Orellius 2034, and explained by the CONTRASCRIBA of Muratori's inscription 960.7, Orellius 3208. A learned friend has kindly communicated this interpretation.

Pudens was then a servant in this public department and made a vow which he discharged on becoming *Arcarius* in Lyons. This is shown by the characters that follow, ARCAR · LVGVDuni · S · L · M · that is, *solvit Libens Merito.*

"On the front of the altar with the other inscription is sculptured the Eagle of Jove, with outspread wings, standing on a festoon of laurel, beneath which are the letters I · O · m. Below is a little shrine between two laurels, and, on the plinth, are the characters ALYPVS · A · vg · l · v · s · l · m · My restorations have no need of explanation; but the inscription, the substance of

which is preserved in some degree, is at the back of the monument, and can probably be restored as follows:—

i · O M  
t · flAVIVS  
aug L ALYPVS  
tabul. XL GALIC  
ET  
clauDIA · AVg · LIb  
alexaNDRIA  
v · s · l · M

“ The two Augusti, of whom this Flavius Alypus and Claudia Alexandria declare themselves the freedman and freedwoman, are, as it would seem, Vespasian and Nero. We were not aware till now that the *quadregesima* belonged to the imperial exchequer, a fact shown by its administration by freedmen of the Augustan House.

“ On the left side of the altar is sculptured the *urceus*, and on the right was the *patera*, which no longer exists.

“ The third monument which belongs to the *quadregesima* station lacks the name of the dedicator, which has perished. He is termed the servant of the then reigning Cæsar. He was the factor of the station, and dedicated this altar to the *Matronæ*. The *Matronæ* were the tutelar deities of lands and districts, their worship was widely extended, but of its origin and precise nature we have no certain knowledge.

“ In conclusion of this brief commentary, it may be well to give at length the two principal inscriptions, according to their probable meaning, as we have been able make it out.

“ 1. *Pudens Societatis publici quadregesimæ servus contrascriptor finibus Cotti vovit Arcarius Luguduni solvit libens merito.*

“ 2. *Jovi Optimo Maximo Titus Flavius Augusti libertus Alypus tabularius quadregesimæ gallicæ et Claudia Augusti liberta Alexandria votum solverunt libentes merito.*”

MR. WYLIE has since communicated the following note on the worship of the *Matronæ*:—

“ The monument from North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina) is singularly interesting, as being a rare example of a sculptured dedication to the worship of those mysterious heathen divinities termed *Matronæ*. Altars and monumental inscriptions to the *Deæ Matres*, and to the *Matronæ*, are known in Hungary, Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Germany—especially in the provinces bordering on the Rhine. In fact they may be

looked for in any part of the ancient Roman dominions out of Italy proper, where, strangely enough, they would seem all but unknown.

“Fabretti (*De Aquæduct. Dissert. ii.*) records a monument at Rome, ‘*Sulevis, et campestribus sacrum*’ of the period of Antoninus Pius. It was built into the wall of a house in the Piazza Mattei, but could scarcely have been found in Rome.

“The *Sulevæ*, or *Sulfæ*, were probably the Sylphs or wood-spirits. (*Silvaticæ*?) This interesting monument would show their cult had great affinity with that of the *Matronæ*.

“The inscription on the altar found at Winchester a few years since is a good illustration of the extended worship of the *Matres*, being dedicated ‘*Matribus Italis Germanis Gallicis Britannicis.*’\* Again, another inscription found long ago on the Roman Wall is dedicated ‘*Matribus Omnium Gentium.*’† But sculptured representations of the *Matronæ*, with such dedications, are exceedingly rare. Such effigies, however, whether of *Matres* or *Matronæ*, as have hitherto been recorded, present the forms of *three* females seated, with baskets of fruit on their knees. These triads have, as may be supposed, given rise to a number of theories, some of which are wild enough. On this point Horsley says, ‘Why they should always be named in the plural (*matres*), and why generally represented as *three* in number, may deserve a further inquiry.’‡ Hence the variation in the number and attitude of the figures, in the example adduced by Padre Garrucci, becomes of much interest and importance.

“It seems to have been very generally assumed that the *Deæ Matres* and the *Matronæ* were but convertible terms for the same divinities. The correctness of this assumption, however, may reasonably be doubted. The very term *Deæ*, so often, though not always, applied to the *Matres*, but never, as I believe, to the *Matronæ*, would lead us to consider the former a higher class of divinities. Again, the fact that six small symbolical bronze axes were found in the ruins of a temple near Thun,§ in 1824—5, each inscribed with the name of a different deity, or group of deities, and that one of these axes bore the dedication “*Matribus*,” another “*Matronis*,” would certainly strengthen the suspicion that the two cults were distinct. The *five* figures of the *Matronæ* in the present monument would also hint at a distinction, since in all similar representations of the *Matres*, whatever be the position, the normal number of *three* never seems exceeded.

\* *Collectanea Antiqua*, v. iv. 41.

† Horsley (Cumberland).

‡ *Idem*, *Britannia Romana*, p. 202.

§ *Mittheilungen* of the Zurich Society, vol. x. 1854, under “*Inscriptiones Confœderationis Helveticæ Latinæ*,” edited by Dr. Mommsen. I believe this is the only record yet noticed of this worship in Switzerland.



“The worship of the *Deæ Matres*, though apparently not actually recognised in the Roman Pantheon, is yet easily deducible from the old classical mythology. The analogous cult of the *Matronæ* is of more uncertain origin, and probably the result of an admixture of Roman and Teutonic heathenism.

“It may, indeed, be an offset of the earlier cult of the *Matres*, and would wonderfully harmonise with the veneration in which the female sex was held by the Teuton race generally, under the idea ‘*inesse sanctum aliquid, et providum.*’\* Thus it came to pass that the *Aurinixæ* and *Veledæ* of the German forests, ‘*vetere apud Germanos more, quo plerasque feminarum fatidicas, et, augescente superstitione, arbitrantur Deas,*’† swayed not only the councils of their own people, but had also their votaries in imperial Rome itself.‡ We may, therefore, well conceive the superstitious Roman legionary on the banks of the Rhine, or the German mercenary under Roman standards in distant lands, anxious alike to propitiate such mysterious priestesses by divine honours under the title of *Matronæ*.

“This confessedly very obscure and difficult subject has been a favourite theme with foreign writers during the past and present century.

“Much information will be found embodied in a paper in the second volume of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, by Messrs. Roach Smith and Thomas Wright; also in the former writer’s *Collectanea Antiqua and Roman London*.”

F. W. RICHARDS, Esq., M.B., communicated a paper of considerable length, giving a detailed account of the opening, in August 1868, of the tomb in Winchester Cathedral called the tomb of King William Rufus.

The subject was brought before the Society by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, on the 18th of February 1869. His communication (which will appear in the *Archæologia*) embraced a particular account of the recent opening of the tomb, derived mainly from the narratives of eye-witnesses published at the time in local newspapers. It seems, therefore, scarcely necessary to repeat in this place these particulars with which Dr. Richards’s paper commenced. As, however, Dr. Richards, on a careful review of the same historical authorities as were brought forward by Mr. Joyce, with reference to the question of identification of the remains found in the tomb, has arrived at a conclusion at variance with the opinion to which Mr. Joyce evidently leaned, and in favour of the view that the

\* Tacitus, Germ. c. 8.

† Tacitus, Germ. c. 9, “*Vidimus, sub Divo Vespasiano, Veledam diu apud plerasque Numinis loco habitam.*”

‡ Suetonius, lib. 7, c. 14.

bones discovered were really those of King William, it will be interesting to state, as succinctly as possible, the arguments which led Dr. Richards to this conclusion.

The tomb in Winchester Cathedral attributed to William Rufus consists of a coffin of oolitic stone, covered with a slab of Purbeck marble. Here were found, on August 27th 1868, a number of bones forming a nearly complete male skeleton, about 5 feet 8 inches, or rather more, in height. The bones lay in disorder, and had sustained injuries attributable to blows received by striking against stones or other hard substances. The small pieces thus knocked off had been replaced in the coffin. Dr. Richards, who was himself present and examined the bones, considered, from the appearances they presented, that these injuries must have been done long after the body was buried, and when all the flesh and ligaments had disappeared, but yet in no recent times, as traces of long decay subsequent to the fractures were discernible. Besides the bones were found the objects exhibited by Mr. Joyce, namely, a griffin's head carved in ivory, clearly of the Norman period, fragments of gold braid, thought to be of Norman pattern, of other tissues of gold,\* and of several other textile fabrics, fragments of lead and of cloth, to one side of which, lead in a semi-crystalline form adhered, a turquoise, greenish in colour, and some other objects, which, as Dr. Richards attaches considerable importance to them, shall be described in his own words:

“There were also found among the dust some small pieces of polished wood, rather smaller in diameter than a common lead pencil. The finish of these excludes the possibility of their being chance occupants of the tomb, and suggests that they may have been the small wands of household officers, broken and thrown in at the funeral ceremony. A dozen pieces of wood, of a close glistening fibre, and showing a flattened oval section, were found. On placing these together they formed nearly a yard of a stout rod or staff. They varied but little in size, each being from two to three inches long. Some showed an end cleanly cut, as by some sharp weapon; the most part were half-cut half-broken through. Some fragments were missing, but a tapering towards one end was plain. Two pieces of iron were found, one solid, the size of a forefinger, and bluntly pointed; the other larger, and broken lengthways, showing a conical cavity, in which a piece of wood was firmly set, corresponding in size and texture with the smaller end of the wooden staff. The iron was partially corroded and its surface eaten. The two clearly formed an iron head without barb to the staff described.” Dr. Richards considers this to be a weapon of great age, resembling no military

\* *Vide ante*, p. 242.

weapon which could have been in use and thrown into the tomb at the Great Rebellion, and concludes that it must have belonged to the original interment, and if so, that it may be the crossbow arrow, "very strong and sharp" (Sir R. Baker), with which the King was slain.

When the tomb was moved, on September 15th 1868, the coffin was found to rest on rubble of old mortar and broken stone. To the south of the tomb was another stone coffin containing a body wrapped in lead. The rubble probably dates from the year 1700 or thereabouts, when the present pavement was laid; the base of the coffin was sunk four or five inches below the pavement, and presented chippings and slight marks of injury.

The present cathedral of Winchester was finished in 1093. Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, was bishop there from 1129 to 1171. He brought out of the older cathedral, of which the ruins were standing somewhat to the north of the new church, the remains of certain kings and bishops there buried; and in the words of John of Exeter (1431), quoting apparently from the registers, "not knowing which were kings and which were bishops, he placed in leaden sarcophagi, kings and bishops, bishops and kings, all mixed together." Where the identity of the burial, however, was unquestionable, a separate sarcophagus was assigned. Thus Edmund, eldest son of King Alfred, was placed over the "Holy Hole," where subsequently Queen Fritheswyth and Matilda consort of Henry I. were laid. Now, there are in the church three marble tombs only which are clearly as old as the twelfth century, namely, that of Edmund, just mentioned, one inscribed with the name of Richard, the second son of William the Conqueror (imbedded in the south side of Bishop Fox's screenwork), and the tomb attributed to William Rufus. Mr. F. Baigent (quoted by Dr. Richards) considers the stone coffin to be much later than the twelfth century, but that the Purbeck slab is quite as early, the peculiar character of the mouldings having almost a classical look. Assuming then that the slab is of De Blois' time, for whom was it intended? Certainly for a person of rank. If not for the remains of some exalted Englishman before the Conquest (of which there is no likelihood), then, either for De Blois himself or for William Rufus, uncle to that prelate. But De Blois was buried at the foot of the high altar, not on the recent site of this tomb.

Leaving this *à priori* argument, Dr. Richards proceeds to consider the historical evidence. William of Malmesbury says the king was buried "*infra ambitum turris*;" Matthew Paris says, "in choro," or "in medio chori," both meaning the same thing—the central tower being included in the choir. Stowe says that the interment was "under a small flat



stone ;" Sir Richard Baker says "under a marble stone;" both probably deriving the statement from the early chronicles. In 1107 the tower fell. The king's tomb can hardly have escaped injury. There is no contemporary record of any translation of his remains, but Dr. Richards thinks it likely that his nephew De Blois, while setting the church and the monuments in order, would not have neglected to place his kinsman in a more distinguished situation.

Dr. Richards then proceeds to attempt the refutation of the evidence afforded by the inscriptions on the mortuary chests put up by Bishop Fox, about 1525. The inscriptions at present on the fifth and sixth chests read thus :—

"In hac et alterâ è regione cistâ reliquiæ sunt Canuti et Rufi, Emmæ Reginae, Winæ et Alwini Episcoporum." And "Hac in cistâ A.D. 1661, promiscue recondita sunt ossa Principum et Prælatorum sacrilegâ barbarie dispersa, A.D. 1642."

It is asked whether, in the first instance, there is any certainty that all the tombs and their contents came down undisturbed to Fox's time, through three centuries, during which Winchester was the scene of much turbulent violence. Several of the names of the departed whose mortal remains Bishop de Blois is recorded to have placed in leaden sarcophagi are absent from Fox's chests, though he seems to have collected all the relics that he could find. In the next place, from the variation of the language used in these inscriptions from that found on the other cists, Dr. Richards infers that such *relics* merely as were to be found of Canute, Emma, Rufus, and the rest (not the whole remains) were here committed to sepulture.

Dr. Richards then thinks it probable that the tomb had been violated before Fox's time, and little but a few *reliquiæ* left in it. The tomb may well have been thought empty, as it certainly was in all aftertime, seeing that on its recent opening the bystanders exclaimed, "There is nothing but dust"—so completely were the bones, &c., embedded. Parts of the skull, most of the ribs, and some other bones were missing in 1868. Dr. Richards supposes that Bishop Fox may have followed a custom which obtained on the translation of a saint, and may have removed some of the bones only, that is, those now missing, and placed them, with a few fragments of the cloth of gold, in the chest with Canute. This would account for and would explain the correspondence in pattern of the gold braid exhibited\* by Mr. Henderson, as taken from the chest of Canute, with that found in the alleged tomb of King William.

We next come to the manuscript of Lord Clarendon, printed by Gale, in which he notes the state of the monuments at Win-

\* See *ante*, p. 242.

chester, whither he came at the conclusion of the Civil War. His statement is as follows :—

“ In the area before the ascent to the altar is a raised monument of greyish marble, in which lay interred William Rufus, before it was broke open and rifled in the late Rebellion. In this tomb, which was broke open by the rebels in the time of the Civil War, was found the dust of that king, some reliicks of cloth of gold, a large gold ring, and a small silver chalice.” “ So that,” says Dr. Richards, “ the contents of the tomb, which had probably been undisturbed since Fox’s time, were actually found in a state such as we have described.” As to the chalice, when so many tombs had been opened, and at a time of so much confusion, Dr. Richards would not think it surprising if mistakes should have arisen, and that this sacred vessel (if indeed it were anything but a mere silver cup) had really come from some other interment.

It should be observed that the ring exhibited by Mr. Joyce, and which is considered to be that found in the tomb in question, is of the fifteenth century, of gilt metal, with an imitation stone.\*

It is plain that the tomb had been rifled before the Rebellion, as the remains only of the cloth of gold were found ; a circumstance which Dr. Richards considers to corroborate his view of Bishop Fox’s treatment of the body. Further, it is observable that the name of Rufus is associated with those of Canute, Emma, Wina, and Alwyn. Whence this curious juxtaposition ? Milner attributed it to Henry de Blois ; but Dr. Richards, though admitting that the remains of Canute, Emma, and Alwyn may have been intermixed, and so translated altogether by that prelate out of the older cathedral, and placed in one sarcophagus, cannot believe that to these relics the bishop would have added the body of his uncle, the Red King, buried quite within memory. Gale states that bones of Canute and Rufus were formerly in the chest on the south side, those of Wina and Stigand in that on the north side. This excludes Emma and Alwyn altogether. The inscription “ *Hic jacent ossa Cnutonis et Willelmi Rufi,*” which Gale wrongly attributes to Fox, was probably, as Milner indeed thought, on a lead coffin found by Fox. If this were so, Dr. Richards would consider that the enshrinement of a few of Rufus’s bones with those of Canute had already been accomplished by some predecessor of Bishop Fox, though not by De Blois.

On the whole, we have the tradition of two hundred years at all events in favour of the tomb. With this the material and style of the tomb accord no less than its site, the most conspicuous in the Cathedral. When the evidence of its contents is

\* It will be found figured in a plate at the end of the 1st volume of Woodward and Wilks’s History of Hampshire.

added, the Norman braids and ivory head, the cloth of gold and fine fabrics, and the skeleton of the stature assigned to King William, Dr. Richards thinks the difficulties in the way of any other view are greater than those which have been urged against the tomb being that of Rufus. To whom, he asks in conclusion, can this tomb and the remains found in it belong if not to William Rufus?

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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## ANNIVERSARY.

Friday, April 23rd, 1869.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

J. W. Butterworth, Esq. and the Rev. W. Cooke were nominated by the Chairman, and appointed, Scrutators of the Balloting List.

During the Ballot, the following Address was delivered by the President:—

GENTLEMEN,

Before I proceed to read to you in the usual form the names of the Fellows whom we have lost during the past year, there is one preliminary observation which I wish to make. Among these names you will find that of Sir Henry Ellis, to which I shall presently advert in more detail. It is well known, I believe, to many amongst you that to the ready kindness of Sir Henry, and to his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Society, I owed by far the greater part of the Obituary Notices, which, in each of my Annual Addresses, I have been accustomed to deliver from this place. That assistance was afforded me by my much-lamented friend during several years, and, indeed, almost to the very last, so long as his health and strength endured. I desire now to state thus publicly that since that time I have derived as full and ample aid from the kindness of his successor in office, your present accomplished Secretary. If, therefore, there should be at any time any passage in these Notices which should have the good fortune to please you, or to



give you any information which you did not previously possess, it is only just that I should ask you to ascribe the merit, as is due, to Mr. Knight Watson, and not to me.

From the 5th of April, 1868, to the 5th of April, 1869, the names are as follows of the Fellows deceased :—

Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.

\*Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Esq.

Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart. F.R.S.

George Rowdon Burnell, Esq.

\*Charles Thomas Longley, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, D.D.

The Rev. John Carne, M.A.

Arthur Dalrymple, Esq.

\*The Rev. George Henry Dashwood, M.A.

John Dickinson, Esq. F.R.S.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. B.C.L. F.R.S.

The Very Rev. William Goode, D.D. Dean of Ripon.

John Harland, Esq.

The Rev. Samuel William King, M.A.

Henry Norman, Esq.

\*The Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A.

\*Robert Porrett, Esq., F.S.A.

Henry Glasford Potter, Esq.

Henry Robinson, Esq.

\*George Smith, Esq., of the City of London.

\*George Smith, Esq., of Trevu, near Camborne.

The Rev. John Webb, M.A.

Richard Whitbourn, Esq.

#### *Honorary.*

Le Comte de Laborde.

Within the same period one gentleman has withdrawn from the Society, namely,

David Noble Chambers, Esq.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq. was born in the year 1807, and died on the 18th January, 1869. In early youth he met with an accident—dislocation of the hip—which may not have been without its influence, as in many other like cases, in fostering those studious habits for which he was through life remarkable.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

In the year 1842 he commenced on his own account the professional career of an architect, for which he had been trained from boyhood in his father's office. Churches, schools, baths, washhouses, and other public buildings and private dwellings, ministering to the luxuries or the wants of all classes of society, were constructed by him in no small numbers through this country, and testify to the assiduity with which he followed his career, and to the confidence which he won at the hands of the public. In the years 1858 and 1859 the walls of the Royal Academy bore witness to the results of a visit which he paid to Italy in 1854, and of a long residence in Rome. He there exhibited two pictures entitled, successively, "A Restoration of Ancient Rome," and "Rome as it is;" of which copies in chromo-lithography have since been presented by him to this Society. To the papers of the Royal Institute of British Architects and to the "Journal of the British Archæological Association" Mr. Ashpitel contributed communications, of which, on the present occasion, I need only say they give ample evidence of the thoroughness with which he executed every task which he took in hand, and that everyone who hereafter shall go over the same ground will do well to follow in his track.

Mr. Ashpitel was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 7th January, 1847. He twice contributed to our "Archæologia." On the 15th January, 1857, he read a paper "On Choirs and Chancels, particularly as to their use in the South of Europe," which was published in the thirty-seventh volume of "Archæologia," pp. 122-133. The paper abounds with valuable facts collected from sources which show how recondite was the learning of the author. The same remark applies to the second paper contributed by Mr. Ashpitel, which is contained in the same volume of the "Archæologia," pp. 316-334, and is entitled, "The City of Cumæ, and the recent Excavations there." I would refer more particularly to the concluding paragraphs of that paper, containing remarks on the origin of the civilization of Western Europe.

The smaller communications made by Mr. Ashpitel are recorded in the subjoined note,\* but one remains to be noticed, which has not yet appeared in print. On the 11th April, 1861, a drawing by Carlo Fontana of the "Chair of St. Peter," from the Royal Collections, was exhibited here by permission of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. On this exhibition Mr. Ashpitel communicated a memoir of great value, which was originally destined for the "Archæologia."† The Council, however, have since then decided to complete the sixth volume of the "Vetusta Monu-

\* Proc. 2 S. ii. 123, 410, 412, 419; iii. 164.

† Proc. 2 S. i. 373.

menta," and Mr. Ashpitel's memoir, or as much of it as he lived to revise for publication, will appear in that work.

If during his lifetime the interest felt by Mr. Ashpitel in the welfare of this Society was not evinced by communications as frequent as those which he made to the Transactions of other Societies, it would be a mistake to infer that the interest which he felt in us was either slight or transient. In this room there are possibly some—in the list of our Fellows there are certainly many—who would bear witness to the warmth of feeling and sincerity of purpose with which he sympathised in our pursuits, and took pride in our prosperity. This, however, is a point on which we are not left to conjecture. The noble bequest which he has made to this Society—as you have already been informed from this chair—of his library at Westminster, and of the vases he brought from Italy, place him in the foremost rank of our benefactors, and entitle him to our lasting gratitude. The library, which amounts to between three and four thousand volumes, will be deposited here as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made for receiving it, and, as I am informed, will be found to contain works of great value in themselves, and especially as connected with the pursuits in which, as antiquaries, we are engaged. You have already given expression to the feelings which such a benefaction ought to excite; you have already assured the surviving members of his family that the name of our deceased friend will be kept in continual remembrance by the Fellows of this Society. And with this view the Council have given directions not only that a special and appropriate book-plate be inserted in each volume, but that the whole collection—books and vases—be made the subject of a special catalogue, which, under the name of the "Ashpitel Collection," shall be a lasting memento of him whose worth we this day commemorate, and whose death we this day deplore.

Sir JOHN PETER BOILEAU, Bart. was born in the year 1795, and died on the 9th March, 1869. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 9th December, 1852; and on two occasions, 1858 and 1863, he filled the functions of a Vice-President for the usual quadrennial period. The contributions he made to our publications will be found in the subjoined note.\* I am sure it must be matter of unfeigned regret to more than one of those who hear me, that he will never appear within these walls, or occupy this Chair again. His uniform urbanity, his varied knowledge, his ready address, none who remember his presence among us can forget. Though of late years repeated attacks of bronchitis, the complaint to which he ultimately

\* Proc. 2 S. i. 394 ; ii. 274.



succumbed, compelled him to avoid night air and so to absent himself from our meetings, in heart and spirit he was with us to the last. The county of Norfolk has lost in him a zealous patron, not of Archæology alone, but of every good work and high intellectual pursuit.

The Right Rev. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was born on the 28th July, 1794, and died on the 27th October, 1868. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 24th November, 1831, and in the course of his long connection with it made to it only one contribution, when he exhibited before this Society a very interesting brass matrix of a seal, having a general resemblance to those of the Bishops of Durham.\* So far, therefore, as regards the direct share which he took in our proceedings, as a Fellow of our Society, I have but little to say concerning him. But I shall be most unwilling to pass over his name without the expression of most cordial respect and veneration due, not only to the exemplary manner in which he fulfilled the duties of those high ecclesiastical offices to which he was successively named, but to his gentle and kindly nature, to the grace and courtesy of his manner, and to his clear, impartial conciliatory judgment. From myself, who have enjoyed the honour of his frequent conversation, and, as I may venture to hope, his personal regard, such an homage as I have sought to pay is, I think, most especially claimed.

The Rev. GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD, Vicar of Stowe Bardolph, and Rector of Wimbotsham, in the county of Norfolk, was born on the 21st October, 1801, and died on the 9th February, 1869. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 6th of June, 1844; but before that period he had exhibited here an interesting book of the swan marks of the river Ouse of the time of Queen Elizabeth.† We find his name frequently occurring in our Proceedings in connection with exhibitions of great interest.‡ In the year 1844 he presented to the Society, through the hands of Mr. Dawson Turner, a work by himself entitled, "*Vicecomites Norfolciæ, or Sheriffs of Norfolk, from the first year of Henry the Second to the fourth of Queen Victoria, inclusive; chronologically and alphabetically arranged, with their armorial bearings. Stowe-Bardolph, 1843.*" This work was privately printed, and the impression did not exceed 36 copies. It was not the only or the most valuable production of his private press. In the year 1847 there appeared a work, entitled, "*Sigilla Antiqua: Engravings from Ancient Seals*

† Arch. xxx. 547.

\* Proc. iv. 201.

‡ Proc. i. 121, 251; iv. 258; 2 S. i. 289; ii. 123, 210; iii. 270.

attached to Deeds and Charters in the Muniment-room of Sir Thomas Hare, Baronet, of Stowe-Bardolph. Stowe-Bardolph, A.D. 1847," and in 1862 there appeared a second series with a nearly similar title. The seals engraved and described in this work amount in all to 192, and constitute, I believe, a very valuable addition to the study of Sphragistics. The transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society contain further evidence of the zeal with which our accomplished and lamented Fellow prosecuted his genealogical researches. I refer particularly to his publication of the earliest Visitation of Norfolk (by Harvey, Clarenceux, 1563); a work in which he was largely aided by our valued Fellow Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., equally distinguished for his labours in the same field. To work so laborious, involving so considerable an outlay both of time and of money, we are specially bound to pay our homage of praise. Mr. Dashwood's last work was a selection of pedigrees from the "Visitation of Warwickshire" in 1682. I regret to find that a copy of this work is neither in our library nor in that of the British Museum.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. B.C.L. F.R.S. was born on the 29th November, 1777, and died on the 15th January, 1869. As far back as the last year of the last century—"grande mortalitatis ævi spatium,"—we find him preluding to those laborious works which engaged his riper years, by the publication of "The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and Liberty of Norton Folgate, in the suburbs of London, 4to., 1799." This work was dedicated to Mr. Gough, who, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of the same year, speaks of it "as an excellent specimen of the powers of industrious research on topographical subjects." After the lapse of 70 years Sir Henry Ellis's first literary venture has not outlived the encomium so justly passed on it by the modern Camden.

While still an undergraduate at Oxford, Mr. Ellis was appointed in 1797 an Assistant Librarian at the Bodleian Library. He thence passed to the British Museum in 1800, and became Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in 1806. On the 15th January in the following year he was elected a Fellow of this Society. We find him for the first time on the Council in 1812, the year in which he assumed the Keepership of Manuscripts at the British Museum, an office which he held till 1827, when he became Principal Librarian of that great national repository, and continued in that capacity until 1856.

From the year 1754 to 1854—a period of exactly one hundred years—it was the practice of the Society, with the exception of a short interval of eight years after the death of Mr. Ames in 1760, and of one year after the resignation of Mr. Carlisle in 1847, to

divide between two gentlemen those secretarial duties which, since Mr. Akerman's time, have devolved upon only one. In pursuance of this practice, Mr. Ellis was elected Joint Secretary with Mr. Nicholas Carlisle in the year 1813 in the room of the Rev. Thomas William Wright, M.A., whose clerical duties interfered with the required regularity of attendance at our evening meetings. This office he held until December 1st, 1853, when he became Director on the resignation of Viscount Strangford, and Mr. Akerman was left sole Secretary. Mr.—or as he had become since 1832 Sir Henry—Ellis resigned the Directorship on the 7th December, 1857, and was succeeded at the following anniversary by our present Vice-President, Mr. Franks.

If I were to attempt to fill up this meagre outline of Sir Henry Ellis's official connection with this Society by giving in detail an enumeration of the papers which, at various times, he contributed to our volumes of "*Archæologia*" and of "*Proceedings*," I should alike exceed my limits and exhaust your patience. From the Sixteenth Volume of the "*Archæologia*" to the Thirty-eighth, inclusive, his communications fill no less than 589 pages. Of these the great bulk are filled with transcripts of documents of considerable importance and interest, to which Sir Henry Ellis's position at the British Museum gave him convenient access and ready facilities of transcription. From this large mass I may select for special mention two contributions which may be called original, as distinguished from transcribed matter. These are respectively entitled "*Observations on some ancient Methods of Conveyance in England*,"\* and "*Observations on the History and Use of Seals in England*."† That he should have found time to collect together such an amount of materials seems amazing when we consider how vast were his labours in other fields. His editions of ancient chroniclers—of Hall and Hardyng, of Fabyan, of Robert of Gloucester, and of Robert de Brunne; of Strype's "*Memorials of Cranmer*," of Brand's "*Popular Antiquities*," of Dugdale's "*Monasticon*," and of the same author's "*History of St. Paul's Cathedral*," his "*Introduction to Domesday Book*," his three series (comprising eleven volumes) of "*Original Letters illustrative of English History*," his "*Elgin*" and "*Townley Marbles*," his numerous contributions to the publications of the Camden and of other Societies,—all these constitute a most unusual and most praise-worthy amount of literary toil.

I believe that one main reason why Sir Henry Ellis was able to accomplish so much is to be found in the methodical habits which he so diligently cherished down to the latest hour of his

\* *Archæologia*, xvii. pp. 311—319.

† *Ibid.* xviii. 12, 20.



life. The precision and punctuality, as well as the courtesy and kindness, with which during the whole tenure of his office in this house he conducted the affairs and issued the publications of the Society, are well known to all its older Fellows. How largely the credit and prosperity of a body such as ours are involved in the possession of qualities such as these by its officers, is a point on which I think it needless to dwell. And, with the recollection full within us of the long and most useful course of service which we received from Sir Henry Ellis, we are bound this day to pay our tribute to his memory. The Council and the Society have already united in expressing the grief they have felt at his death; and the letter laid before you from his surviving daughter gave us the satisfaction to find that the feelings of warm attachment which we entertained towards our former Secretary and Director were so cordially returned, not only by himself, but by his family.

I wish that the list of our departed worthies were closed with the death of Sir Henry Ellis, the Nestor, as I may call him, of our Society. But such, I regret to say, is not the case. We find on our Obituary the name of THE REV. JOHN LOUIS PETIT, whose name has acquired a reputation, not confined to our own country, for his skill in drawing ecclesiastical architecture. Born on the 31st of May, 1801, Mr. Petit died on the 1st of December, 1868. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 7th of February, 1850. The journal of the Archæological Institute abounds with communications from his pen, illustrated by his own pencil. On the 4th of March, 1852, he laid before the Society a description,\* together with numerous sketches, of the Church of St. Radegund at Tours, in France. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of that country formed the subject of his principal work, entitled "Architectural Studies in France," which was published in 1854.

ROBERT PORRETT, Esq. was born in the year 1783, and died on the 25th November, 1868. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 9th January, 1840. Although his fame was chiefly earned by the successful prosecution of chemical studies, his position as one of the officers in the Tower of London furnished him with opportunities for acquiring a taste for arms and armour, which on more than one occasion he turned to good account in the pages of our "Archæologia" and Proceedings, as will be seen from the subjoined note.† To the same source we are indebted for a communication he made to the 30th volume

\* Proc. ii. 216.

† Arch. xxvi. 482; xxx. 323-326; xxxi. 491; xxxii. 407, 407, 442; Proc. i. 139, 163, 178, 229, 313; ii. 29, 171.

of the "Archæologia," pp. 160-173, of "Extracts from the Copy-book of Letters received by Sir Henry Witherington, Knt. Marshal of Berwick, between Nov. 1581 and Nov. 1592, preserved in the Ordnance Office in the Tower of London."

The Rev. JOHN WEBB, was born in the year 1776, so that when he died on the 18th February last he had attained the advanced age of 93. Educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1798, he was ordained in 1800, and after other smaller preferments was ultimately admitted to the Rectory of Tretire with Michaelchurch, co. Hereford; which he held with the vicarage of St. John's, Cardiff, till 1863, when he resigned the latter. The last years of his life were spent in the well-earned ease of the parsonage of Hardwick, co. Hereford, the house of his only son, the Rev. Thomas William Webb, M.A. F.R.Astr.Soc. now Vicar of Hardwick.

Mr. Webb was elected a Fellow of this Society on the 4th November, 1819. On the 14th January in the same year he had communicated to the Society the original text and the translation of a French Metrical History of King Richard II., accompanied by prefatory observations, notes, and an appendix, the whole occupying 423 pages of the twentieth volume of our "Archæologia." On the 17th May, 1821, he communicated "A Survey of Egypt and Syria, undertaken in the year 1422 by Sir Gilbert de Lannoy, Knt., translated from a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with an Introductory Dissertation, and Notes of illustration and reference to the Croisades," which is printed in the "Archæologia," vol. xxi. p. 281—444, and is full of curious erudition of great value. On the 19th and 26th of March, 1829, we find from our minutes that he communicated to the Society by the hands of John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. an "Essay on the Abbey of Gloucester, illustrative of the Customs, Rites, Privileges, and Manners of the Monks of that House." This paper would not seem to have ever come before the so-called "Committee of Papers," which at that time regulated the contents of the "Archæologia;" at all events, it has not appeared in our Transactions, nor, I believe, elsewhere. On the 23rd May, 1844, he laid before us some "Notes upon a Preceptory at Garway, in the County of Hereford, with Plans, Copies of Inscriptions, and Illustrations of a Building of the Hospitallers at that place," which is printed in the thirty-first volume of the "Archæologia," pp. 182—197; and on the 17th April and 1st of May, 1856, we find another paper communicated to the Society, and printed in the "Archæologia" (vol. xxxvii. pp. 189—223), under the title of "Some passages in the Life and Character of a Lady resident in Herefordshire and

Worcestershire during the Civil War of the Seventeenth Century, collected from her Account Book in the possession of Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Baronet, of Stanford Court, in the County of Worcester." Such, with the addition of two minor communications recorded in the foot-note,\* were the labours on our behalf which Mr. Webb carried out with considerable learning and skill. The rich library which furnished the subject of his last paper in the "Archæologia" supplied him with still further materials in the shape of a Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during part of the years 1289 and 1290, which, under his editorship, formed two volumes of the "Camden Society" for the years 1854 and 1855. At the time of the accident which occasioned his last illness (a fall downstairs) he had nearly completed another task in which he was engaged on behalf of the same Society, that of editing the Military Memoirs of Colonel John Birch, Governor of Hereford during the Civil War. This work will be completed by his son.

It may be added that Mr. Webb was well known to and in constant correspondence with some of the most distinguished antiquaries of his time. One who may deserve to rank among them has, in a letter addressed to me, borne a feeling testimony, as follows, to his merit:—"By all the older Fellows of our Society who knew most of him he was regarded with the greatest respect and esteem ; and those who, like myself, were much his juniors, never failed to be attracted towards him by the charm of his simple manner, and his readiness to impart that information of which he possessed so much."

The following is the list of the gentlemen who were elected Fellows between the 5th of April, 1868, and the 5th of April last.

Frederic Augustus Waite, Esq.  
George Francis Teniswood, Esq.  
George Richmond, Esq. R.A.  
Charles Spilman Todd, Esq.  
George Edward Grover, Esq. Lieut. R.N.  
Robert Day, jun. Esq.  
William Cunliffe Brooks, Esq. M.A.  
John Piggot, jun. Esq.  
The Rev. William Cooke, M.A.  
William Henry Overall, Esq.  
Henry Thomas Wace, Esq.  
Edward Grose Hodge, Esq.  
The Rev. Thomas Fisher Redhead, LL.D.  
George Gammon Adams, Esq.

\* Proc. iii. 19 ; 2 S. i. 190.



Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.  
John Towlerlton Leather, Esq.  
Edward James Rickards, Esq.  
Thomas Thompson, Esq.  
Thomas James Arnold, Esq.  
George John Armytage, Esq.  
William Robert Emeris, Esq. M.A.  
The Rev. John Posthumus Parkinson, D.C L.

From a report, which in pursuance of an order of the Council was laid before you by the Secretary at the commencement of the present session, you learned that Mr. Watson had been engaged during the recess not only in passing through the press a Supplement to the List of Printed Books in our library, a volume of 127 pages, but also in subjecting our vast topographical collections of prints and drawings and our collection of portraits to the same processes of arrangement and of binding as those which the printed books had undergone during the previous years of his tenure of office, and of which both books and prints were sorely in need. Upwards of fifteen hundred portraits have been mounted and bound, and the whole of the topographical prints and drawings relating to English counties, are now in the same favourable condition. The whole of the non-topographical portion, arranged as Mr. Watson set forth in the report of the 19th November last, is also in rapid course of completion. I need not point out to you, gentlemen, that these gratifying results could never be obtained by any mere order or injunction of the Council ; they could proceed only from the spontaneous zeal, as well as the experienced ability, of our officer, to whom on this account, as many others, the expression of our cordial thanks is justly due.

It is my further duty now to lay before you a correspondence of some importance which has recently taken place between the Council of this Society and the First Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. &c., together with the resolutions which have been passed, in consequence, by the Council.

“ OFFICE OF WORKS, S.W.,

13th February, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. &c. to request that you will ask the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London to have the goodness to furnish him with a list of such Regal and other Historical Tombs or Monuments existing in Cathedrals, Churches,

and other Public Places and Buildings, as in their opinion it would be desirable to place under the protection and supervision of the Government, with a view to their proper custody and preservation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

GEORGE RUSSELL,

The Secretary,

Secretary.

“The Society of Antiquaries of London.”

This note, I may add, was accompanied by a private letter from Mr. Layard to myself, in which that gentleman explains much more at length the object which he has in view. A public or official communication as to his ultimate designs is of course most properly deferred until these designs shall be fully decided and matured.

The letter to our Secretary was laid before the Council on the 23rd of March, when the following Resolutions received the unanimous assent of that body.

#### RESOLVED—

1. The Council desire in the first place to put on record their sense of the compliment paid to them by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, in thus referring to them a question relating to our National Monuments. The Council have always considered it one of their highest functions to protect such Monuments from the ravages of decay, and from the still more injurious processes known under the name of “restoration.” They have more than once, it may be observed, given evidence of their zeal in this direction by bestowing grants of money for effecting such objects. At the same time the Council desire it to be understood that, in consenting to point out such of our regal and historical monuments as in their judgment stand in need of protective supervision, they consider it is not within their province to commit themselves to any opinion as to the nature of the authority under which that supervision should be exercised. This reservation made, the Council are prepared to enter with alacrity into the matter brought before them by the First Commissioner, and they entertain a confident belief that the nature and composition of this Society afford available machinery for arriving at the results aimed at in the present inquiry. The Council will lose no time in setting that machinery at work, and will communicate with the First Commissioner at the earliest opportunity. They need not, however, observe that

- the task of drawing up, even with approximate accuracy, such a list as that proposed in the letter from the Office of Works, is one of no small magnitude, and will of necessity occupy a considerable time.
2. That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Office of Works in reply to the letter from the First Commissioner.
  3. That a Special Committee, called "The Sepulchral Monuments Committee," be appointed to consider the application above referred to, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act upon it, and, in the name and on behalf of the Council, to take such steps for collecting the information sought as may in their judgment seem necessary :—

Octavius Morgan, Esq. V.P. M.P.	}	Members of the Council.
Augustus W. Franks, Esq. V.P.		
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer.		
Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. Director.		
William Durrant Cooper, Esq.		
Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq.		
Benjamin Ferrey, Esq.		
Henry Shaw, Esq.		
Edward Blore, Esq.		
Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq.		
John Bruce, Esq.		
George T. Clark, Esq.		
Joseph Clarke, Esq.		
Philip Hardwick, Esq.		
Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, Esq. M.P.		
Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq. LL.D.		
John Gough Nichols, Esq.		
Edmund Oldfield, Esq. M.A.		
William Tite, Esq. M.P.		
Weston S. Walford, Esq.		
C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. Secretary.		
Albert Way, Esq.		
George Scharf, Esq.		
Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D. Dean of Westminster.		
George Edmund Street, Esq.		
Thomas Willement, Esq.		
Albert William Woods, Esq. Lancaster Herald.		
Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, Knt.		
Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter King of Arms.		

Resolutions adopted by the "Sepulchral Monuments Committee," March, 1869 :—



- I. That the limit of date down to which the inquiry shall be conducted be restricted to the year 1760.
- II. That for defining the meaning of the terms "Regal and other Historical Tombs or Monuments," the word "Regal" be held to comprise the following Classes :—
  1. Kings and Queens Regnant of England or Scotland.
  2. Queens Consort. 3. Princes Consort. 4. Parents of the Kings and Queens before mentioned
  5. Children and grandchildren of such Kings and Queens.
  6. Male Descendants of Kings' sons in an unbroken male line. 7. Such other descendants of Kings as have transmitted a right of succession to the throne. 8. Such brothers and sisters of Kings and Queens before mentioned as are not included under the previous heads. And the word "Historical" shall be held to include the following Classes:—1. All Archbishops of Canterbury and York. 2. All Lord High Chancellors and Lord Keepers. 3. All Lord High Treasurers. 4. All Chief Justices. 5. Eminent Statesmen and Ambassadors. 6. Persons eminent in Theology, Science, Literature, and Art. 7. Eminent Naval and Military Personages. 8. Eminent Merchants. 9. Other Persons of note.
- III. That the list in question be prepared by members of the "Sepulchral Monuments Committee," and others named for the purpose, not from general books, such as Gough and Stothard, but from county histories, and other such works; and that the monuments be tabulated by counties.
- IV. That a copy of the correspondence between the Council and the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. and of the resolutions thereupon passed by the Council and by this Committee, be sent to each of the gentlemen to whom a county or counties have been assigned, as in the list this day laid before the Committee by the Secretary and by them amended, with a request that he will undertake to tabulate at his earliest convenience, and in a printed form (a copy of which is to be inclosed), such information as he can collect under the specified heads respecting the regal and historical monuments in the county or counties assigned to him.
- V. That to every gentleman signifying his assent to this request, copies of the printed form be supplied in such numbers as he may require.

Gentlemen,—I believe that I shall only anticipate your wishes if I now express to the Fellows of the Society whom I have

named, and to those whose co-operation has been invited, our cordial sense of the favour they have done us in consenting to undertake this task; and I may be permitted also to express our full confidence that in hands such as theirs, if in any, it is likely to be brought to a prosperous issue. The sepulchral monuments now to be protected are not, indeed, by any means so numerous or so perfect as they would have been found if that protection could have been extended to them at only a little earlier period. As was said of ancient Athens, we have now only such remains as time and the Goths have spared, the Goths of our own country, I mean. Perhaps, however, in some cases these monuments have had even worse enemies than the modern Goths, the injudicious restorers. Yet, even after this great amount of unprincipled dilapidation, and of tawdry patching-up, there are still among us, as is well known to you all, many noble works of mediæval art and of historical interest, which it has been the delight of this Society to explore, and which it should be its duty to guard.

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P., seconded by W. J. Thoms, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

“That the Thanks of the Meeting be voted to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The Ballot for the election of President, Officers, and Council being closed, the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Fellows were found to have the majority of the votes of the Society :—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Earl Stanhope, *President.*  
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P.  
John Winter Jones, Esq. V.P.  
Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. V.P.  
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer.*  
Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. *Director.*  
Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. *Auditor.*  
William Durrant Cooper, Esq.  
Henry Charles Coote, Esq.  
Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq. M.A.  
Henry Shaw, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. *Auditor.*  
William Tite, Esq. M.P. *Auditor.*

John Bruce, Esq.  
 Frederic William Burton, Esq.  
 William Chappell, Esq.  
 Rev. William George Clark, M.A.  
 Edward Foss, Esq.  
 Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.A.  
 George Edmund Street, Esq. A.R.A.  
 Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D. Dean of Westminster.

C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. *Secretary*.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Balloting Lists.

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Thursday, April 29th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Records of the Priory of the Isle of May. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1868. (Printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)
2. Hesperides; the Poems and other Remains of Robert Herrick, now first collected. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1869.
3. Occasional Fac-simile Reprints executed under the direction of Mr. E. W. Ashbee. VI. "The Prophesie of Mother Shipton." From the original Tract printed at London in 1641. 4to. London, 1869.
4. The Book-Worm. No. 3. New Series, March. 8vo. London, 1869.
5. Early Dutch, German, and English Printers' Marks. By J. Ph. Berjeau. Parts 4, 5, and 6. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor, Stuart A. Moore :—Domesday Book. The portion relating to Northamptonshire. Folio. Northampton and London, 1863.

From the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, through John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. :—Index to the Printed Reports of Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, 1840-1861. Folio, London, 1865.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :—Annual List of Donations and Bequests to the Trustees of the British Museum, 1828-29. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1830-31.

The nomination by the President of William Tite, Esq. M.P. to be a Vice-President was read.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a collection of Sling-Bullets of lead, accompanied by the following remarks :—

"On the 14th May, 1863, I had the honour of exhibiting to the



Society some sling-bullets from my collection, some of which were deemed of sufficient interest, from the inscriptions upon them, to be engraved and published by the Society.\*

"These sling-bullets or *glandes*, as is well known, are found on various sites of battles and sieges in ancient days, and occasionally occur in considerable numbers, but generally without any mark or inscription.

"Inscribed examples are much more uncommon, those bearing Greek characters being more abundantly found than those with Latin. These inscriptions are frequently of a jocose and sometimes of a not over delicate nature. Others again, and of which I exhibit some examples this evening, are marked with the number of the legion, or the name of the commander.

"They are mostly from Rome and Perugia, where I procured them, with the exception of two, which I obtained at Sidon; these are marked only with the thunderbolt in relief, and are found somewhat abundantly in the neighbourhood of that ancient Phœnician city; all that I saw were of the same type, nor could I hear of any having been found with inscriptions. The following is a list of those now exhibited:—

"No. 1. Of lengthened form, and without inscription, but having a lozenge-shaped hollow on one side, which appears to have been purposely formed to insert some object, perhaps to convey a message. Weight 984 grains.

"No. 2. Small and shorter in form, but with no legible indications of inscription, and marked with many dents. Weight 488 grains.

"No. 3. Elongated form, with the letters L — V. The interval between the letters has been somewhat bruised, by which another letter may have been obliterated. Weight 885 grains.

"No. 4. Of elongated form. Some letters near each end, but mostly effaced and difficult to read. E T P — X G I. Weight 991 grains.

"No. 5. Elongated form. L — XV. Weight 700 grains.

"The preceding five bullets are all from Perugia.

"No. 6. Almond-shaped, and with the thunderbolt on one side, from Sidon. Weight 596 grains.

"No. 7. Also from Sidon, and of similar character, but heavier, its weight being 700 grains.

"No. 8. Having the four sides flat, in form elongate and quadrilateral, on two of which sides are the letters L — XII. Weight 820 grains.

"No. 9. Large and unusually heavy, diamond-shaped, a form rarely met with. L — XV. Weight 1422 grains.

\* See Proceedings, 2 S., ii. 269, 266. See also a paper by Mr. S. Cuming on the History of the Sling, in Journ. Arch. Ass., xx. 73, and Remarks on Sling-bullets, by the late Mr. Hawkins, in Proceedings, i. 157.

“No. 10. Somewhat smaller, but of the same form and character. L — XV. Weight 1350 grains.

“No. 11. Of elongated round form, having on one side the thunderbolt, and on the other the inscription RVFVS.IMP. Weight 820 grains.



“Among many other inscribed *glandes* noticed by Dr. Mommsen, in the first vol. of the Berlin ‘Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum’ (pp. 189—194), are three found at Perugia, and forming a series into which the bullet here engraved may fitly enter. The first of these (No. 689) is inscribed Q. SAL. IM on one side, and on the other bears the thunderbolt. This is confidently referred by Mommsen and others to Q. Salvidienus Rufus Salvius, whom C. J. Cæsar recalled to the siege of Perugia on the eve of his departure with six legions for Spain, on which occasion he would appear to have been saluted Imperator. He was slain A. U. C. 714.

“The second *glans* (No. 690) was found near Perugia towards the end of the eighteenth century, and belonged to Antonio Terrenzi, in whose possession it was when noticed by Vermiglioli, *Iscrizioni Perugini*—but it is now lost. The inscription which this bullet bore was almost identical with the lettering of that now exhibited, the only difference being that a single letter indicating the *prænomen* is said to have preceded the name Rufus. Some doubt exists as to what this letter really was, as Vermiglioli in his first edition makes it a P, in his second a C.\* Mommsen seems to think both readings wrong, and that the letter should be Q to correspond with No. 689. Prince Borghese, assuming the P to be right, has learnedly endeavoured to connect the bullet with P. Sulpicius Rufus, one of the *judices* in the trial of Verres, A. U. C. 684, and who, after serving under Cæsar in Gaul and elsewhere, was called Imperator in 709, when proconsul of Macedonia.

\* It may be worth noticing that Mommsen is mistaken in saying that in the second edition Vermiglioli has printed the inscription as if in two lines instead of one. This is not so.—C. S. P.

"It is unfortunate that the present specimen, whether it be of a slightly different type, or merely defective in the casting, does not clear up the doubt as to the *prænomen*, or consequently, as to the attribution of the bullet. Mommsen's third *glans*, (691) reads—

RVF—NA.

VIIA

He doubts the accuracy of the reading, and thinks that RVFVS—IMP ought to be decyphered here also.

"No. 12. Of similar form, having the thunderbolt and the inscription CAESA. Weight 800 grains.

"These last five specimens were obtained in Rome.

"As an interesting example of the continuous use of a form of weapon, or missile, from remote ages to the present time, I take the opportunity of showing, by way of comparison, a stone sling-bullet used at the present day by the natives of New Caledonia; it is of precisely similar elongated ovoid form to those of Greek and Roman make, but worked of stone instead of lead casting; it was presented to me by my friend Mr. Franks. Weight 500 grains."

Mr. Fortnum also exhibited a Roman Lamp of bronze in the form of a fish.

SIR FREDERICK GRAHAM, Bart. exhibited, by the hands of A. W. Franks, Esq. V. P. a quadrangular Brass Plate (see woodcut), lately found in Arthuret Church, Cumberland, of which the latter gives the following account:—

"The brass exhibited by Sir Frederick Graham is a new variety to me in such monuments. It represents two hands holding a heart which rests on a cross fleury. A heart was not an unusual device in the middle ages, and is considered to refer to the soul. Mr. Haines has collected together in his manual (p. cvij.) all that is to be found on the subject, as far as monumental brasses are concerned, and Miss Hartshorne has published a monograph of the whole subject, under the title 'Enshrined Hearts.' Mr. Haines states that the hearts held by hands, issuing from clouds, are to be found at Loddon, Norfolk, 1462; Elmstead, Essex, c. 1530; Caversfield, Bucks, 1533; and Southacre, Norfolk, c. 1450, where the heart, now mutilated, bore the text from Psalm xxi. 5—'In manus tuas domine commendo spiritum meum, quia redemisti me domine deus veritatis.' Such memorials have been stated to indicate that the deceased was enabled to perform a vow which he had made, but they have more probably different meanings according to the inscriptions that accompany them, and are intended to indicate a trust in the presence of God. (Haines, p. cviii.) Occasionally the heart seems to have been



placed over the tomb in which the heart only was buried, as at Wiggenhall St. Mary, Norfolk, and at Saltwood, Kent, but in these cases it is not held up in the hands of the deceased.



“The probable date of this memorial is the fifteenth century. It was found in the church at Arthuret, under a heap of bones, and has probably been torn off some ancient tomb in Puritan times.

“As monumental brasses are, at present, to be found only in four Cumbrian churches, this relic is of interest.”

H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the use of the Scallop-Shell by the ancients as a symbol of initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries. It is intended to print this communication in the *Archæologia*.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, in a letter addressed to the Director, communicated the following account of disputes among certain justices of the peace in Lincolnshire in the reign of King Henry VIII.

"I do not know whether the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries will consider the following papers, containing some particulars relating to a riot which occurred at the sessions held at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, on the 27th of September, 1533, of sufficient general interest to be worthy of their notice. To me it seems that they are not without importance, as they put clearly before us the strange licence of speech and action, in which men of high social position, even when engaged in the transaction of grave official business, too frequently permitted themselves to indulge.

"These documents have, I believe, remained unnoticed up to the present time. The late Lord Monson communicated to the Archæological Institute in 1848 a very valuable paper on the Feuds of Old Lincolnshire Families.\* That accomplished antiquary seems to have been entirely unacquainted with the Caistor riot. Had he known of it, it is very unlikely that a transaction so exactly fitted to illustrate the subject on which he was engaged should have been passed by, especially as it would have had an additional interest from the fact that a direct ancestor of his lordship was one of the persons concerned.

"In the reign of Henry VIII. the justices of peace for counties were, as far as I have been able to ascertain, chosen entirely from among the higher gentry. It certainly was so in Lincolnshire. All those whose names appear in the commission of the peace of that period for this county were members of the higher untitled houses—nobles, if I may be permitted to employ that word in its old but now foreign sense. A use which, however little understood at present, was its current one in the days of Coke,† Legh,‡ Whitelock,§ and Heylin.||

"Although direct evidence may be wanting, there cannot, I conceive, be any doubt that this shameful breach of the peace by its sworn guardians was the result of a family quarrel. It will be seen from the following notes that many of the actors were nearly connected in blood or by marriage. If it were needful, evidence could be produced that they all were so, with one or perhaps at the most two exceptions. The documents referred to by Lord Monson prove beyond doubt that during the whole of the Tudor period the Lincolnshire gentry were in a state of turbulent bickering, which at times blazed forth into something not much different from a petty civil war. A gallows at Melton Ross, near Ulceby, still remains a memorial of a feud between the Tyrwhitts of Kettilby and the Lords Roos. This was a

\* Mem. illustrative of Hist. and Antiq. of Lincolnshire, p. 65.

† Institutes, ii. p. 667.

‡ Accedence of Armorie, 17.

§ Memorials, ed. 1732, p. 66.

|| Eccl. Restaurata, ed. 1849, i. p. 63.

most ancient and long-lived quarrel. It arose in 1411, between Robert Tyrwhitt of Kettilby, 'un des Justices de Bank le Roy,' and 'William de Roos de Hamelak, chivaler.'\* The first cause of affront was that John Rate, steward of Lord Roos's manor of Melton, had, for and in behalf of his lord, committed certain trespasses on the turbary of Robert Tyrwhitt, in the parish of Wrawby, by felling trees, cutting down underwood, and carrying away turves. The case was left to the award of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Gascoigne. A day was appointed for a meeting at Wrawby, when the titles and evidences of the parties were to be produced. Lord de Roos came to the place of meeting attended by his 'cousyns,' Henry Lord Beaumont, and Thomas Lord de la Warr; but Tyrwhitt, 'nonobstant q'il feust Justicier d' Assizes & de le Pees garder en le dit Counte de Nicole, ne nient considerant l'estat de dit William de Roos, q'il feust un des Justices de Pees a garder en mesme le Countee, mais ymaginant, pur defuer l'ordenance et agarde de dit William Gascoyne, par ymagination & malice devaunt purpense fist lever & assembler a lieux & jour suis ditz graund nombre des gentz, entour le nombre de cynq, centz, armez & arraiez a faire de guerre, encontre vostre pees, et in contempt de Vous, tres redoute Seigneur, encontre l'Estatutz en cell case ordeignez & purveuz, a graund affray de tout le pays environ; et les fist giser illeques en diverses partes en embusshementz, en manere de guerre."† In the end Sir Robert Tyrwhitt was compelled to confess that he had done wrong, and to submit to the award of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard de Grey, seventh Lord Grey of Codnor. The words of his confession, dictated to him by the Archbishop and Lord Grey, are characteristic of the times; as they bear on the duties of justices it may be well to reproduce them: 'My lord the Roos, I knowe wele, that ye been of such birth, estate, and myghte, that if you had lyked ye myght have comyn to the foresaid Loveday in such array that I schoold have been of no myght to have mad no party; but zet it liked you to come in aisy wyse, havynge consideration to youre degree. And of all that by sinistre information, I having doute of harme of my body, in myn entent for salvation of myself dyd assemble thise persones that here been, and other moo, nought for to doo harme ne offence to yowe. My Lord the Roos; and that I will here excuse me as yhe will devyse. Zet, for as myche I am a Justice, that more than an other comun man schoulde have had me more discretly and peesfully, I knowe well that I have failed

\* William de Roos of Hamlake, eighth baron by writ, succeeded his brother John, who died at Paphos, in the Isle of Cyprus, 1393. He was twenty-four years of age in 1393. Died 1419. Courthope's *Nicolas' Hist. Peerage*, *sub tit.*

† Petition of Lord de Roos in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii. 649.



and offende yow, My Lord the Roos, whereof I beseke yow of grace and mercy, and offre you v<sup>e</sup> mark to ben paid at youre will.' \*

"This humble confession was probably mere lip-service. Bitter rancour continued to exist between the families for nearly two centuries afterwards. It is stated that in the reign of James I. the old feud between Roos (now become Manners Earls of Rutland) and Tyrwhitt broke out again into something very like open warfare. It appears that a skirmish was fought at Melton Roos in which several persons lost their lives. The traditional account is that James I. ordered a gallows to be erected at Melton on the Roos property commanding that it should be kept up for ever by the owners of the estate, and declaring that all persons who offended in a like sort should be held to be murderers and hanged thereon.† That tradition may have exaggerated and distorted the circumstances is highly probable; but the gallows, which has existed there time out of mind, and which has given its name to the Gallows Close and Gallows Cover, is evidence that the old legend had some foundation.

"The above is only one instance out of many that might be given of the turbulence of the Lincolnshire gentry in former days. Their manners do not seem to have been much amended until the outbreak of the great civil war afforded a wider and more dangerous field for the display of party passions. It would not be difficult for those who have the necessary local knowledge to show that the conduct of the heads of several of our more powerful families during that sad conflict was influenced far more by local feeling than by loyalty or patriotism.

"The following transcripts were made by me from the originals among the Star Chamber Proceedings in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. The decrees of the court for the reign of Henry VIII. are believed to be lost. I have not been able elsewhere to recover any memoranda as to the result of the proceedings.

"The earlier document is a certificate signed by Sir William Ayscough of Stallingborough, knight, and George Saint Paul of Snarford, Esq. giving a narrative of a riot at Caistor sessions, arising out of a quarrel as to a seat on the bench between William Tyrwhitt of Scotter, and John Coplelike of Harrington, Esquires, both of whom were justices of peace. During the fray the box or bag containing the records of the court was upset, daggers were drawn, and grotesquely violent language used. From the second document it seems that at a subsequent sessions held on the 15th of July, no doubt in the following year, though the date is not given, legal proceedings had been taken against some of the persons concerned in this riot, and that for the purpose of

\* Petition of Lord de Roos in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii. p. 650.

† Notices of the Tyrwhitt family, ed. 1862, p. 11. Gentleman's Mag. 1799, i. 377.

preventing the law having its course William Tyrwhitt, accompanied by thirty "riotous persons," attended the sessions, and when Sir William Ayscough was charging the grand jury interrupted him with foul oaths, and that when the jurors, in the discharge of their duty, had found a true bill against the rioters, he took the document off the file and put it in his purse. When Sir William Ayscough remonstrated with him upon this disgraceful breach of law and good manners, Tyrwhitt 'sodenly drew his dagger' and would have stabbed Sir William as he sat on the bench had not the latter caught his arm when he was in the act of striking.

"My thanks are due to Arthur Larken, Esq. and John Ross, Esq. for great assistance in the compilation of the notes."

[Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII. vol. ii. AR—AY, p. 297.]

The certyfcat of Sir William Ascought,<sup>1</sup> knyght, and George Sayntpoll,<sup>2</sup> Justyces of peas in the partes of Lyndesey, in the Countie of lincoln, Concernyng A certen Ryote & mysdemener down before them and dyvers other of ther felaws in the open Sessyons holden at Caster, in the partes and Countie afforesaid the xvijth day of September, in the xxv<sup>t</sup> yere of the reigne of our Sofferand lord the kyng that now ys That whereas Sir William Ascoughe, knyght, John Copuldyke,<sup>3</sup> vyncent Grauntham,<sup>4</sup> Thomas mugne,<sup>5</sup> George Sayntpoll, and John Both,<sup>6</sup> esquyers, ther setting at the Sessyons takyng the wardythe of such enquist as was then and ther charged affore them, one William Tyrwhytt,<sup>7</sup> esquyr, beyng on of the Justyces of peas in the seid partes, came into the seid sessions with hys suerde aboute hym and a glove of male, and all hys seruands with swords and buckelers and schort daghers, com to the seid John Coplydyk, syttyng of the bynch, and with a hye and a dysdanus countynans, said to the seid Coplydyke, yt be commes the well to sytt in my Raume. The seid Coplydyk awnsvered, I know nott yowr rowme; thys is my rowme nowe; and the said William Tyrwhytt saed, nay, yt ys my rowme, and I wyll haue ytt mawgry of thy hede. Yey, quod the seid John Coplydyke, and yf ye take ytt soo ye gytt ytt nott. The seid William Tyrwhytt awnsvered by godes body and my ffather war away I wold haue ytt or I wold mak the ete a dagger, and with that Sir Cristofor Ascought, knyght, rose of the bynch and said to the saed William Tyrwhytt, ye shall nott stryve for a rowme, take yow my rowme, and with that the seid William Tyrwhytt satt hym down in Sir Cristophor Ascought place, and the seid Sir Cristophor satt betwex the seid John Copuldyke and the seid William Tyrwhytt, and the seid Sir William Ascought removed hym selfe hyer vppe to Sir Robert Tyrwhytt,<sup>8</sup> to gyff more rowme for the seid William Tyrwhytt, and then the seid William Tyrwhytt saed to John Coplydyke, now I haue my place in the spyte of thy Tethe. Mary, saed John Coplydyke, goode you with ytt. How be ytt I wyll gyff yowr ffather rowme but I will gyff yow none. And then Sir Robert Tyrwhytt awnsvered to the seid John Copyl[dyke] the dewylls Torde in thy thethe, better men than thou arte wyll gyff me rowme. And with that he turned to the seid John Coplydyke and said tho[u art] a fool and a dawe, and the seid John Coplydyke awnsvered dawe of thy hede, and with that both the seid Sir Robert Tyrwhytt and the seid Will . . . . and the seid John Coplydyke laed ther handes upon ther daghers and the seid Sir Robert and William Tyrwhytt had ther daghers drawn in ther handes ha . . . . of the scheche. And with that all the



servaundes pressed to the bench with ther daggers in ther handes with such force and vyeleus that they cast down the b . . . . . the kyngs Records to the ground, insomuch that by a good space after the Clarke of the peas and the vnder scheriff coude nott fynde the seid recordes, and tow of the seid servaundes called Thomas Bower<sup>9</sup> and Rychard Bellingyam<sup>10</sup> held ther daggers drawne in ther handes Redy to stryke att the seid John Copyldyk. And two of the servaundes of the said Sir William Ascought dyd gytt them by ther armes and held them. And then the seid Sir William Ascought rose and charged all them to peas in the kynges name, and went betwex John Copyldyk and the seid William Tyrwhytt, and then Sir Robert Tyrwhytt, seyng the seid Sir William doo soo, then in lykewise scharged them to peas, and so betwen them all serueng men wher Comaunded to a voide the Barr, and soo by good polycy and dyligense of the seid Sir William Ascought and other Justyces of the peas ther and at that tyme beyng present, the matter and waryans was pasefyed with out any further besynes or hurte down, whyche was grete marvell. And yett that nott withstanding after the seid matter beyng soo pesefyed the said William Tyrwhytt, at that tyme beyng in the Strete, nott beyng content nor satsfyed in his mynd, dyd com vp in to the hall agane, and on Thomas Demoke<sup>11</sup> with hym, and the said Thomas Demoke dyd com to the said William Ascought and desyred hym to intreatt the seid John Copyldyke to gyff the seid William Tyrwhytt his rowm or els surely he was determyned to make a new fray, and in eschewyng of the same, at the speciall request and intreaty of the said Sir William Ascoughe, hee dyd remove and gyff the seid William Tyrwhytt rowme by force, whereof the seid matter was fully pasyfyed for that tyme, &c.

WILLIAM AYSCOUGH.  
GEORGE SAYNT[POLL.]

[Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII. vol. ii. AR—AY, p. 103.]

Articles of instructions to the Kinge our Sovereigne lorde and his most honorable Councell of diverse haynous and riottous demeanours of William Trewhit, esquier, done in the kinges Sessions openly holden the xv. day of July last past, at Castor in the Countie of lyncolne.

First the seid William Trewhit entending to breke and violatt the kinges peax, assembled vnto hym xxx. riottous persons which he brought vnto the seid sessions, and never before that tyme he vsed to bryng with hym to any sessions above the nombre of ij. or iij. persons.

Item: where as Sir William Askue, knyght, one of the kinges Justices of his peax within the seid Countie, sitting in the seid open Sessions, wold have gyven informacon to the graunde Inquest then beyng sworne to inquire for the behalfe of the kyng our sovereigne lorde, the seid William Trewhyt, William Monson,<sup>12</sup> James Myssenden,<sup>13</sup> and other evil-disposed riottous persons, riottously rose vpp all to gidir at the seid sessions and sware by the blode of god that the seid Sir William askue shulde rede no bill ther, and then and ther openly in the seid Sessions gave many evill and obprobrious wordes vnto the seid Sir William Askue.

Item: wher ther was a bill of ryott found in the seid sessions by the seid graunde enquest against certeyn ryottous persons, which bill beyng fyled and mater of recorde, and put amonges the kynges recordes of the seid Sessions remaynyng in the custode and keping of the Clerk of the peax of the seid Countie, the seid William Trewhitt toke the seid billes of indytement of the seid fyle against the will and mynde of the seid clerke of the peax, and put the seid bill in his purse, which bill of indytement he yet kepith contrary the kinges lawez and his peax.

Item: the seid Sir William Askue, seyng the mysdemeanor of the seid



William Trewhit, was sory to see him vse hymselfe so riottously and lightly in the seid open Sessions, sayed vnto the seid William Trewhit that he handelled not hymselfe well or discretely in that place. Wherapon the seid William Trewhit furthwith, in a great angre and furye, sodenly drew his dagar at the seid Sir William Askewe, and wold have stryken him ther sitting upon the bynche in the seid Sessions, had not the seid Sir William Askue caught him by the arme, and so did lett hym. Which haynous acte ther so done, in the seid open Sessions, by the seid William Trewhit, had likely to have caused great murder to be done ther, if the seid Sir William askue had not sobroly handelled hymself and pacyfied many other of the kinges subgiettes ther beyng present.

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Ayscough of Stallingborough, knight, son and heir of Sir William of that place, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, co. York, knight. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wrothesley of Stafford, by whom he had issue Sir Francis Ayscough, who continued the direct line; Edward, settled at Keleby, ancestor to the Ayscoughs of Nun Cotham and Fulstowe; and a daughter Jane, who married George St. Paul of Snarford (*see note 2*). He is said to have had by this wife another daughter, Anne, who married a member of the old Lincolnshire family of Kyme. This lady was burnt for heresy at Smithfield, in 1546. (*Bale's Examination of Anne Askewe*, ed. 1849, p. 141.) His will, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 28 May, 1541, makes no mention of Anne. As however she was most probably provided for on her marriage, this evidence is by no means conclusive against the truth of Bale's statement. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Hutton of Prudhoe in the bishopric of Durham and Baseford and Nuthall, co. Nottingham, widow of Sir William Hansard of South Kelsey knight, he had two sons, Christopher and Thomas. The latter seems to have died young, the former is mentioned in his father's will. He provided that he should be buried "in our Ladye Quere within the parish Church of Saint Peter, before the ymage of our Ladye in Stallingburgh."—*Lincolnsh. Herald's Visit.* 1562. MS. *Queen's Coll. Oxford*, F. 22, foll. 49-52. *Rep. of Linc. Arch. Soc.* 1862. 117-134. *Wills in Cur. Prærog. Cant.*

<sup>2</sup> George St. Paul of Snarford was the third son of John St. Paul of the same by his wife Helen, daughter of Richard Thimbleby of Polham. He was born in 1499, and became heir to his elder brothers John and Matthew on the death of the latter in 1556. He was Counsel for the City of Lincoln 10 June, 1542; Recorder 7 Sept. of that year. He served as one of the burgesses in Parliament for that city from 1542 to 1557. He married Jane daughter of Sir William Ayscough (*see note 1*) and had issue by her two sons. John, the elder, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Thimbleby, knight, who died without issue male, when the estate passed to his second son, Thomas, who married Faith, daughter of Vincent Grantham of Lincoln (*see note 4*), by whom he was father to Sir George, the last of the family. George St. Paul's will is dated Dec. 30, 1558. He describes himself as of North Carlton, but desires to be buried in the church of Snarford if he dies in the county of Lincoln. He gives certain lands in Legsby to trustees, for the term of twenty years, that mass may be said three days in the week at least in the chantry of the family at Snarford, "where the bodies of my father and mother lyeth buried," for his own soul and that of his father, mother, wife, and other relatives, adding the curious clause, that "if at any time this bequest is made voyd by Act of Parliament, I will my son John take the 8li. and find a priest at his benevolence." The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 22 Feb. 1558-59, by Jane his relict and Thomas Sayntpoll, his executors. There is no monument to George St. Paul at Snarford. His widow married Richard Disney of Norton Disney, in the church of which place there is a brass to her second husband, but no record of the date of her death.—*Herald's Visit.* 1562, fol. 28; *Allen's Linc.* i. 134; *Hunter's South Yorks.* ii. 462. *Wills C. P. C.*

<sup>3</sup> John Coplelike of Harrington, afterwards knighted, eldest son of William Coplelike of that place by Margaret daughter of Hamon Sutton of Burton, Commissioner of Subsidy for Lindsey 1523; Commissioner for compiling the Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535; High Sheriff of the county, 1548; married Elizabeth daughter of Richard

Littlebury of Stainsby, who died 12 May, 1552, and is buried at Harrington. By this lady he had issue John his son and heir, who was 31 years of age at his father's death. He married Anne daughter of John Etton, but died *sine prole*. Francis the second son married Elizabeth daughter of Lionel Reresby of Thribergh, co. York; he also died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas son of Thomas the fourth son of Sir John. Sir John died 12 Dec. 1557. *Heralds' Visit.* fol. 14; *Hist. Lincoln.* 1816, p. 209; *Brewer, Cal. Let. and Pap.* vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1365.

<sup>4</sup> Vincent Grantham of St. Katherine's next Lincoln, eldest son of Edward Grantham of Lincoln by Elizabeth daughter of John St. Paul. He married, first, Alice daughter of Hamon Sutton of Burton, by whom he had issue Thomas, ancestor of the Granthams of St. Katherine's and Goltho. His second wife, of whose parentage I know nothing, was named Girlington. (She may have been a Girlington of Normanby.) By her he had issue Vincent. His third wife was Bridget, daughter of Sir William Hansard of South Kelsey, knight; by her he had issue Thomas the younger; Katherine who married, first, Robert Sanderson of Saxby; and, second, William Rokeby of Skiers, co. York (she died 10 March, 1615, and was buried at Saxby); and Faith, who married Sir Thomas St. Paul of Snarford, son of George (see Note 2). Vincent Grantham received the freedom of the city of Lincoln 12 Sept. 1526, and was mayor 1527 and 1541. His will is dated Oct. 27 and was proved at Doctors' Commons, Nov. 17, 1550. He was buried in St. Martin's church, Lincoln, Nov. 4. His widow Bridget afterwards married Thomas Taylor, but was buried in the same church with her first husband. *Heralds' Visit.* 72. *Hunter, South Yorks.* ii. 102. *Wills C. P. C. Par. Reg. of St. Martin's, Lincoln.*

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Moigne of Willingham, son of Alexander Moigne of Waithe, who was one of the Commissioners for the subsidy for Lindsey, in 1523, by Anne, daughter of John Coplelike of Frampton. He was escheator for the county of Lincoln, 1532—1534. A "Master Thomas Moigne," no doubt the same person, was appointed Recorder of Lincoln, July 11, 1532. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Hansard of South Kelsey, and by her had issue Elizabeth, who married Thomas Morison of Cadeby. A Thomas Moigne, described as the elder brother of Simon Moigne, was attainted in or before 34 Henry VIII. Their father was Alexander Moigne, who had held lands at Thevilly (now Theally), near Burton Stather. *Heralds' Visit.* 14. *Brewer, Cal. Let. Pap.* vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1365. *Dep. Keeper's 10th Report, Append.* p. 106. *30th Report, Append.* 167.

<sup>6</sup> The Boothes of Middlesoil, in the parish of Killingholme, were a younger branch of the family of Boothe of Barton, co. Lancaster. They became connected with Lincolnshire by the marriage of Henry Boothe with Elizabeth, the heiress of William Gaskerike of Middlesoil. There were two John Boothes of this place, father and son, in the reign of Henry VIII. I do not think it is possible to decide, with certainty, which is the person mentioned in the text. John Boothe the elder married Anne, daughter of Richard Thimbleby of Irnham. They had a large family. Their eldest surviving son was John Boothe the younger, who married, first, Isabella, daughter of William Dalyson of Laughton; second, Eleanor Fitzwilliam; third, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ellis of Paunton. His will was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, the last day of Feb. 1566-7. He was buried at Killingholme on the 8th of July previous. *Heralds' Visit.* 51. *Wills C. P. C. Par. Reg., Killingholme.*

<sup>7</sup> Sir Robert Tyrwhitt of Kettilby, knt. was the fifth in direct line from his namesake who began the feud with the Lord Roos. He is stated to have been Vice-Admiral of England, but this must be an error. He may have been one of the Vice-Admirals of the coast of England. If so, probably for Lindsey only. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Robert Tailboys of Goulton and Kyme. He died July 4, 1548, at his seat at Kettilby, and was buried in Wrawby church. His eldest son Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Scotter, married Isabell, daughter of Robert Girlington of Normanby. He was High Sheriff for the county 28 Hen. VIII. and was greatly enriched by grants of church lands. He died during the life of his father, March 19, 1540-1. His will was proved at Lincoln on the 1st of June. When Gervaise Holles made his church notes there was at Scotter—"In cancello ad austrum tumulus marmoreus ere insculptus: Hic jacet Willelmus Tyrwhitt Miles, qui obiit 19<sup>o</sup> die Martii, Anno Domino 1541." *Heralds' Visit.* 73. *Harl. MS.* 6829, p. 197. *Notices and Remains of Family of Tyrwhitt, passim.*

<sup>8</sup> It does not seem possible to identify this person with any degree of certainty. Whoever he was he may be presumed to have been a gentleman. The word servant,



as will be seen from the next note, must be interpreted to mean, not a menial servant, but something nearly approaching a feudal retainer of earlier times. I conjecture that this man may not improbably have been a member of a family named Bowyer, several members of whom were connected in business matters with the Tirwhitts in the reign of Elizabeth. The only pedigree of the family I have seen is in the *Lincolnshire Herald's* visitation of 1634. It does not go back far enough to contain the person named in the text. Ralph Bowyer or Bower of Bottesford married in 1563 Margaret, daughter of Lionel Resesby of Thribergh, co. York. *Hunter, S. Yorks.* ii. 39.

<sup>10</sup> Richard Bellingham of Manton. The Bellinghams of Manton, afterwards of Brumby Wood in the parish of Frodingham, were descended from a younger son of Sir Robert Bellingham of Bellingham in Northumberland, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Tunstall of Thurland. They inherited some of the best blood of the North of England. Richard Bellingham was the son and heir of Thomas Bellingham of Manton, by . . . daughter of . . . Wasling of Brumby Wood. He married Jane or Johanna, daughter of Robert Evers of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme. I have seen no evidence that there was any relationship or marriage connection between him or his wife and the Tirwhitts; William Tirwhitt however left him "2 stoth\* of 3 years old," by his will above noticed. He died Oct. 5, 1558. *Heralds' Visit.* 57. *Harl. MS.* 1097, f. 94 b. 1484, f. 26.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas Dymock of North Carlton, son of Andrew Dymock, by his wife Dorothy Meers, and great-great-grandson of Sir John Dymock, kn. brother of Sir Thomas, champion to Henry IV. and V. was sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1542. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Tourney or Cavenby or Cainby, near Spital in the Street. He died Feb. 1, 1515-6. His will is dated September 30, 1542. It was proved at Doctors' Commons, May 25, 1546. He desired burial in the church or churchyard of North Carlton. *Wills C. P. C.*

<sup>12</sup> William Monson of South Carlton, eldest son of Sir John Monson of that place, by his second wife Dorothy Meeres. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert and sister to Sir William Tirwhitt before noticed. He served as burgess for Totnes in the Parliament of 1547, and as high sheriff for his county in 1553. He died Oct. 15, 1558, and lies buried in the church of South Carlton. By his will dated August 28th of same year, he gives to "Sir Robert Tirwhitt of Kettelby my gilt standing pott of silver, pledged to me by the Lady Hussi for 10 li. if she redeem the same he to have the 10 li." *Heralds' Visit.* 1. *Collins' Peerage*, edit. 1737, iii. 497. *Wills C. P. C.*

<sup>13</sup> James Mussenden of Great Limber is said, in the visitations, to have been the son of John Mussenden of Healing, near Great Grimsby, and Margaret Topcliffe his wife. His name however does not appear in the will of John Mussenden, who mentions all his other children. Gervaise Holles the Grimsby antiquary, whose statements are always worthy of respect, says that he was not the son of this John, but that he came of a bastard line. His words are—"Nota denique quod nullus Mussendenorum jam extat qui non ex spurio et damnato coitu emanavit. Franciscus enim Mussenden de Louth in com. Linc. Legista, ex filio notho Bernardi Mussenden, et cujusdam fœminæ (Alicie Spenser nomine) originem suam deduxit. Thomas etiam Mussenden nuper de Waltham in com. Linc. fuit filius Thomæ qui filius fuit nothus Thomæ Mussenden militis. Verissima hæc inserui, ne posterius mentita propagine in errorem traherentur."

The Francis Mussenden "de Louth" here mentioned was great-grandson of James Mussenden the rioter. An additional reason for believing this line to be illegitimate is furnished by the arms. The bearing of the old family was, *Or, a cross engrailed gules, in the first quarter a bird of the second.* Sometimes this bird is blazoned as a Cornish chough. This race however surrounded the coat with a *bordure azure semé of plates.* *Harl. MS.* 1550, fol. 96. *Lansd. MS.* 207a, p. 513. *MS. Queen's Coll. Oxf.* fol. 22. *Wills C. P. C.*

In order to exhibit more clearly the singular ramifications of the relationship which existed between the principal actors in the transactions above recorded, Mr. Peacock has prepared the tabular pedigree which occupies the two following pages.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

\* Male horned cattle, from one to four years old. *Best's Farming Book, Surtees Soc.* pp. 144, 183.





TABLE II.

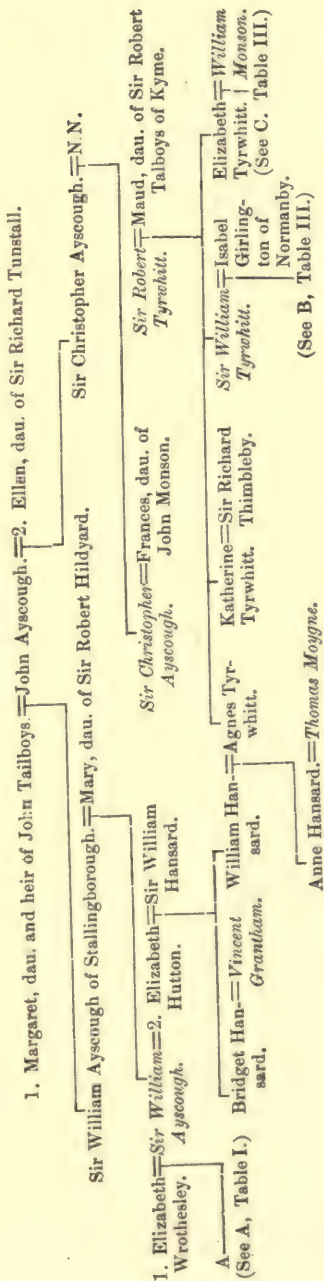
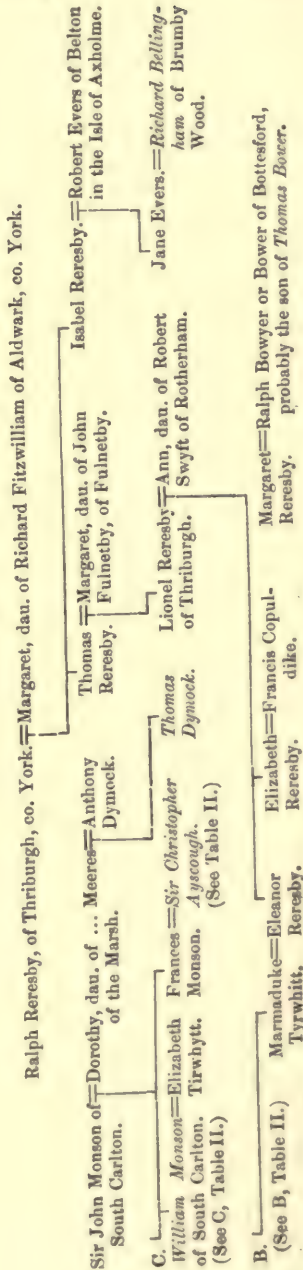


TABLE III.



Thursday, May 6th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—

1. A set of the Archæological Journal from 1849 to 1867.
2. The Archæological Journal. No. 98. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association:—Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No. 58. April. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author, the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A.:—

1. Kalendar of the Episcopal Registers of Chichester. [From Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. ix. New Series.] 8vo.
2. The Mediæval Registers of the Bishops of Chichester. [From the same.] 8vo.
3. Glossary of Words in the Cumbrian Dialect. [From the same.] 8vo.
4. Inventories of (1) St. Mary's Hospital, Dover; (2) The Priory of St. Martin New-Work, Dover; (3) The Priory of SS. Mary and Sexburga, Isle of Shepey. [From Archæologia Cantiana. Vol. 7.] 8vo.

From the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society:—Some Account of the Blackmore Museum. Part i. The Opening Meeting. 8vo. Devizes and London, 1868.

From the Central Committee for the Publication of the Funereal and Monumental Inscriptions of East Flanders:—Graf-En-Gedenkschriften. Parochiekerken, 57<sup>e</sup>–59<sup>e</sup> Afleveringen. Buitenkerken, 54<sup>e</sup>, 55<sup>e</sup>, 56<sup>e</sup>, en 60<sup>e</sup> Afleveringen. Folio. Ghent, 1867–69.

From H. W. Ball, Esq., through Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Notes on Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton, and his Works. 8vo. Hull, 1869.

From the Treasurer of the Inner Temple:—Students admitted to the Inner Temple, 1571–1625. 8vo.

From the Author:—On a Ceraunia of Jade converted into a Gnostic Talisman. By C. W. King, M.A. [From the Archæological Journal.] 8vo.

From His Grace the Duke of Northumberland:—Incised Markings on Stone, found in the County of Northumberland, Argyleshire, and other places, from Drawings made in the years 1863 and 1864, by direction of His Grace the late Algernon Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Folio. London. Printed for private circulation. 1869.

From J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.:—An octavo volume containing thirty-six Numismatic Tracts. 1844–65.

Votes of Special Thanks were accorded to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the Council of the Archæological Institute, and to J. B. Bergne, Esq. for their valuable presents to the Library.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented an impression of the first Great Seal of the Queen and of the present Privy Seal.



H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a Latin inscription laid before the Society by Padre Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A., on April 15th, 1869.\*

"I read the inscriptions on the pedestal thus:—'*Pudens societatis publicanorum quadragesimæ servus, (et) arcarius centuriæ scripturariorum, finibus Cottiis vovit etc.*'

"I feel no doubt, that *pub* and *publ* are *publicanorum* (in the plural), although the final consonant is not doubled, because that rule is evidently not followed in these inscriptions—what is *finibus* in one is *fin* only in its duplicate.

"I cannot agree with the learned Padre Garrucci in the assertion that *quadragesima* and *scriptura* are the same taxes, for the first is an import duty, and the second is an agistment toll for the use of the public pastures. In these inscriptions I read the following facts—'*Pudens* was a subordinate officer (as slave) of a company (*societas*) of *publicani*, who had a lease of the *quadragesima* or import duty on merchandise, he being at the same time also *arcarius* or treasurer of a *centuria* of *scripturarii*, i.e., of a section of the same company of *publicani* which had taken a lease of the agistment tolls in the Cottian marches. In support of my reading I will observe (though it is quite unnecessary) that *societas publicanorum* was a common every-day expression, taxes being universally farmed by companies (*societates*) of capitalists.

"Again, these partnership companies, the better to manage their affairs, formed themselves, according to the Roman custom of all trades and businesses, into *collegia*. (For *collegia publicanorum*, see *Calvini Lexicon Juridicum* sub voce *Collegium*.)

"J. F. Massman, in his *Libellus Aureus*, at p. 79, says, '*Collegia divisa erant in decurias et centurias.*' He quotes Murat. 518, 4; Fabretti, 72, 73; Marini, *Fratres Arvales*, 174<sup>a</sup>, and Orelli, 4137. At p. 80 he gives instances of *arcarii* of colleges.

"Lastly, there is no difficulty in supposing that the same company of *publicani* would farm more than one species of tax. It is likely enough in itself, and Cicero (*In Verrem* ii. 270) gives an instance where a *societas publicanorum* farmed the *portorium* (i.e., the *quadragesima*) and the *scriptura* at the same time, as I contend for in the present case."

J. R. D. TYSEN, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Rev. W. Yarnton Mills, rector of Misenden, Gloucestershire, three sculptured stones which were found built in as common stones in the east wall of the chancel of Misenden church when it was taken down for restoration in the spring of 1866. Two of these stones probably formed portions of the churchyard cross. One of them, 17 inches long by 1ft., tapering to 11 inches, and

\* See *ante*, p. 288.

3 inches thick, bore, in rude carving, on one side, two conventional beasts combatant, whose bodies ended in interlaced foliage; on the other, a design of similar character, one large animal's head running into twisted foliage. The second stone, about 13 inches long by 9 inches, exhibited, on one side, a small Latin cross; on the other, a floriated pattern. The third stone, 13 inches by 7, bore two simple detached knots.

The Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, of Beckenham, Kent, communicated in a letter to A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., some notes as to Edward Gorges, the writer of two letters to Sir John Stanhope in 1596, printed in the Proceedings, 2 S. i. 165. The following was the substance of this communication:—

“I have during these last twenty years collected much information relative to the old family of Gorges, some of whom were for more than three centuries lords of the manor of the parish of Nailsea, of which I was rector for nearly thirty years. I have obtained extracts from every ‘Gorges’ will to be found at Doctors’ Commons up to 1700; I have exhausted the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, and made many researches in the Record Office, parochial registers, &c., and have traced out all the ramifications of the family in Somerset, Wilts, Herefordshire, Ireland, &c., so that I am well acquainted with the history of its numerous members. There is little dependence to be placed on the correctness of the Heralds’ Visitations or County Histories.

“I have been lately looking over my collections, and trying to find out the author of those letters in 1596.

“The son and heir of Sir Edward Gorges (the son of Sir Edmund Gorges) was not Edward, but Edmund, who married in 1531 Ann Walsh, and died in 1552.

“The son of Edmund Gorges was Edward Gorges, ‘armiger,’ born 1537, and died 1568.

“The son of Edward Gorges, ‘armiger,’ was Sir Edward Gorges, born 1564 (the elder brother of Sir Ferdinando Gorges), and died at Wraxall 1624.

“This man might have been the writer of these letters, but there is no evidence that he had anything to do with the Court. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Speke, before 1590, and lived at Charlton manor-house, in the parish of Wraxall, and had a large family of sons and daughters, of all of whom I can give an account.

“The writer could not have been Edward (afterwards Lord Gorges of Dundalk) the son of Sir Thomas Gorges, as he was not born till 1582, having entered Magdalen Coll. Oxford, in 1598, aged 16.

“Edward Gorges, the younger brother of Henry Gorges of

Battcombe, was baptized at Wraxall, 1585, and so could not be the writer.

“Who then was this Edward Gorges the correspondent of Sir John Stanhope? I think I can identify him. Sir William Gorges, Admiral, was elder brother of Sir Thomas Gorges; he died 1584, and administration of his property was taken out by his widow, Winifred Gorges, Jan. 4, 1585.

“He had three sons: Tristram Gorges of St. Budeaux, Sir Arthur Gorges of Chelsea, and Sir Edward Gorges, Kt.

“This Edward is mentioned in the title-deeds of Charlton Manor, which I have inspected, as a son of Sir William, and, together with his two brothers Tristram and Arthur, joins in the conveyance (June 16, 1585) of the property, to Edward Gorges of Wraxall,—to whom I have alluded above.

“I believe him to be referred to in J. Chamberlain’s letter to Dudley Carleton, Oct. 1, 1601 (Camden Soc. 1861), as the ‘Cousin Ned’ of Sir Thomas, whom the latter wished to take his place in the Privy Chamber as groom; for I believe in these days the word ‘Cousin’ was assignable to any relative.

“He is mentioned in Sir Thomas Gorges’ will, March 15, 1609, along with Sir Arthur, as a son of Sir William Gorges deceased, these two brothers being ‘his kind loving kinsmen.’ He was knighted in 1603, and in the burial register of Richmond, Surrey, is the entry, ‘1625, Aug. 29, Sir Edward Gorges, Knight, dyed, and was carryed to London to be buryed.’

“Accordingly Colonel Chester informs me that in the burial register of St. Margaret’s, Westminster, is this entry, ‘1625, Sept. 1, Sir Edward Gordge, Kt.’

“I think this is the man who wrote these letters. We know his brother, Sir Arthur Gorges, was well known to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and was a man of mark in his day.”

The following additional particulars relative to Edward Gorges have since been gathered by Mr. Brown:—

Mr. Thomas Cavendish, who was the second Englishman who sailed round the world, wrote during his second voyage in 1591, a short time before his death, a letter to Sir Tristram Gorges, which reached England, and is published in Purchas’ Pilgrims, vol. iv. p. 1192. In it he says to Sir Tristram Gorges, “Com-mend me to *both* your brothers, being glad that *your brother Edward* escaped so unfortunate a voyage.”

It is evident from this that Edward Gorges had contemplated joining Cavendish’s expedition, but that something had occurred to prevent the project.

The *other brother* of Tristram Gorges, mentioned by Cavendish, was of course *Sir Arthur Gorges*, of Chelsea.

Cavendish names *Sir Tristram Gorges* his executor; but I



doubt if he were ever knighted. He married, Apr. 21, 1572, at St. Budeaux, Devon, Elizabeth, daughter of Martyn Cole, gent., was appointed June 3rd, 1593, a Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* of Devon, by letters patent under the great Seal of England. He had eleven children, some of whom died in infancy, and was buried at St. Budeaux, May 18, 1607. In January 1607-8, administration of the goods of "Tristram Gorges, lately of Budockshed, Devon, Esquire," was granted to William Gorges, his son, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Edward Gorges seems to have been in trouble in France, as may be judged from the following extracts from Mrs. Green's Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) 1595-1597:—

"1595. Feb. 6. Soissons.—*Edward Gorges to Sir Robert Cecil*. I must leave the miseries of my hard fortune to the report of the bearer. Intercede on my behalf with Her Majesty, for whose sake all torments seem sweet; if not suddenly relieved, my misery will prove insupportable. I doubt not her letters are safe in the King [of France's] hands, and the fellow that received my thanks returned to Paris in good time. Remember me to *Sir Thomas Gorges* and my cousin John Stanhope.

"1595. March 31. Soissons Castle.—*Edward Gorges to Sir Robt. Cecil*. The honourable care you have of me, as also your letter to Mr. Edmondes on my behalf, has given me hope that I am not yet at the last of my fortunes, although the miseries of this place are such that an honest death were much to be preferred before so miserable a life. The best medicine against evil fortune is a *good heart*, and the pain I suffer is nothing when I remember the worthiness of the subject for whom I endure, and for whom I will be prodigal of my best blood, and esteem myself happy, if my life might breed Her Majesty the least contentment. If to have companions in misery be any contentment, I want none, for all sorts arise here every day, and some of these that were with Monsieur in England, who have often advertised the governors of my mean estate; but his hopes are altogether built upon the King's purse, and his demands go beyond all reason, that I am almost hopeless of ever getting out. Monsieur de Bruillas has done me many favours, without which I might have starved, as my charges are so great. I hope you will find some means to requite me. Remember me to your lady, and *my uncle Sir Thomas Gorges*."

This postscript at once identifies the writer of the letter.

Edward Gorges must have shortly after this obtained his release from Soissons Castle, as we find the following interesting letter bearing upon the matter in the same volume of the Calendar of State Papers—

"1595. Oct. 6. *The Queen to the Provost of King's College, Cambridge*. There has been some former motion among the

Fellows for one Temple, a man honest and capable of preferment, yet wishing to benefit *Edward Gorges, our own servant, who of late has sustained loss and imprisonment in his employment to the French king*, we require you to forbear making any other grant than to him, and expect such reasonable conditions as are customary in such cases."

To this peremptory demand of the Queen, the following answer was returned:—

"1595. Oct. 11. King's College, Cambridge. *Dr. Roger Goad, provost, to the Queen.* Being so mean a person, I would not have presumed to write to so great a Majesty, had not your Majesty's letter to me, in behalf of *Edward Gorges*, needed my answer. You require me to forbear to pass the lease of Coombe to any other than *Gorges*. I, as well as the rest of the college, stand bound to yield to your commands, yet, what we could do by statute touching the said farm we did four years since at our public meeting, and yielded the place to Mr. Temple, secretary to the Earl of Essex, and a special member of our House, and this upon your earnest request, signified by several letters from the late Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the solicitation of Mr. Davison, whom Mr. Temple then served. We hold ourselves tied by our promise to the party, which it does not lie in us to revoke without great inconvenience. We beg consideration thereof, yet will stay the grant until your pleasure is further known."

Mr. Brown has not been able to ascertain whether Edward Gorges succeeded in getting this "lease of Coombe" from King's College. If he did, he must have ousted Mr. Temple from it.

There is one other reference to this Edward Gorges, who evidently was a man about the Court, in the State Papers of this period.

"1596. Aug. 14. From Dover.—*Thomas Lord Burgh to Sec. Cecil.*—I reached Dover on horseback this morning. The Duke [of Bouillon, who was expected on an embassy to the Queen,] has not come, but his forerunners certify that he will be here to-morrow, if the winds deny it not; his train is fitter for harbingers, the better sort you should take notice of. Of the gentlemen from Court, appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, only *Edward Gorges* appears."

In St. John's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh (ii. 275) it is stated that Sir Walter was sitting in his parlour one day in 1618, with his wife and a number of friends, among whom were Mr and Mrs. Pagenham, Sir Lewis Stukeley, *Sir Edward Gorges*, and others, when La Chène, the French emissary, came secretly to have an interview with Sir Walter.

Bridget, daughter of *Sir Edward Gorges*, was baptised at St.

Margaret's, Westminster, March 14, 1616-17. This was the same church in which Sir Edward was buried, September 1625.

It may be mentioned that there are a few interesting illustrations of the *names* mentioned in the letters of Edward Gorges laid before the Society, such as "Peater Browne" the postman, "Will Painter," "Richard Warburton," "Sir Thos. Baskerville," &c., in Chamberlain's Letters, Camden Society, Jan. 3, 1598; June 11, 1597. State Papers, Aug. 3, 1595; Sept. 22, 1595; Feb. 25, 1597, &c.

Mr. Brown has a copy of the nuncupative will of Sir Thomas Baskerville, June 4, 1597; proved July 6, 1597.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited, by permission of Captain E. Starkie Bence, of Kentwellhall, Melford, a silver-gilt cup, probably of German work, of the latter half of the 16th century, which may be thus described:—

The cup stands  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high altogether. In form it is a sphere  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, supported by a well-modelled male figure  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, habited in a jerkin reaching half way to the knee; from his girdle hangs on the right side a *gibecière*; on the left an object looking like a large cloth held up by one corner is drawn through the girdle. He wears high boots wrinkled in folds, and has a cap on his head. The lower part of the face is covered with a bushy beard. This figure, which supports the globe on his head and outstretched hands, stands on a mound ornamented with suns and scroll work.

Originally the northern hemisphere appears to have been removeable so as to form the cover of the cup. At present the two pieces are riveted together. The sphere is surmounted by a handle formed by a spirited figure in Roman military costume, and bearded. He steps forward and appears to balance, between his advanced hands and his face, an armillary sphere  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter. This second figure is about 2 inches high. There are traces of a hall-mark, but they are too faint to be identified. Among other indications of a German origin is the spelling of the word '*nuncupata*' in the following inscription, which occurs on the coast of the southern continent just opposite to New Guinea, '*Magellanica ab eius inventore Magellano sic nuncubata.*' London is the only city whose name is given, the smallness of the scale preventing more particularity; and it may possibly be inferred from this that the object was executed for an English customer.

The cup was dug up about 1819 under the ruins of Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster. In 1642 Nicholas Starkie, Esq., ancestor of Captain Starkie Bence, was blown up with gunpowder in the



tower; and the cup was given by the late Sir Henry Bold-Hoghton to Mrs. Bence, mother of the present possessor, on the supposition that it had belonged to her ancestor.

R. H. MAJOR, Esq. F.S.A., made some observations, of which the following is a summary, as to the character of the map engraved on the cup, and the internal evidence as to date afforded thereby:

“Although the geography laid down on this cup represents no discovery that had not been made earlier than or during the first half of the sixteenth century, I feel no hesitation in placing the date of the cup itself at the close of that century. My reason for so doing is, that many, though not all, of the inscriptions of names upon it bear distinct indications of having been copied from one or more of the engraved maps which had for their basis the great map of Mercator, printed in 1569. With respect to the country in which the cup was made the geographical delineations on it afford us no very certain means of forming a judgment; as the geography is not original, but manifestly copied from other maps, it is clear that the language employed can do no more than suggest inferences of high probability. It may, nevertheless, be worth while to notice some of the legends, which are interesting from a geographical point of view. In the northern portion of America occurs the word ‘Estotiland,’ a name given to geography by that remarkable pre-Columbian discovery of America by Venetians in the 14th century which was made known to the world by Nicolò Zeno, the descendant of the explorers, in the year 1558. It is a name which has by some been supposed to represent Cape Breton, and by others Newfoundland. But the point in geographical history which is the more closely interesting with respect to the date of the cup is New Guinea, which is here delineated as an island, with the legend ‘Nova Guina nuper inventa quæ an insula sit dubitur.’

“Now, although the island of New Guinea had been first discovered by the Portuguese Jorge de Meneses in 1526, and subsequently by the Spaniard Alvaro de Saavedra in 1527, and, again, was discovered by the Spaniard, Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, who gave it its present name, in 1545, yet we have as yet heard of no exploration which suggested the probability of New Guinea being an island anterior to that of Torres in 1606. Even that voyage was not discovered to have given to New Guinea an insular character until the close of last century, when Alexander Dalrymple, the hydrographer to the Admiralty and the East India Company, tracing the course of Torres after he had been detached by a storm from the squadron of his commander, Quiros, and observing that he had skirted for 300 leagues the southern

coast of New Guinea, and that he must have passed through the strait that separates that island from Australia, gave then, for the first time, the name of Torres to that strait, which still retains it. In 1644, Tasman, who, in 1642, had made the two great discoveries of Tasmania and New Zealand, was again sent out by the Government at Batavia to explore this strait, and to make sure whether New Guinea was divided from the great southern continent or not. The account of this interesting voyage has never been found, but we possess the 'instructions' given to Tasman by the Government, and we have also in the British Museum a MS. chart, on which the navigator's routes in both his voyages in 1642 and 1644 are pricked out. They were also laid down on a planisphere inlaid in the floor of the Groote Zaal in the Stad-huys at Amsterdam, which was commenced in 1648, as well as on a few maps of the period. From these it is clear that Tasman did not succeed in solving the enigma, and, in fact, it was not till 1770 that the separation of New Holland from New Guinea was established by Captain Cook. In all probability this cup was made between the discovery of New Guinea in 1545 and the passage of Torres through Torres Strait in 1606, although the legend thereon is not original in sense, but only in its misspelling and bad Latinity.

"Another name of interest on this cup is that of 'Los Rumeros,' or, as it is more generally spelt, Romeros, or 'the Pilgrims,' which answer to the islands now known as the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam. The general impression in the history of modern geography is, that these islands were unknown before 1696, when they were discovered by the Dutchman, Willem van Vlamingh. So far, however, are these islands from being so recently discovered, that we find them laid down as early as 1540 by Munster, under the name of *Insulæ Griphonum*. At what time they were discovered by the Portuguese or Spaniards (more probably the latter) who named them the Pilgrims (probably from the remoteness of their position), I have not yet observed; but they are mentioned, unless I have wrongly read a somewhat indistinct entry, placed at a position in the right latitude, but in a too western longitude, on the MS. map of Pierre Desceliers, made at Arques, near Dieppe, in 1550.

"I have noticed these various items of geographical interest delineated on the cup, on their own account only, for, as will have been seen, not one of them comes close, by way of evidence, to the period which, from other points of observation, we have reason to assign to the manufacture of the cup itself. Either they show discoveries made much earlier, as we know from written documents, or they indicate doubts which were not solved till centuries after the period when the cup must have been made.

“ It remains, therefore, only to form a judgement of the place and approximate date of its fabrication from any peculiarities observable in the inscriptions on the cup. While manifestly copied from maps which had their origin in the great map of Mercator of 1569, the cup exhibits one or two kinds of deviation from them, quite peculiar to itself. One of these is the giving legends in the same sense, but not exactly the same words, as the maps; another is, using the same words but with different spelling, *e.g.*, Guina for Guinea, Burneo for Borneo, and Rumeros for Romero. Unfortunately, so much ignorance is shown in the various changes that it is difficult to attribute them as a rule to any intelligent bias in the copyist's mind arising out of the peculiarities of his native tongue. To this rule, however, there seems to be one marked exception which has already been noticed, *viz.*, the change of the word ‘nuncupata’ into ‘nuncubata.’ This change is so strikingly German in its character, that when combined with the inferences to be drawn from the style of the workmanship, it leads to the idea that the cup was made in Germany, and, for the reasons above stated, at the close of the sixteenth century.”

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, communicated a transcript of such of the contents as were still legible of a mutilated parchment roll, belonging to Sir J. W. Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. These proved to refer to a small hospital of St. Edmund, near Doncaster, and to comprise copies of a few bulls and charters, and of memoranda of accounts, all executed about the middle of the fifteenth century. This interesting memorial of a small religious house, hitherto almost unknown, will be printed with Mr. Peacock's notes in the *Archæologia*.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a paper relating to Wymondham Abbey, Norfolk, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, May 13th, 1869.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author, W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Lawless Court holden at Rochford, in Essex. (From Proceedings Soc. Ant. Lond. 2 S. vol. iv.) 8vo. London, 1869.
2. London Stone. Inscriptions prepared to be cut upon the stone for the London Stone Club and the Churchwardens of St. Swithin. Broadside. 1869.

From the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:—The Journal. Vol. I. 3rd Series. No. 4. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

From the Author:—Some Particulars of Alderman Philip Malpas and Alderman Sir Thomas Cooke. By B. Brogden Orridge, Esq. F.G.S. (From Trans. of the Lond. and Middlesex Archæological Society. Vol. 3, Part 9.) 4to.

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. 4, No. 99. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. The Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire. 4to. Shrewsbury, 1868.
2. English Reprints. Carefully edited by Edward Arber, Large paper edition. 4to. London, 1869.
  - (1.) Milton's Areopagitica. 1644.
  - (2.) Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers. 1549.
  - (3.) Stephen Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, and Apology. 1579.
  - (4.) Sir Philip Sidney's Apology for Poetry. 1595.
  - (5.) Edward Webbe, his Travels. 1590.
  - (6.) Selden's Table-Talk. 1689.
3. Misrepresentations in Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham. Corrected by Lord St. Leonard's. 8vo. London, 1869.
4. The Book-Worm. No. 4 (New Series). April. 8vo. London, 1869.

From E. P. Shirley, Esq. F.S.A.:—A sermon preached at the consecration of the Church of St. Patrick, Ardragh. By William Reeves, D.D. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Author, C. S. Todd, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Incidents in the History of Kingston-upon-Hull, Edw. II. to Rich. III. A Lecture. 8vo. London, 1867.
2. The same. Hen. VII. to Hen. VIII. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author:—Notice of the Architectural and Literary Works of the late Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A. [A Paper read before The Royal Institute of British Architects.] By Wyatt Papworth. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Author:—Remarks on Timber Houses. By Charles Baily, Architect. [From Surrey Archæological Collections.] 4to. London, 1869.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, May 27th, and a list was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a denarius of the Emperor Lucius Verus, found in April 1859, in a field in Thornton Farm, in the parish of Easington, Warwickshire, three feet below the surface, by a labourer employed in draining.

T. G. FAUSSETT, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited an object of uncertain use and age, made of iron and much corroded, found about two feet underground at Sissinghurst, in Kent. The object was of the form and size of a small horseshoe, measuring  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches from toe to heel and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in its greatest breadth. Connected with this was what may be described as a handle in the form of the letter Y, of which the two upper arms curved downwards and joined the surface of the shoe about half an inch from each heel, while the lower arm also curved down till it met the toe of the shoe. The upper face of the handle stood  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches above the sole.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited a rude sepulchral brass 4 inches wide, 1 foot long above, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches below, the sides being curved, and bearing the following inscription:

prey for ye soll of anne sirne  
who departed yeere of owre  
lorde a m ccccxiii.

Mr. Peacock stated that the tablet was removed from the church of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, about the beginning of this century. It was returned to the present rector a short time ago for the purpose of being put in its proper place. The back shows that it is a fragment of an earlier monument cut up and re-engraved.

The Hon. Mrs. DENISON exhibited the following antiquities from East Kennet, Wilts:

From the north-east summit of the long barrow there, accompanying a secondary Romano-British interment, bronze fibulæ and portions of two armillæ and other small bronze objects, iron spear-heads, small Romano-British urn and lamp, found in 1839.

From a small barrow west of the long barrow (called by Stukeley \* the Long Arch-Druid's Barrow), opened in 1840, a vase of the "Drinking Vessel" type, very similar to those figured in *Archæologia*, xlii. 196, 197, from Wilsford and Figcheldean; a fine axe or hammer of stone, and a bronze dagger  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches

\* Abury, p. 46.

long, with tang pierced for three rivets which remain *in situ*.

It is intended to engrave the three last-mentioned objects, in illustration of Dr. Thurnam's memoir on the Round Barrows of Wiltshire, in the *Archæologia*.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hampshire, communicated a paper on the Roman *pilum*, and exhibited in illustration :—

1. A cast of a Roman *pilum* from the Museum at Wiesbaden.
2. Drawings of two Roman *pila* found in the bed of the Rhine near Mayence.
3. Cast of a Roman *gladius* found at Bischofsheim near Mayence.

This paper will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, May 27th, 1869.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:

From the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee :—

1. Statement of Progress, Jan. 1, 1869. 8vo.
2. Quarterly Statement. No. 1. Jan. 1 to March 31, 1869. 8vo. London.

From the Author :—History of the Town of Uttoxeter; with Notices of Places in its neighbourhood. By Francis Redfern. 8vo. London and Derby, 1865.

From the Author :—London before the Fire of 1666: with an Account of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate. By William Miller. 8vo. London, 1867.

From George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—

1. Four Papers from "The Builder," by John E. Dove, viz. :—
  - (1.) On Geometrical and other Symbols. 1863.
  - (2.) The same. Second Paper. 1863.
  - (3.) On Circular Rock-Marks and other Symbols. 1864.
  - (4.) The Incised Rock Symbols of Northumberland. 1864.

2. Something about Masons' Marks in various Countries. By George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A. [Read at Meeting of the Institute of British Architects, March 1, 1869.] 4to.

From J. G. Fanshawe, Esq. :—Notes, Genealogical and Historical, of the Fanshawe Family. No. 3. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Chetham Society :—Publications. Vol. 75. Lancashire Funeral Certificates. Edited by T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., with Additions by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. Chetham Society, 1869.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :—A Proclamation declaring that no *Copper* Monies shall be allowed to pass current after Dec. 31, 1869. Given at Windsor, 13th May, 1869. 32nd year of Reign. Broadsheet. (Two copies.)



From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War:—Fac-similes of National Manuscripts, from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne. By Col. Sir Henry James, R.E. Part 4. Folio. Southampton, 1868.

From the Author:—Diagram illustrating the course of Promotion in the Corps of Royal Engineers. By Lieut. G. E. Grover, R.E., F.S.A. 8vo.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the Early English Text Society. Vols. 36 and 37. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1868-69. No. 11. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Royal Society of Literature:—Transactions. Second Series. Vol. ix. Part 2. 8vo.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xiii. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1869.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A.:—

1. A quarto volume containing eleven miscellaneous Tracts on Antiquities. 1659-1744.

2. De Nummis Patriarcharum Aquilejensium Dissertatio. 8vo. Venice, 1747.

3. Inscriptiones Umbricæ et Oscæ. Edidit C. R. Lepsius. Commentationes (8vo.) Tabulæ (fol.) Two vols. Leipsic, 1841.

4. Account of the Monastic Treasures confiscated at the Dissolution of the various Houses in England. By Sir John Williams, knight. 4to. Edinburgh, 1836. [Abbotsford Club.]

5. Sire Degarre; a metrical Romance of the end of the thirteenth century. 4to. Edinburgh, 1849. [Abbotsford Club.]

6. Sir Beves of Hamtoun; a metrical Romance. Now first edited from the Auchinleck MS. 4to. Edinburgh, 1838. [Maitland Club.]

J. E. GRAY, Esq., Ph.D., through W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a bronze Portrait Medal of Taylor Combe, Esq., M.A., modelled by Pistrucci.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., exhibited and presented a large number of casts of mediæval seals, mainly from the collection of moulds formed by the late Mr. Doubleday, and which are now in the British Museum. The casts include all the Seals to the Barons' letter of 1301, about eighty seals of the English Royal Family from Henry II. to Henry VII. (the "Plantagenet" series), seals of the families of Percy, Valence, Beauchamp, Bohun and Berkeley, and most, if not all, the English seals (chiefly armorial) moulded by Mr. Doubleday, of which the owners' names commence with the letter B, comprising between three and four hundred examples.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited an interesting collection of fac-similes of watermarks in paper, extending from the thirty-fourth year of Edward III. to the twenty-second year of Henry VIII.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and presents, including a vote of Special Thanks to Mr. A. W. Franks, for the fresh proof of the interest taken by him in the Society.

This being an evening appointed for the Election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot commenced at a quarter to nine, and ended at half-past nine, when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

Charles Whitehead, Esq.  
 Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq.  
 Cowdell Chapman, Esq.  
 Nathaniel Westlake, Esq.  
 Henry Paul Hawkshaw, Esq.  
 George Wharton Simpson, Esq.  
 John Ribton Garstin, Esq.  
 Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P.  
 Francis Henry Lascelles, Esq.  
 Thomas M·Kenny Hughes, Esq.  
 Stuart Archibald Moore, Esq.  
 Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. (*re-election*).

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Thursday, June 3rd, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:

From the Historical Society for Lower Saxony:—

1. Zeitschrift. Jahrgang, 1867. 8vo. Hanover, 1868.
2. Dreissigste Nachricht. 8vo. Hanover, 1868.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 3. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—

1. Mémoires. Nouvelle Série, 1867. 8vo. Copenhagen.
2. Aarboger, 1868. (III. og IV.) 8vo. Copenhagen,
3. Tillæg til Aarboger, aargang, 1868. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1869.

From the Translator:—Renseignements sur les premiers habitants de la côte occidentale du Groenland par Carl Christian Rafn. Traduits en Groenlandais par Samuël Kleinschmidt. 4to. Nûngme, 1864.

From the Executors of the late Henry Christy, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ. Part 9. May. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Author:—A List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, &c. in connection with Printers and the Art of Printing. By William Blades. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Numismatic Society:—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. No. 33. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Canadian Institute:—The Canadian Journal. Vol. xii. No. 2. 8vo. Toronto, 1869.

From the Institute of Archæological Correspondence, Rome:—*Monumenti Inediti*. Vol. viii. Tavole, 49-60. Folio. Rome, 1868.

From the Author, P. Raffaele Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A.:—*Inscriptions Chrétiennes de la Gaule antérieures au viii<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Estratto dal quaderno 456 della Civiltà Cattolica.) 8vo. Rome, 1869.

From the Author:—*Sopra l'Arte Ceramica primitiva nel Lazio*. Lettera di Luigi Ceselli. 4to. Rome, 1868.

From W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. *Lives of Saints*. MS. 4to. Vellum.
2. *Museum Criticum*; or, *Cambridge Classical Researches*. Two vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1826.
3. *Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land*, by Lord Lindsay. Third edition. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1839.
4. *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan*. By John L. Stephens. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1842.
5. *Narrative of a Journey round the Dead Sea and in the Bible Lands in 1850 and 1851*. By F. de Sauley. Edited, with Notes, by Count Edward de Warren. Second edition. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1854.

From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. *Symbola varia diversorum Principum*. Folio. Prague, 1603.
2. *Centralmuseum Rheinländischer Inschriften* von Dr. Laurenz Lersch. Three vols. bound in one. 8vo. Bonn, 1839-42. With these volumes is also bound, "*Inscriptiones Ducatus Nassoviensis Latinæ*." 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1855.
3. *Handbuch der Römischen Epigraphik* von Carl Zell. Two vols. Heidelberg, 1850-52.
4. *Die Sammlungen im Grossherzoglichen Museum zu Darmstadt*. Von Dr. Ph. A. F. Walther. 12mo. Darmstadt, 1844.
5. *Catalog über die im erzbischöflichen Museum befindlichen mittelalterlichen Kunstgegenstände*. 12mo. Cologne, 1855.
6. *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, Dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore Fratre Galfrido Grammatico dicto*. Edidit Albertus Way, A.M. 4to. London (Camden Society), 1865.
7. *Histoire de Jules César*. [Par Napoléon III.] Tomes 1<sup>er</sup> et 2<sup>me</sup>. 8vo. Paris, 1865-66.
8. *The North Lonsdale Magazine*. Conducted by J. P. Morris. Vol. 1. 8vo. Ulverston, 1867.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to William Blades, Esq., for his valuable present to the Library.

William Robert Emeris, Esq., the Rev. John Posthumus Parkinson, D.C.L., Stuart Archibald Moore, Esq., the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq., Charles Whitehead, Esq., and George Gilbert Scott, Esq. R.A., were admitted Fellows.

The Hon. ARTHUR DILLON, F.S.A., exhibited and presented a printed Broadside with marginal manuscript Notes, entitled

"An Essay toward a Settlement upon a sure foundation, being an humble testimony for God in this perillous time, by a few, who have been bewailing their own and others Abominations,



and would not be comforted, until their Redeemer, who is holy, be exalted in Righteousnesse, and his name, which hath been so much blasphemed, be sanctified in the sight of the Nations."

The following names are appended to this Broadside:—John Owen, Hen. Jessey, Val. Powell, J. Vernon, H. Courtney, Will. Allen, Phil. Pinchon, John Poortmans, Clement Ireton, Rob. Rumsey, P. Goodricke, R. Price, James Hitt, Jo. Wigan, H. Danvers, Rich. Goodgroome, Hen. Parsons, Ro. Overton, Rich. Saltonstall, Wentw. Day.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A., exhibited a specimen of the Flambeaux which were carried at night by the footmen in London in the last century in attendance on their masters. The flambeau, about 3 feet long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, had a coarse wick of hemp, surrounded by a core of pitch, or pitch mixed with tallow, with an exterior envelope of white wax.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited, by permission of the owner, Mr. Skeat of King William Street, a large folio volume containing two separate works. The title of the first commences as follows:—

"Opus Insigne cui Titulum fecit Autor  
Defensorem Pacis . . . . . Scriptum quidem  
ante annos Ducentos . . . . . at nunc in lucem  
primum editum," &c. &c

and was printed in 1522, without date or place. The second is entitled—

"De Primatu Petri adversus Ludderum  
Joannis Eckii Libri tres;"

and was printed at Paris, by Peter Vidovæus, in 1521. The frontispiece to this second work is of some interest, as it bears the monogram of Urs Graf the contemporary of Holbein. The colophon begins thus—

"¶ FINITOM INGOLDSTADII BAVARIE (cujus oppidi meminit CAROLUS I. cognomento magnus, in testamento suo) septima die Februarii quæ sacra est apud Bavaros et Schuâfeldios diuo Richardo Anglorum Regi, et Sueviæ Duci, Anno virginiei partus 1520."

This obscure Saint Richard is said to have been King of the West Saxons, father of Saint Walpurg, Willibald, and Wambold, and a near relation of Saint Boniface. He is supposed to have died in 722, at Lucca, where he is honoured on the 7th day of February. See *Acta Sanctorum*, Feb. 7.

The point of most interest in Mr. Skeat's volume was a printed

half-sheet in Black Letter, pasted to the inside of the first cover, to the following effect:—

Emptus est iste liber per nos Doctorem  
 Joannem Fabrum Episcopum Viennē  
 ensem / et coadiutorem nove civitatis /  
 Gloriosissimi ⁊ Clementissimi / Romano  
 rum / Hungarie / Bohemieq; ꝑ. Regis / ac Archi  
 ducis Austrie Ferdinandi pientissimi a Consi  
 liis ⁊ a Confessionibus. Et quidem non ea pecu  
 nia / que ex proventibus et censib: Episcopatus  
 provenit Sed ea / quam ex honestissimis nostris  
 laboribus aliunde accepimus. Proinde liberum  
 est nobis donare et legare cui voluerimus.  
 Donamus igitur eundem Collegio nostro  
 apud sanctū Nicolaū / ordinamusq; ut  
 ibi in perpetuū Studētibus usui sit  
 juxta Statuta et prescripta nostra.  
 Actum Vienne in Episcopali  
 Curia / prima die Septem  
 bris . Anno  
 Salutis M.D XXXX.

There is a MS. inscription to the same effect on the *verso* of the first page, which ends thus—

Actum Vienne x Januarii Anno à Christo nato M.D XL.  
 Ex singulari mandato et ex ore ipsius R<sup>mi</sup> epi Vienne.  
 GREGORIUS RUCH.

This is repeated on the last page of the book.

John Faber was confessor, and subsequently tutor, to Ferdinand I. He left a considerable collection of books to the University library of Vienna. He was made Bishop of Vienna in 1531, and died in 1541. The gift of books, and part of the form of donation, are noted in Mitterdorffer, *Hist. Univ. Viennens*, 1724, under the year 1531, where, however, there are no particulars as to the foundation of the college of St. Nicholas.

Sir HENRY A. HOARE, Bart., M.P., exhibited a volume containing the original Water-colour Drawings from which the plates of antiquities from the barrows were taken which illustrate Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*. The engravings give little idea of the beauty of these drawings. Several of them still remain unpublished: and of these Sir Henry Hoare has since most kindly authorised the Council to have copies executed for the Society.

HENRY HARROD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks

on ancient Paper Marks in connection with his exhibition made at the last meeting.

Lt.-Col. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A., Local Secretary for South Wales, exhibited an Instrument testifying the affiancement of King Edward II., when Prince of Wales, to Isabella of France. This document was found by Mr. Francis at Swansea, in 1835, in a very bad state of repair, in private hands. He took measures to arrest decay, and published an account of it, with a transcript and translation, in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iii. 150. The lacunæ in the vellum are so many that it is not to be wondered at that Colonel Francis' transcript is not quite perfect. An accurate copy of the deed, taken from the enrolment, will be found in Rymer's *Fœdera*, last edition, i. 954. The document was mounted for preservation on a panel framed and glazed: underneath it were inserted three seals which were found tied up with the deed. Of these, two do not belong to it: one being the seal of the *Prévôté de Paris*, described in M. Douët D'Arcq's *Inventaire des Sceaux des Archives de l'Empire*, No. 4,459: the other, an example of the Lincoln subsidy seal of the fourteenth century, "Pro Lanis et Coriis liberandis," of which the matrix is in the British Museum.

The third seal is that of Louis Count of Evreux, son of Philippe le Hardi, and first named of the King's proxies for concluding the marriage treaty. This seal is described in the *Inventaire des Sceaux*, No. 904.

It bears an equestrian effigy, armed in the arms of the Duke, viz. France, a baston compony. The present impression corrects the reading in the *Inventaire* of the legend of the counter-seal, which happens to be singularly perfect, although the obverse is much damaged. It runs, SIGILVM (not SIGNVM) COMITIS EBROICENSIS.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited an Inventory of the effects of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, at Northumberland House and at Greenwich, taken after his death in 1614. This document will appear in the *Archæologia*.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited by permission of Signor Alessandro Castellani, a very remarkable Gold Ornament, or series of gold ornaments, found in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Bolsena. It consists of a chain formed by forty-eight spiral rings of gold. They vary at present in diameter from about 3 inches to 1½ inch; the ends of eight of them are ornamented with dots; fifteen terminate at one end with scrolls; five have double spirals, while nineteen are plain at each end; and



one has small knobs at the end. The following is Sig. Castellani's account of the discovery:—

“The chain was lately found in a tomb near the Lake of Bolsena in Italy. There was attached to it a very large *bullæ* of gold of the form common both to Etruscan and to Roman art. This *bullæ* was ornamented on one side with an engraved mythological subject, in character resembling the rude incised designs so often met with on the mirrors of the period of late Etrusco-Roman *décadence*. The composition represents Bacchus seated on a couch with sceptre and thyrsus; in front of him is seated Hercules with his usual attributes of the club and the Nemæan lion's skin. In the background are other figures representing rural deities, among whom Pan is conspicuous. In the foreground is a panther and a youth playing on the *tibia*. Barbarous though the work may be, yet the *bullæ* presents all the characteristics of a true decorative jewel, as well in respect of the style of the execution, which shews considerable refinement, as of the usual economy of the precious metal exhibited throughout the work. On the contrary, in fashioning the chain the gold has by no means been spared, which here on the contrary is used in profusion unusual in golden ornaments, either for personal or sepulchral use.

“In addition to this the somewhat rude shape of the links, their various sizes, and distinctive marks, induced me to think at first that the chain might have been intended for a very different purpose from that of a mere personal ornament. Indeed, the period to which, as I imagine, the work of these two objects may be attributed may well be that during which the greater part of Italy was under the sway of the Goths. Now, we know that Amalasunta, a Queen of that nation, desired to educate her son in the Roman fashion on an island of the Lake of Bolsena; and to a certain extent this historical fact might explain the existence of this Gothic tomb in the neighbourhood, and indeed of other ancient tombs in which, on excavation, have been found many rings and other jewels and heavy ear-rings ornamented with geometrical figures executed in coloured glass with dotted lines and delicate cable patterns in gold, the date of which relics is so doubtful. And if the construction of the tomb now in question can really be attributed to the Goths, a possible explanation of the purpose for which the chain was made will readily occur. May we not here possess one of those chains of ring money made of *pale gold*, once in use both among the Goths and several other tribes of Northern origin?

“I venture to submit this idea of my own, and should be glad to have your opinion and that of the Society of Antiquaries upon it.

“At any rate the chain seems to me to be a new and valuable

object of antiquity, and well worthy the attention of archæologists."

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the Architecture of the Abbat Suger at St. Denys and of that attributed to St. Hugh at Lincoln. It is intended to print this paper in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, June 10th, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The East Anglian*. Vol. iv. No. 100. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From James S. Virtue, Esq.:—*A General History of Hampshire*. By B. B. Woodward, the Rev. T. C. Wilks, and C. Lockhart. Nos. 35, 36, and Supplementary Part containing the Isle of Wight. 4to. London, 1869.

From W. M. Wylie, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum Septentrionalium Vicinorumque Populorum Diversi*. Edidit Erpoldus Lindembrog. Fol. Frankfort, 1630.

From the Author:—*Études Historico-Géographiques*. Première Étude sur les Colonnes ou Monuments commémoratifs des découvertes Portugaises en Afrique. Par Alexandre Magno de Castilho. 8vo. Lisbon, 1869.

From the Author:—*Lecture on the Via Julia and its course by Silbury*, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A. 8vo.

From the East India Association:—*Journal*. No. 2. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain:—*Proceedings*. Vol. v. Part v. No. 49. 8vo. London, 1869.

From Lord Vernon, son of the Editor:—*L'Inferno di Dante Alighieri pubblicato da G. G. Warren, Lord Vernon*. 3 vols. Folio. London, 1858-65.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—*Sessional Papers, 1868-69*. No. 12. 4to. London, 1869.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A.:—

1. Supplement to "*Isca Silurum*;" or an Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon, by J. E. Lee, F.S.A. 8vo. Newport, Monmouthshire, 1868. (Printed for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association.)

2. Publications of the Arundel Society for 1869, viz.:—

(1.) Two Chromolithographs from the Altar Triptych by the brothers Van Eyck at Ghent: representing Judges and Warriors; Hermits and Pilgrims; and Portraits of Judocus Vyts, Lord of Pomele, and his Wife, with their Patron Saints.

(2.) The Ordination of St. Laurence; from the Fresco by Fra Angelico in the Vatican. Line engraving.

From G. Manners, Esq., F.S.A.:—Five Proclamations, viz.:—

1. Against the Importation of Iron Wire. May 3, 1678.
2. For continuing the collection of Tonnage and Poundage. Feb. 9, 1684.
3. For continuing Protestants in Office. Feb. 14, 1688.
4. For the free exercise of Religion. Dublin, March 25, 1689.
5. For the meeting of the Parliament at Dublin. For the apprehending of Robbers, Thieves, and Plunderers. (Two Proclamations on the same leaf, both dated Dublin, March 25, 1689.)

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Lord Vernon for his munificent donation of his father's noble edition of *The Inferno*.

Henry Paul Hawkshaw, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

S. D. WALKER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Nottinghamshire, exhibited and presented a tracing of a drawing of a fine Stone Hammer. Mr. Walker, in a letter to the Secretary, stated that the hammer was picked up in 1868, in Lord Middleton's park near Wollaston in Nottinghamshire, near a spot known as "the Sand Hills," and which not many years ago was traversed by the old Derby Road. He suggests that it may have been used for getting and crushing ironstone, of which there is much in the neighbourhood. The material is described as a fine-grained and very hard blue limestone. The implement is  $11\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, 3 inches deep, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across in the widest part. It is pierced about 3 inches from the broader end, as though for a wooden handle. "This end is blunt and much bruised," Mr. Walker remarked, "as if from hard usage." At the date of the letter the hammer was in the possession of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt.

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Surrey, exhibited two Stone Implements; namely, an oval Stone Maul or Hammer-head with a central hole, the surface much weathered,\* and a large flint celt.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P. F.S.A., Local Secretary for North Wales, exhibited a Stone Hammer-head identical in form and appearance with that exhibited by Mr. Leveson Gower. It had been found on the site of ancient habitations on Holyhead Island. The original has been since presented to the British Museum.

Earl STANHOPE, President, exhibited a large number of early

\* Figured in Surrey Archæological Collections, iv. 237.



Charters, with reference to which the following remarks were made by C. S. Perceval, Esq., Director:—

“The charters exhibited by Lord Stanhope (more than fifty in number) relate entirely to lands in Chevening, co. Kent, and range in date from the 11th Edward I. to the 11th Henry VII.

“The great mass of them present no features of peculiar interest, being merely the conveyances by many generations of small proprietors of pieces of meadow or houses and crofts in Chevening parish. Little valuable genealogical information is to be expected from such documents, nor on a careful examination of each deed do I find much.

“Neither are the seals attached to the charters, though mostly in fair condition, of much interest, either as works of art, or evidences of costume, or as elucidating, as mediæval seals so often do, points of heraldry and genealogy.

“The fact is, that few of the seals appended to this parcel of deeds are the personal seals of the parties to them. Many of them would seem to have been mere office seals, kept, as at the present day, by the scribe who prepared the instrument, for the use of any client who might have none of his own. Others, very likely, were lent at the time of sealing by a friend or witness to the deed. Thus we have many examples of the common fifteenth-century device of a capital letter, with or without a crown. The particular letter, no doubt, would be the initial of the Christian name of the person who bought the matrix, whether ring or stamp, ready made, or who had it engraved expressly for himself. The initial, however, on many of the seals now under notice (and this is nothing new) does not correspond with that of the party to the deeds to which they are appended: thus John Gace of Chevening, in the fifth of Henry V., seals with a T crowned, while John Swon of Bradstead, in the first of Henry VI., uses a capital H.

“Again, in more than one case the same seal recurs, and is used by parties not nearly connected. For instance, William Moraunt of Chevening and Joan his wife seal an indenture relating to land at Chevening, on the 21st of March, 22 Ric. II., with two seals on one label, divided into two tags. The dexter seal is one of the class called love seals. It has for device a male and female head and bust, one looking at the other, but separated by a conventional tree, beneath which is seen a lion dormant. The combination is unusual.\* The same seal occurs appended to a charter of feoffment of the eighth of Henry V., the feoffors being Thomas Grenefelde, Laurence Bentelee, and William Waldere.

\* The legend is scarcely to be read in either impression of the seal. It is a posy; but I can read no more than . . . . . LOSE YET LELE.

Here it is the first seal in order, and probably did duty as the seal of Thomas Grenefelde.

" To take another case. The third seal to the charter last noticed has the device of a scorpion, with the legend S. MICHAELIS DE CAUMB. Here it was probably adopted by William Waldere; but one Guy Stace had affixed it seven years before to his deed of release to the same Laurence Bentlee, of other lands in Chevening, dated Monday next after Martinmas, in the first year of Henry V.

" There are but five heraldic seals, the devices of which have escaped the effects of wear and tear. Two of the family of Isly,\* of Sundridge, which rose into considerable eminence in the county of Kent, after their marriage with the heiress of Freningham in the fifteenth century. The first of the seals is that of John Isly, attached to a charter of feoffment of a meadow in Chepstede, in Chevening, called "Grofherst mede," to Thomas Curteys and Isabella his wife, dated Saturday next after the Feast of the Ascension, 43rd Edw. III. (May 12, 1369). This is probably the John Isley who married Joan sister of John de Freningham (through whom the right of blood accrued), and died before Aug. 29, 1375, when his will was proved.†

" The seal is a fragmentary and much rubbed impression. It was engraved from a better example by the late Mr. Streatfeild, and will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, iii. 143, plate iii. fig. 4. It exhibits a shield bearing Ermine, a fess vair. Legend,

SIGILLUM . JOHANNIS . ISILI .

" The other Isly seal is that of Roger Isle of Sundresshe, grandson of John just mentioned. It is circular, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The subject is a shield bearing, Ermine, a fess‡ plain. Legend,

[Sig]illum . Rogeri Isle.

" This seal is attached to a deed dated August 20, 5 H. IV. whereby Roger releases two fields in Chevening to John de Frenyngham, William Subthorp chaplain, John Wellere, and Alan Chelscombe, his co-feoffees. This little property, as ap-

\* Variouslly spelled Isily, Isli, Isle, from which last form it has been Latinised De Insula.

† As to these families of Isly and Freningham, see Topographer and Genealogist, i. 516, iii. 179, *seqq.* See also Hasted, vol. i., under Chevening, and Sundridge.

‡ The tincture of the fess it will be noticed differs from that on the coat of John the grandfather, which is vairy. This looks like a mark of cadency. Yet from the circumstance of the family estate of Sundridge having gone to this Roger, he would appear to be of the elder branch. It is observable that the pedigree in Top. and Genealogist, i. 516, differs from that in vol. iii. pp. 182, 196. The former gives a brother John to this Roger, whose son, another John, is identified as the heir to William son of Roger and to John de Freningham, while the latter makes John the heir to be son of John, a brother of William. This last statement is probably more correct.

pears by other deeds in this parcel, was settled in 3rd H. IV. by John Pers goldsmith of London, upon himself and his wife Alice, as joint tenants in fee. Alice survived and enfeoffed Freningham and the rest, who after Isly's retirement conveyed the premises to him and Alice his wife in tail.

" Appended to a charter of feoffment dated February 13, 2 R. II., whereby Roger Assburnham, John de Louthe, Henry de Cauntebrugge (Cambridge), and William Wynteringham give to William Peeke, of the county of Derby, and his heirs, all lands and tenements in Chevening which they had of the gift of Robert de Lyndeseye, citizen and tailor (*cissor*) of London, are the four seals of the feoffors. Contrary to usual practice they are not arranged from left to right in order of the names of the parties. No. 1 being that of Wynteringham, a merchant's mark, with two stars in chief on a shield, with the legend

\* *Will'mus? . . . intringham* . :—while the second and fourth seals bear respectively a hare sejant and an eagle. The third seal is circular, half an inch in diameter. The subject is an ogee curved equilateral triangle, a mullet pierced with the word *as* . . & | *burn* | *ham* | around the triangle. The use of the device of the mullet connects this Roger with the family of Ashburnham of Ashburnham, whose well-known coat is, Argent, a fess between six mullets gules. Mr. Henry Drummond, in his pedigree of this family, notices a Roger de Ashburnham who was conservator of the peace in Sussex in 1377, and lived at Scotney, on the borders of Kent and Sussex. To him this seal may plausibly be referred.

" The seal of Simon de Wodham may next be noticed. It is attached to a deed dated Feb. 20, 43 Edw. III. whereby he releases to Esmon Herneys and Elizabeth his wife his estate by the curtesy in lands in Chevening, formerly of John de Chevening.

" This seal is circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. The subject, in a foliated panel, a shield bearing a chevron between two mullets pierced in chief, and a bugle horn, in base three crosses patée. Legend: *SIGILLUM: SIMONIS: WODEHAM*. I do not find the name of Wodeham in connection with the county of Kent, nor does the coat occur in any of the Rolls of Arms.

" The only other armorial seal which I find is one used by Walter son of John de Kingsdowne, in 34 Edw. III. It bears (with a legend impaired and illegible) a shield with a chevron (charged?) between three objects, apparently human heads or helmets. I find in the books no coat of Kingsdowne corresponding to this.

" Although the present parcel of deeds has not happened to yield any great harvest, the thanks of the Society are due to our President for his kindness in laying them before us for examina-



## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

## VETUSTA MONUMENTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE. (MAY 1870.)

It is proposed to complete the long unfinished Sixth Volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*; and as an instalment the Council have ordered the publication of the following two Parts:—

1. Three Plates of the “Chair of St. Peter” preserved at Rome, with letterpress by the late A. Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A. and A. Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A.
2. Four Plates in Chromo-lithography reproducing illuminated pages of ancient Irish MSS., with letterpress by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. F.S.A.

Of these Parts there will be two distinct issues: Issue A. as separate publications, each set of Plates being numbered independently; Issue B. as *fasciculi* of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi., the numeration of the Plates and signatures of the letterpress being in continuation of the portion already published of that volume.

Issue A. of the Irish Illuminations is now ready, and may be had at the apartments of the Society, at the following prices:—

To the public (with an allowance to the trade) 16s.; to Fellows, 10s.

Issue B. will be ready very shortly.

Issues A. and B. of St. Peter's Chair will appear both together. The letterpress is in type, and the plates are printed.

The early portion of vol. vi. is out of print. Gentlemen wishing to obtain copies of this portion, which includes the Bayeux Tapestry, the Illuminations of the Loutterel Psalter, and the Description of the Painted Chamber, should put themselves into communication with the Secretary of the Society, as, in the event of a demand arising sufficient to justify the outlay, the Council might be induced to order the completion of a few sets.

## ERRATA IN THE CURRENT VOLUME.

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### PART I.

P. 26, l. 30, *for* "F.S.A." *read* "M.A."

P. 41, l. 11, *for* "ninth" *read* "eleventh."

„ l. 31, *for* "Emperor Palladius" *read* "Emperor's Paladins."

### PART II.

P. 63, l. 6 from the foot, *after* "1 S." *insert* "iv."

P. 67, l. 6 from the foot, *for* "ROLLESTONE" *read* "ROLLESTON."

P. 77, l. 12 from the foot, *for* "Lincoln" *read* "York."

### PART III.

P. 124, l. 5 from the foot, *for* "ROLLESTONE" *read* "ROLLESTON."

P. 125, l. 7 and 8 from the foot, *for* "H. B. Goodwin, Esq." *read*  
"Henry Godwin, Esq. F.S.A."

P. 141, l. 3, *after* "FOWLER" *insert* "F.S.A."

### PART VII.

P. 383, l. 15, *for* "Judenberg" *read* "Judenburg."

tion: and we will hope that at a future time he may be prevailed upon to favour us with a further communication from his muniment room, which may very possibly prove valuable, on account of biographical or antiquarian particulars to be gleaned from the charters themselves and from their seals."

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account (which will appear in the *Archæologia*) of the progress made in the Excavations at Rome since his last report.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, June 17th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Society:—

1. Philosophical Transactions. Vols. 156, Part 2, 157, and 158. 4to. London, 1866–69.
2. List. 30th Nov. 1868. 4to.

From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society:—Transactions. Part 1. Vol. ii. Second Series. 4to. Exeter, 1869.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

1. Journal. Part 1. No. 1. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.
2. Proceedings. No. 4. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The Poems of Phineas Fletcher, B.D. Edited by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart. Vols. i. and ii. 8vo. Printed for private circulation. 1869.
2. The Book-Worm. No. 5. New Series. 8vo. London, 1869.

From J. R. Appleton, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Watering Places of Cleveland. By Samuel Gordon. 12mo. Redcar, 1869.

From the Author, Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Godalming Church;
2. Limpsfield Church. Both 8vo. London, 1868, and reprinted from Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. iv.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin:—Arms and Armour in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Translated from the French of M. P. Lacombe. By Charles Boutell, M.A. 8vo. London and New York, 1869.

John T. Gilbert, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Photograph of the illuminated portrait of the Emperor Charles



the Bald, from the Manuscript Bible preserved at S. Paolo-fuor-le-Mura at Rome.

W. S. WALFORD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented an original Document with seal attached, which may be thus briefly noticed:—

The document is a certificate of a decree made in the Arches Court of Canterbury, by the judge of that court, addressed to the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury, as guardians of the spiritualities during the vacancy of the see by the death of Archbishop Whittlesey.

One William Basyngham, a layman of the diocese of Norwich, was defendant in a suit brought against him by Sir Simon, rector of St. Margaret de Westwick in Norwich, concerning the detention of a missal. He had been unsuccessful in an appeal to the Arches, and for disobeying the sentence had been excommunicated by the court. He still continued contumacious for more than forty days, when, according to law, the writ *de Excommunicato capiendo* might be applied for. The judge requests accordingly that the prior and chapter will apply to the King for the writ.

The certificate is dated on the fifteenth day before the kalends of June (May 18th) 1375. Simon de Sudbury had been made archbishop by papal provision, by Bull dated May 4; but his confirmation cannot have taken place till after the 18th of that month, and until then the guardianship of the spiritualities would not cease.

The document is as follows:—

Venerabili in Christo patri ac domino, domino Ricardo dei gracia ecclesie Christi Cantuar' priori, et ejusdem ecclesie capitulo, officialis Curie Cant' ecclesie Cant'\* sede vacante obedienciam, reverenciam et honorem debitum tanto patri. Cum Willielmus Basyngham laycus Norwycensis diocesis, propter ipsius rebellionem pariter et offensam manifestam in non parendo judicatum in quodam tintor'† appellacionis negocio, occasione injuriose detencionis et abductionis cujusdam libri missalis, quod coram nobis aliquamdiu vertebatur inter dominum Symonem Rectorem ecclesie sancte Margarete de Westewyke in Norwyco partematricem ex parte una, et prefatum Willielmum Basyngham parochianum suum partem ream ex altera, contractus fuerit et sit auctoritate dicte Curie majoris excommunicationis sententia juste ac canonice innodatus, ac pro sic excommunicato publice nunciatus, ac fidelium communio, casibus a jure permissis duntaxat exceptis, inhibita cum eodem,—Idem tamen Willielmus Basyngham, predictam excommunicationis sententiam non formidans, ipsam per xl. dies et amplius animo sustinuit et sustinet indurato, claves ecclesie nequiter contempnendo. Nos eciam, debito processu in omnibus observato, pro ipsius sic excommunicati capcione scribendum fore decrevimus regie majestati,

\* The first Cant' would seem redundant.

† This word is clearly written enough, but its interpretation seems difficult. It has been suggested that it might stand for *tintorate* quasi *tincturate*, and bear a signification analogous to that of our word "colourable," as sometimes used among lawyers. See Ducange *sub voce* Tinturare.

justicia suadente, prout per acta in prefata curia habita liquet evidenter: placeat igitur vestre paternitati reverende pro ipsius Willielmi Basyngham excommunicati capcione regie scribere majestati, [ut quem timor\*] dei a malo non revocat, saltem coherceat animadversio regie potestatis. Datum London xv. Kalendas Junij anno domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> septuagesimo quinto.

Pendent by a slip partly cut from the parchment is a seal of green wax, a pointed ellipse 2 inches by 1½ inch; device a church; legend + s'. OFFICIALITATIS ECCL'Æ XPI CANTVARIE VACANTE SEDE. Date, late in the thirteenth century.

This seal is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1785, probably from the matrix. The legend, however, is not quite accurately given, for the engraving reads ECLEC for ECCL'Æ.

SAMUEL SHARP, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Gold Ring in which was set an uncut diamond, in the high and projecting fashion which was more common in the thirteenth and fourteenth than in subsequent centuries. The hoop of the ring is nearly triangular in section, the inner side being flat, and the two outer sides somewhat rounded. On the latter is engraved a distich, in Gothic minuscules:

+ Soubent · sui · d'amour · si · rabis ·  
Qu'en · gloire · sui · ce'm'est abis.

This very beautiful example of mediæval jewellery may probably be dated late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century, in spite of the slightly later appearance of the letters which compose the legend. It was lately turned up in the surface soil within the parish of Gedney in Lincolnshire. It is the property of Mr. R. H. Weldon of Spalding.

The Hon. A DILLON, F.S.A., exhibited six silver Vervels, or Hawk-rings.

In the French *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (An. 3 de la République, 1794-5), article "Chasses," the *Vervelles* are described as "des petits anneaux de cuivre que l'on met aux pieds des oiseaux à des lanières de cuir avec lesquelles on les tient sur le poing." In England these leather thongs were called jesses, and the method of attachment was as follows:—The jesse was about 10 inches long by ½ inch wide, made of the softest leather. At one end a loop was made which encircled the hawk's leg; to the other end the vervel was fastened. The leash, when used, was attached

\* The words in brackets are faded and indistinct, but the formula "ut quos Dei timor a malo non revocat," &c., has been found by Mr. W. S. Walford in a book intitled "Formulare Instrumentorum necnon Artis notariatus," Venice, 1526, pp. 9 and 11, so that little doubt can exist as to the correctness of the present reading. This book is now in the library of the Society.

by a swivel or tire to the two vervels. It may be observed that the bells were fastened by a distinct little thong called the bewit.

It is rather remarkable that in none of the ordinary English treatises on Falconry, from The Book of St. Alban's to Blaine's Encyclopedia of Rural Sports, are the vervels distinctly mentioned, so well known probably was their use supposed to be.

The vervels which Mr. Dillon exhibited were six in number, two pairs, and two odd rings.

The first pair is of a flat annular form, the rings being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in external,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in internal diameter, and about  $\frac{1}{20}$  inch thick. One vervel is inscribed *Couronell • Hutchinson*; the other *Gouvern • of • Nottingham*. Col. Hutchinson was made Governor of Nottingham Castle for the Parliament on June 29th, 1643. His devoted widow and biographer says of him, "Of country recreations he loved none but hawking, and in that was very eager, and much delighted for the time he used it, but soone left it off."\*

There is in the British Museum a single ring similar in shape and date to these. It is marked *of Rushbrooke in Suff.*, and probably belonged to one of the Jermyn family, whose name most likely was on the fellow vervel.

The second pair are two plain silver hoop rings  $\frac{7}{20}$  inch in diameter, and  $\frac{3}{40}$  inch broad. The inscriptions are—

- (1) *S. Henry Lee K baronet,*
- (2) *Of Ditchley neare Oxd. (Oxford).*

The Sir Henry Lee to whom these vervels belonged was either the first baronet, so created in 1611, or his grandson, the third baronet, alive in 1655.

The other two vervels are both of one pattern, and very likely have been mismatched, and taken as a pair. They are plain hoops like the set last described,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch across, but have the addition of a small escutcheon soldered on to the hoop. One of these two also belonged to Sir H. Lee, as appears by the legend it bears, *Sr Henry Lee, K<sup>t</sup> Baroñt*, and by the crest, Out of a coronet a column, upon the capital a bird's leg erased at the thigh, a cormorant preying thereon. The other has the word *Spenser*, with the fired beacon, the Compton crest, engraved on the escutcheon. The proprietor was probably either Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampton, who was slain at Hopton Heath in 1643, or his fourth son, Sir Spencer Compton, who died in exile at Bruges in 1659.

Vervels of this pattern, and of the flat annular form found in

\* Life of Col. Hutchinson, p. 5.



the first pair just noticed, will be found figured, though as before-mentioned without explanation, in "Latham's Fauconry," London, 1658, and "Best's Treatise of Hawks and Hawking," London, 1619.

The word *vervel* is French, and seems, in its original form, to have been *Vertevella*. Ducange (new edition) gives "*Vervella pro Vertevella; nam apud ferrarios fabros, Vertevella appellatur. Pessuli annulus;*" adding an entry from an account of 1450, which mentions "*unam vervellam ad quamdam fenestram cameræ domus, &c.*"\* The word was in early use, however, in its sense of a ring for a hawk, for, under *Vervilium*, Ducange has another entry from accounts of Stephen de la Fontaine, Argentarius Regis, of the year 1350, "*Pour 13 vervelles d'argent dorées et esmaillées des armes de France pour les faucons du Roy.*" This latter entry should rather have been with the former, under "*Vervella;*" for *Vervilium* [Fr. *verveux alibi verzeul*] means a sweeping-net and not a ring.

The word occurs twice in an inventory of jewels and plate of the 1st year of Henry IV.†

Item iiii vertfett d'argent enorrez.

Item viii vertfett d'argent.

Col. Lovelace, in his little poem "The Falcon," has the following lines:—

Free, beauteous slave, thy happy feet  
In silver fetters, vervails meet,  
And trample on that noble wrist,  
The gods have knelt in vain to kiss.

Although, at the date of the Encyclopedia above quoted, the vervels appear to have been made of copper, in earlier days the noble metals were employed in their fabrication.

There is a beautiful example of a single *vervel* of gold, figured in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1795, lxx. 474, which was found near Biggleswade about that time. It subsequently found its way into the Bernal Collection, whence it has migrated to the British Museum. This specimen, to judge from the character of the inscription, is of the fifteenth century, and shows the character of the *vervel* of that period. It is a simple flat ring of gold, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in its external, and  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch its internal diameter. On one side is engraved *sum · regis · anglie*, on the other side *✠ · comitis · herfordie*. A similarly shaped *vervel* of silver gilt is figured in *Archæologia*, xii. 410, pl. li. It also belongs to the fifteenth century, and bears the inscription

\* And see "*Vertevella*" *ap. eund.* *Vertevelle* in the modern French dictionaries is rendered "the staple of a bolt."

† Palgrave, *Anc. Kal. and Inv.*, iii. 351.

**or · en · for · de.** It was one of a pair, the fellow being similarly inscribed, and was found at Castle Headingham, in Essex, an ancient seat of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, to one of which family it most likely belonged.

The writer of the French Encyclopedia above quoted says, as to the inscriptions usual in his days on the vervels:—"Sur ces anneaux est ordinairement gravé d'un côté le nom du propriétaire, et de l'autre côté le nom du commandant de la fauconnerie," and he figures as an example a flat ring engraved—

Obv.—Je suis au Roy.

Rev.—L. C. D. de Lavalrière.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited an inscribed Earthenware Cylinder from Babylon.

C. T. NEWTON, Esq., communicated some notes on an inscribed Strigil, recently acquired by the British Museum, and illustrating a passage in Eustathius. These notes will be printed in the Archæologia.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Hampshire, exhibited drawings of antiquities from Albano and Ostia, which with Mr. Wylie's observations will appear in the Archæologia.

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Surrey, exhibited a number of fragments of ancient Pottery, accompanied by the following remarks:

"The specimens of pottery exhibited this evening are selected from a large quantity found on Limpsfield Common, Surrey, in the summer of 1863, being taken from what were doubtless the refuse heaps of a manufactory, at one time of considerable importance. I had long known that fragments of pottery were constantly picked up on this common; but until we proceeded to make some investigations in June and July of last year we had no idea of the very large quantities that would be found. Several cart-loads of broken pieces might easily be collected from these heaps. Nothing, however, larger or more perfect than what is here exhibited has as yet been found.

"The greater part of the pottery, if not all, is, as I am informed by Mr. Franks, mediæval, and this assumption is further confirmed by the fact that in an extent of the manor of Limpsfield, made for the Abbat of Battle in 1314, the name of 'Geoffrey the potter' appears as one of the tenants, and in the same extent in a list of the '*nativi*' or villeins of the manor of Prinkham in Lingfield (a manor held of Limpsfield) Roger the

potter is mentioned ; and further in a rental of Limpsfield made in 1423 a cottage on Limpsfield Chart is spoken of called 'Potters.'

"Limpsfield Common is on the sandstone formation immediately above the wealden clay. This clay is of a coarse and inferior kind, but may possibly have been used in the manufacture ; it was, however, the abundance of wood, I suspect, which led to the establishment of potteries in this place. There is a large tract of land here locally called the 'Chart,' signifying a forest, which extends for several miles along the ridge of the hill through the parishes of Limpsfield, Westerham, Brasted, and Sundridge, and is covered entirely with wood.

"The first heap of pottery that was explored was on a part of Limpsfield Common called 'Watts Hill.' This heap was about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. The pottery found there was mostly of a grey colour and coarse material, and consisted principally of handles and rims of vessels of a very large size. It appears to have been burnt much in the same way as charcoal is burnt now. About 2 feet below the surface, in a kind of circular pit, we found a quantity of wood ashes, but there were no stones nor anything to indicate the existence of a kiln at any time. In a field close by called 'Loam Pit Field' there is a slightly raised bank, which runs for 20 or 30 yards, and consists entirely of broken pottery lying close to the surface. This heap has not yet been explored, but the few specimens exhibited from thence this evening are of somewhat a finer material and the ornamentation is less rude.

"The third heap, also on Limpsfield Common, was by far the largest, and from it most of the fragments exhibited to-night were taken. In digging here, we came upon a kiln, built of rough stones laid without mortar, and much like an oven in shape. The opening was 1 foot in width by 2 feet 6 inches in height, the whole being about 3 feet in diameter. On one side of it was a trough-shaped hole about 6 feet in length, in which were several pieces of charred wood accompanied by wood ashes, and here also the largest fragments of pottery were found. This kiln being on the open common, and near a much-frequented foot-path, has, I regret to say, been destroyed. The markings on the handles are mostly round holes, sometimes drilled right through, or else lines cut lengthwise or transversely on the face of them. This was done, I am told, to enable the clay to stand the fire ; it would also help the hand to grasp them more firmly than if the surface had been left smooth. At the bottom of the handles, in some instances, is the impression of three fingers and of the finger and thumb.

"I have made these few remarks, in order to explain the



locality in which these specimens were found. As examples of mediæval pottery they are I think interesting, and, judging from the abundance of them, it may be inferred that a large manufactory was once carried on at Limpsfield."

GEORGE MANNERS, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited an early Print representing the "Touching for the King's Evil," together with a small collection of coins struck on these occasions, known as "touch-pieces."

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a copper Plate, 6 inches high by 5 inches wide, which appears to be an unfinished plate intended for enamelling; the design upon it, presently to be described, being cut out in the brass so as to form a matrix. No trace exists of the plate ever having been enamelled.

The design consists of an achievement of arms, as follows—

The shield is party per pale, *baron* and *femme*.

Dexter. On a fess between three conies current as many martlets.

Sinister. Quarterly of eight coats.

1. Barry of six, in chief three roundels. (Grey.)

2. A maunch. (Hastings.)

3. Barry of ten, an orle of martlets. (Valence.)

4. Seven mascles. (Quincey.)

5. A cinquefoil. (Blanchmains.)

6. A fess and canton. (Widville.)

7. Six mullets argent. (Bonville.)

8. A fret argent. (Harrington.)

Crest—Out of a wreath on a helmet in profile mantled, a coney sejant and supporting a branch. Above is inscribed:—

ANN<sup>o</sup> CRI  
STE. 1538

[Crest.]

GARD.  
TA FOY.

While the base of the shield separates the words of the following inscription:—

THE . . . . .	. . . NOBLE
& VALY . . .	. . . . . ANT
KNYGHTH . .	. . . . . SYRE
THOMAS . . .	. . . AUDLEY
LORDE	CHANSY
LLEYR.OF	YENGLOND

Robert Laurie, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, in a letter written to Mr. Clarke in 1860, observes that from the memoranda given below,\* from documents remaining in the Office

\* *Andeley of Essex*.—Or, on a fesse azure between three conies current sable as

of Arms, it seems clear that the arms on the dexter side of the achievement engraved on this copper plate, dated 1538, belonged of right to the Audleys of Essex, and that they were used by Sir Thomas Audley before he was advanced (early in 1539) to the Peerage or made (in 1540) a Knight of the Garter. If not granted to him personally, they were probably granted to his family by Christopher Barker, Garter (1536 to 1549). It is certain that Lord Audley discontinued the use of them after obtaining a special grant by a patent dated March 18, 1538-9. There is no copy or docquet of this patent in the College of Arms; the original grant, however, is preserved in the evidence room at Audley End, and has been printed by Lord Braybrooke.\* It recites, "That forasmuch as the Right Honourable Thomas Audley, Knight, Lord Audley of Walden, Chancellor of England, not being contynned in nobilitè beryng armes, and is descended of ancient stocke by his auncestors and predecessors by consanguinitè and marriage, and he not willing to use or bere armes that should redounde unto damage or reproofe of any of the same name or consanguinitè, or of any other person"—he desired the following coat to be assigned to him, "Quarterly or and azure, per pale indented two eagles or; over all a bend of the second quarter; on the bend a frett between two martlets of the first quarter; and upon the crest a wyvern quarterly or and azure rising upon a chapeau vert lined ermine, &c."

The arms on Lord Audley's stall-plate in St. George's Chapel (Mr. Laurie adds,) are agreeable to this grant, and the coat is used at the present day by Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which society Lord Audley was the founder. They are (or were) also to be found in the window of the Inner Temple Hall. (*See Dugd. Orig. Jurid.*)

The motto "Garde ta Foy" seems to have been that of the family of Touchet, Lord Audley, in allusion to whose arms the frett was doubtless placed on the bend in the coat granted by the patent of 1539 just referred to.

It is further noticed by Mr. Laurie that the same coat (without the martlets on the bend) and crest were granted 15th February, 1578, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, to Robert Audley,

many martlets argent. Pr. Garter Wriothesly and Clarenceux Benolt, temp. Hen. VIII. "Miscell. Grants," vol. v. 121. The same coat with crest a demi-coney and branch. Audley of Essex, since changed; he was Lord Chancellor, per X'opher Barker, Garter, temp. Hen. VIII.—(E.D.N. No. 50, f. 35.)

*Audley, Essex.*—"Or, on a fesse between three conies current sable three martlets or. This was Sr Thomas Audley, Knight of the Garter and Lord Chancellor of England, who, after he was made Lord Awdley of Walden, did alter his arms."—(E.D.N. Alphabet of Arms.)

\* History of Audley End, by Richard Lord Braybrooke. London, 1836, p. 23.

of Beerchurch, co. Essex, and to Thomas Audley, his father, late of Beerchurch, and their posterity.

There seems some doubt as to the relationship of this Robert to the Lord Chancellor. For, according to the pedigree in "History of Audley End," p. 24, Thomas Audley, father of Robert, is made brother to Lord Audley; while the "Essex Visitation, 1614," states that Robert Audley of Beerchurch was himself the Chancellor's brother.

The empalement exhibits the quartered coat of the Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and second wife to the Lord Chancellor Audley.

Three *plaques* of very nearly the same dimensions and character have been noticed. One of these was exhibited at the Worcester Congress of the Archæological Institute in 1862, and is thus described at p. 31 of the catalogue of the Local Museum formed on that occasion :—

"A plate of metal gilded and enamelled, being the achievement of Robert Acton, bearing date 1540. It measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth. The escutcheon, of very ornamental fashion, is charged with the following coat: Gules, a fess within a border engrailed ermine, a crescent for difference. Crest, on a helm a dexter arm in mail armour embowed, holding in the hand a sword, thereon a boar's head couped sable. The reverse of the lambrequin is enamelled blue. Behind the crest is the motto, on a long scroll, VAILLANCE . AVANSE . L'HOMME ; a little lower down is the following inscription across the plate, FREYNDE . TO . ALL . THE . WORLDE . GODDYS . SARWANT . & . THE . KYNGGS; and at the bottom of the plate, THE . ARMYs . OF . MAYSTER . ROBARD . ACTWN . ANNO . DOMINE (*sic*) 1540 . THES . ARMYs . WAS . GEWYN . IN . ANNO . DNI . 744."

A second *plaque* is in the South Kensington Museum. It is also gilt copper, with a shield of arms in *champlevé* enamel, encircled by a laurel wreath, and having above the motto ESPOER EN DIEV. Below is written, THE ARMYs OF THE RYGT WORSHIPFUL MAISTER TONGE, OTHERWYSSE CALLYD MAISTER CLARENCIUS, AND MESTERIS SVSAN HYS WYFE, 1554. The blazon of the shield is: Party per pale. Dexter—Azure, a bend between two cotises and six martlets or. Sinister—Or, a chevron gules between three popinjays vert, collared or, within a bordure azure bezantée.

The third copper plate, handsomely gilt and enamelled in colour, is in the British Museum. It bears the arms of the Lord Protector Somerset when he was "SYR EDWARD SEMER, ERLE HARTEFORD AND VICONTE BEAUCHAMPE," namely in 1537.

The style of the engraving, as might be expected from the



approximation of the dates of execution, is very like that of Mr. Clarke's plate.

It is not easy to say for what particular purposes these plates were manufactured. None of them appear to bear screw holes at the corners for attachment to wainscot in the fashion of the garter plates, nor have they any hook or loop for suspension.

Mr. J. Clarke also exhibited the remains of what must once have been a very handsome brass eagle of considerable antiquity obtained from the Church of St. Dunstan, Canterbury. The only portions of metal which remained were the claws, the rest being the wooden core which served as a support to the brass or latten plates forming the body of the eagle.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Local Secretary for Somersetshire, communicated, in a letter to the Secretary from which the following is an extract, some particulars relative to recent discoveries at Bath :—

“The latest discovery we have made here is a fine fragment of the frieze of the ancient Roman Temple, other portions of which are in the Literary and Scientific Institution. It was found in deepening a cellar under the New Pump Room Hotel. It contains one of the lion's heads, through which a pipe passed to discharge the water from the roof of the building. It seems to have been carried to a stone-mason's yard for the purpose of being used as building material, for it was found in a bed of sand composed of the sawings and chips of free-stone, just opposite to where Stall's church once stood. That church was erected in Norman times, and it is mentioned in the Red Book of Bath as containing in its structure part of a Roman Temple, of which this was probably a portion. Stall's church was entirely removed about a century ago.\*

“The discovery and presentation of this fragment, now safely lodged in the Literary and Scientific Institution, is due to Mr. Irvine, Mr. Scott's clerk of the works now going on in the Abbey church. He has endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to extend the excavation, and so obtain other fragments.

“During the process of laying down concrete upon the floor of the nave of the Abbey church, the ancient Norman bases of piers of the old church of John de Villula have been exposed. The present church, of Perpendicular date, is built upon the site of the old Norman church, which has been taken down as far as the bases of the columns which now form the groundwork of the perpendicular piers. These old bases have been cleared and walled round with ashlar, so as to admit of being inspected by

\* See *ante*, p. 27.

removing the glass above them. The entire plan of the Norman church can be made out without difficulty, and I hope Mr. Scott will re-produce it."

R. R. HOLMES, Esq. F.S.A., communicated some account of certain remains of Christian Churches of early date which he had observed whilst accompanying the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia in 1868.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 18th, 1869.

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

### OF LONDON.

SESSION 1869 - 70.

Thursday, November 18th, 1869.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Manx Society:—Publications. Vols. XVI. and XVII. 8vo. Douglas, Isle of Man, 1869.

From the Author:—On the Painted Glass in Fairford Church, Gloucester. By the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1868. [From *Archæological Journal*, xxv. 119.]

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—*Journal*, No. 10. 8vo. Truro, 1869.

From the Royal United Service Institution:—*Journal*. Vol. xiii. Nos. 53-55. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Commissions of Art and Archæology, Belgium:—*Bulletin*. Sixième Année, Sept.—Dec. Septième Année, Jan.—Dec. 8vo. Brussels, 1867-8.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—*The Archæological Journal*. Nos. 99 and 101-103. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor, George J. Armytage, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Ancient Rolls of Arms*. No. 1. Glover's Roll of the reign of King Henry III. No. 2. Charles's Roll of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. 4to. London, 1868-9.

From C. S. Perceval, Esq. LL.D., Dir. S.A.:—

1. An Argument comprising an Epitome of the History of the Island of Jersey. By E. Allen. 8vo. London, 1812.

2. La Ville de St. Hélier, épisode historique d'une histoire inédite de Jersey.—Les Etats, épisode historique d'une histoire inédite de Jersey. Par M. De La Croix. 8vo. Jersey, 1845-47.

3. A Constitutional History of Jersey. By Charles Le Quesne. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Author:—*Guildhall Library; its origin and progress; being an appeal to the Corporation of London for its reconstruction*. By W. Sedgwick Saunders, M.D. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1869.



From the Royal Geographical Society :—

1. Journal. Vol. 38. 8vo. London, 1868.
2. Proceedings. Vol. xiii. Nos. 3 and 4. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor :—The Church Builder. Nos. 31 and 32. July and October. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings, Vol. xvii. Nos. 112 and 113, and Vol. xviii. No. 114. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester :—

1. Memoirs. Third Series. Vol. 3. 8vo. London and Paris, 1868.
2. Proceedings. Vols. 5–7. 8vo. Manchester, 1866–68.

From George Manners, Esq., F.S.A. :—Vetus Testamentum Græce, ex versione Septuaginta Interpretum, edidit Joannes Ernestus Græbe. 4 Vols. (bound in 2.) Folio. Oxford, 1707–9.

From the British Archæological Association :—The Journal. June 30 and Sept. 30. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Anthropological Society of London :—the Anthropological Review. Nos. 26 and 27. 8vo. London, 1869.

From Captain A. C. Tupper, F.S.A. :—Letters to the Argyll Family. From Originals preserved in the General Register House. 4to. (Maitland Club.) Edinburgh, 1839.

From the Author, J. M. Davenport, Esq., F.S.A. :—Oxfordshire Militia. Sketch of the History of the Regiment. 8vo. 1869.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. IV. Nos. 101–105. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From M. Jules Guillemin, Director of the Journal :—Matériaux d'Archéologie et d'Histoire par MM. les Archéologues de Saône-et-Loire et des Départements limitrophes. Nos. II.—IV. 8vo. Chalon-sur-Saône, 1869.

From the Author, Henry Ecrolyd Smith, Esq. :—

1. Notice of Roman-British culinary vessels, discovered in North Wales. 8vo. Liverpool, 1869.
2. Notice of a Mediæval Signaculum of the Anglo-Saxon Saints Edwyn and Eegwyn. 8vo. Liverpool, 1869.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History :—Quarterly Journal. Vol. 1, No. 2. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1869.

From the Author :—Note sur des Fouilles Archéologiques faites à Héricourt-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure.) Par M. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1868.

From the Editor, the Right Honourable Lord Clermont :—Sir John Fortescue, Knight, his Life, Works, and Family History. 2 Vols. Printed for private distribution. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—Transactions. New Series. Vol. 8. Session 1867–68. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Treasurer and Benchers of Gray's Inn :—A Catalogue of the Ancient Manuscripts belonging to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor, Miss Petit :—The Lesser and the Greater Light. By the late Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A. Edited by his Sister. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Associated Architectural Societies :—Reports and Papers. Vol. 9. Part 2. 8vo. Lincoln, 1868.

From the Author :—The Architectural History of the Conventual Buildings of the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury. By the Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna (Philosophisch-Historische Classe):—

1. Sitzungsberichte. 59 Band. Heft 1-4. 8vo. Vienna, 1868.
2. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte. 40 Band. Erste Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1868.
3. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Zweite Abtheilung. Diplomataria et Acta. 28 Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1868.

From Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—Twenty-eight Ballads printed in Ireland. (Modern.)

From the Author, Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A.:—Official Seal of John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar, Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, 1715 to 1719. 8vo. [Four pages, accompanied by a paper impression of the seal.]

From the Essex Archæological Society:—Transactions. Vol. 3, Part 4, and Vol. 4, Part 4. 8vo. Colchester, 1865-69.

From the Author:—The History and Description of Leeds Castle, Kent. By Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. Imperial 4to. Westminster, 1869.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg:—Bulletin. Tome 13, Feuilles 21-37. [Completing Vol. 13.] 4to. St. Petersburg, 1869.

From the Imperial Archæological Commission (St. Petersburg):—

1. Compte-Rendu pour l'année 1867. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1868.
2. Compte-Rendu pour l'année 1867. Atlas. Folio. St. Petersburg, 1868.

From the Author:—A Second Supplement to the Coinage of Scotland. By John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. Cork, 1868.

From J. H. Parker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. British Archæological Society of Rome. Report of Proceedings. 1868-69. No. 3. 8vo.
2. Roman Fund for Archæological Investigations and Excavations. Treasurer's Report, January 1 to July 1, 1869.
3. The Lupercal of Augustus, the Cave of Picus and Faunus, and the Mamertine Prison. A Lecture by Dr. Fabio Gori and John Henry Parker read before the British Archæological Society of Rome. 8vo. Rome, 1869.
4. Historical Photographs. Catalogue of Fifteen Hundred Photographs illustrative of the Archæology of Rome. Part III. Taken in the Winter of 1868-69. 8vo. Oxford, 1869.

From the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (late Kilkenny Archæological Society):—The Journal. Vol. I. Third Series. Nos. 5 and 6. 8vo. Dublin, 1869.

From the Editor, John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.:—Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of Charles I. 1637-1638. Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain:—

1. Proceedings. Vol. 5. Part 6, No. 50. 8vo. London, 1869.
2. List of the Members. 8vo. London, 1869.
3. No. 12. Additions to the Library. July 1868-69. 8vo.
4. Memorial to Faraday. Proceedings at a Meeting. June 21st, 1869. 8vo.

From the Editor, Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A.:—Portraits of Yorkshire Worthies. Selected from the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds, 1868. With Biographical Notices. In 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Some account of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Shrewsbury. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1869.
2. Notes on the Geology of North Shropshire. [By Charlotte Eyton.] Small 8vo. London, 1869.

3. *Shropshire Arms and Lineages*: compiled from *Heralds' Visitations* and ancient MSS. By the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, M.A. 12mo. London, 1869.
  4. *English Reprints*, carefully edited by Edward Arber, viz.:—
    - (VII.) Roger Ascham. *Toxophilus*. 1545.
    - (VIII.) Joseph Addison. *Criticism on Milton's Paradise Lost*. 1711-12.
    - (IX.) John Lyly. *Euphues*. *The Anatomy of Wit*. 1579. *Euphues and his England*. 1580.
    - (X.) George Villiers. *The Rehearsal*. 1671.
    - (XI.) George Gascoigne. *The Steele Glas*, &c. 1576.
    - (XII.) John Earle. *Micro-Cosmographie*. 1628. Large paper edition. 4to. London, 1869.
  5. Mr. Ashbee's Occasional Fac-Simile Reprints (limited to 100 copies each). VII. "The Assyse of Breade;" from the original, printed at London by Robert Wyer, circa 1540. 4to. London, 1869.
  6. *The Book-Worm*. Nos. 6-9 [New Series.] 8vo. London, 1869.
  7. *The Fuller Worthies' Library*. The poems of Phineas Fletcher, B.D., edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Vols. 3 and 4. 8vo. Printed for private circulation. Blackburn. 1869.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1868-69, Nos. 13 and 14, and 1869-70, No. 1. 4to. London, 1869.
- From Abram B. Weaver, Esq.:—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York. 8vo. Albany, 1869.
- From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—
1. *Journal*. Part 1, No. 2, and Part 2, Nos. 2 and 3. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.
  2. *Proceedings*. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.
- From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:—
1. By the Queen. A Proclamation for declaring Gold Coins made at the Branch Mint at Melbourne, in Victoria, a legal tender within all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in which Gold Coins issued from Her Majesty's Mint in London are now a legal tender. Given at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, 7th August, 1869. 33rd year of reign. Broadsheet. [Two copies.]
  2. By the Queen. A Proclamation further Proroguing the Parliament to the 23rd of December. Given at Balmoral, 7th October, 1869. 33rd year of reign. Broadsheet. [Two copies.]
  3. By the Queen. A Proclamation further Proroguing the Parliament to the 10th of January. Given at Windsor, 11th November, 1869. 33rd year of reign. Broadsheet. [Two copies.]
- From the Author:—Opinions on Lord Brougham's application for French Letters of Naturalization. By Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C. 8vo. Bristol, 1869.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland:—The *Journal*. New Series. Vol. 4, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1869.
- From the Author:—The History of the Parish of Langton, with a portion of the Hundred of Gartree, Leicestershire. By the Rev. John Harwood Hill, B.A., F.G.H.S. Folio. Leicester, 1867.
- From the Camden Society:—Publications. 3 Vols. 4to. London, 1869-70:—
100. Notes taken by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms, of the Treaty carried on at Ripon between King Charles I. and the Covenanters of Scotland, A.D. 1640. Edited by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.
  101. A Spanish Account of the Proposed Marriage between Charles Prince of Wales and the Infanta; by Francesco de Jesus. Edited, with a Translation, by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, Esq.
  102. Churchwardens' Accounts of the Town of Ludlow, from the 27th Henry VIII. (1540) to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.



**From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—**

1. Proceedings. Vol. VII., Part 1. Square 8vo. Edinburgh, 1869.
2. Records of the Priory of the Isle of May. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D. Square 8vo. Edinburgh, 1868.

**From the Editor, John Rae, Esq. :—**The Statutes of Henry VII. in exact fac-simile, from the original, printed by Caxton in 1489. 4to. London, 1869.

**From Madame Frédéric Troyon :—**Monuments de l'Antiquité dans l'Europe Barbare. Par Frédéric Troyon. (Société d'Histoire de la Suisse Romande Mémoires tome 25.) 8vo. Lausanne, 1863.

**From the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society :—**Proceedings. Vols. 9 and 12. 8vo. Taunton, 1860-65.

**From the Author :—**Pre-Historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1869.

**From the Author :—**The Gaelic Topography of Scotland, and what it proves, explained. By James A. Robertson. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1869.

**From Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—**

1. Ouvres Posthumes de D. Jean Mabillon, et de Thierry Ruinart. Par D. Vincent Thuillier. 3 Vols. [bound in one.] 4to. Paris, 1724.
2. Traité de la Noblesse; nouvelle édition, augmentée des Traités du Blason, des Noms, Sur-Noms, et du Ban et Arrière-Ban. Par Mr. De La Roque. 4to. Rouen, 1734.
3. Annales Eliæ de Trickingham. Edidit Samuel Pegge, A.M. 4to. London, 1789.
4. Miscellaneous Papers, principally illustrative of events in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. [Edited by W. J. Duncan.] 4to. (Maitland Club.) Glasgow, 1834.
5. Excerpta e Libris Domicilii Domini Jacobi Quinti Regis Scotorum. 1525-33. 4to. (Bannatyne Club.) Edinburgh, 1836.
6. The Buke of the Order of Knighthood, translated from the French, by Sir Gilbert Hay, Knight. [Edited by Beriah Botfield.] 4to. (Abbotsford Club.) Edinburgh, 1847.
7. The alliterative Romance of Alexander, from the unique MS. in the Ashmolean Museum. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson. 4to. (Roxburghe Club.) London, 1849.
8. Wien's Kaiserliches Zeughaus. Von Fr. Von Leber. 2 Vols. Leipsic, 1846.
9. The History of the Borough, Castle, and Barony of Alnwick. By George Tate, F.G.S. 2 Vols. 8vo. Alnwick, 1866-69.

**From the Author, through A. Way, Esq., F.S.A. :—**The Families anciently residing in the Isle of Purbeck. By Thomas Bond, Esq. Read before the Purbeck Antiquarian and Natural History Society, 13th February, 1868. 8vo. Blandford.

**From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—**Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. Vol. xv. No. 60. 8vo. London, 1869.

**From the Author :—**The Origin of the Muggletonians. By Alexander Gordon, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1869.

**From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :—**

1. Abrégé Chronologique de l'histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. Paris, 1777.
2. Giuseppe Alaleonà. Vaghiatura tra Bajone, e Ciancione Mugnai della Lettera toccante le considerazioni sopra la Maniera di ben pensare. 4to. Padua, 1741. Dissertazioni. 4to. Padua, 1741. [These works are bound in one.]
3. Pompeo Angelotti. Descrizione della Città di Rieti. 4to. Rome, 1635.
4. Arnulfi Lexoviensis Episcopi Epistole ad Henricum II., Regem Angliæ, Sanctum Thomam Arch. Cant. et alios. Edited by J. A. Giles. [Patres Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.] 8vo. Oxford, 1844.

5. James Kennedy Bailie. *Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum*. 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1842-46.
6. Notes et Documents concernant l'Etat des Campagnes de la Haute Normandie dans les derniers temps du Moyen Age. Par C. De Robilland de Beaurepaire. 8vo. Evreux, 1865.
7. Histoire des Grands Panetiers de Normandie et du Franc-Fief de la Grande Paneterie. Par M. De Belbeuf. 8vo. Paris, 1856.
8. Lodovico Coltellini. *Due Ragionamenti sopra quattro superbi Bronzi Antichi*. 8vo. Venice, 1750.
9. Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Gondi. Par M. De Corbinelli. 2 Vols. Paris, 1705.
10. Journal Inédit (1614-1620). Publié et annoté par Achille Halphen. Par Arnould D'Andilly. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
11. La Châsse de Sainte Ursule. Par Octave Delepierre. 4to. Brussels, 1841.
12. P. H. Delfius. *Rerum Burgundicarum libri sex*. Fol. Antwerp, 1584.
13. Roman de la Manekine par Philippe de Reimes, trouvère du treizième siècle. Publié par Francisque Michel. (Bannatyne Club.) 4to. Paris, 1840.
14. Poesies Morales et Historiques. Publiées pour la première fois par G. A. Crapelet, Imprimeur. Par Eustache Deschamps. 8vo. Paris, 1832.
15. Histoire de la Maison de Chastillon sur Marne. Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Bethune. Par André Du Chesne. Fol. Paris, 1621—39.
16. Histoire Généalogique de la Maison des Chasteigniers. Preuves de l'Histoire de la Maison des Chasteigniers. Par André Duchesne. Fol. Paris, 1833—34.
17. Roman de Mahomet par Alexandre Du Pont, et Livre de la Loi au Sarrazin par Raymond Lulle. Publiés par MM. Reinaud et F. Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1831.
18. *Veterum Monumentorum Quaternio*. Edidit J. G. Eccard. Folio. Leipsic, 1720.
19. Atene, è Attica, descritta da suoi Principii fino all'acquisto fatto dall' Armia Venete nel 1687. Di Francesco Fanelli. 4to. Venice, 1707.
20. Essai Historique sur l'Echiquier de Normandie. Par A. Floquet. 8vo. Rouen, 1840.
21. Justi Fontanini de *Antiquitatibus Hortæ, Coloniz Etruscorum*, libri tres. 4to. Rome, 1723.
22. Le Chevalier à la Corbeille. Fabliaux du xiii<sup>e</sup> siècle, par Gautier d'Aupais, publiés par F. Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1835.
23. Die Wahl eines Deutschen Kaisers nebst allen dabey vorfallenden Ceremonien und Rechten. Nebst einem Anhang von den vorzüglichsten Ritterorden. 12mo. Vienna, 1790.
24. Cappella della famiglia Pellegrini nella Chiesa di San Bernardino di Verona. Di Bartolommeo Conte Giuliani. Fol. Verona, 1816.
25. Notice sur les objets d'Art de la Galerie Campana à Rome. Par E. Guédéonow. 8vo. Paris, 1861.
26. P. T. De Halloy. *Origo et Genealogia Starhembergica*. 4to. Vienna, 1729.
27. Horn et Rimenhild. Recueil de ce qui reste des Poèmes relatifs à leurs aventures. Publié par F. Michel. (Bannatyne Club.) 4to. Paris, 1845.
28. Notice sur quatre Cippes Sépulcraux et deux fragments découverts, en 1817, sur le Sol de l'ancienne Carthage. Par J. E. Humbert. Fol. The Hague, 1821.
29. *Skyrsla um Forngripasafn Islands i Reykjavik*. I. 1863-66. Gefn út af Hinu Islenska Bókmentafélagi. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1868.
30. Les Mosaïques Chrétiennes des Basiliques et des Eglises de Rome. Par Henri Barbet De Jouy. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
31. Basilica, dass ist, Herrliche Kirche des Frey-Reichs Klosters St. Ulrich und Afra in Augspurg. Von Romano Kistler. Fol. Augsburg, 1712.

32. Joseph Kohlgruber. *Hermeneutica Biblica generalis*. 8vo. Vienna, 1850.
33. Lago di Garda. *Statuti Criminali et Civili della magnifica comunità della Riviera*. Fol. Salò, 1674.
34. *Iscrizioni Antiche collocate ne' muri della scala Farnese*. Di Pietro De Lama\* 4to. Parma, 1818.
35. *Le Roman des Aventures de Fregus*. Par Guillaume Le Clerc. Publié par F. Michel. (Abbotsford Club.) 4to. Edinburgh, 1841.
36. *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*. Par Jacques Lelong. 5 Vols. Fol. Paris, 1768-78.
37. *Charters of the old English Colonies in America, with an Introduction and Notes*. By Samuel Lucas. 8vo. London, 1850.
38. C. C. Malvasia. *Marmora Felsinea*. 4to. Bologna, 1690.
39. *Le Comte Lucanor, traduit et annoté par M. Adolphe de Puibusque*. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
40. Barth. Marliani. *Urbis Romæ Topographia nuper ab ipso auctore nonnullis erroribus sublatis emendata*. Fol. Rome, 1544.
41. *Nuova Descrizione del Duomo di Milano*. 8vo. Milan, 1820.
42. Report by Mr. Newton of his Proceedings at Corfu relative to objects missing from the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities. 8vo. London.
43. *Numismatic Tracts*. An octavo volume containing ten pieces by various authors. 1838-40.
44. *Tracts on Peerages*. A duodecimo volume containing four pieces. 1719—1825.
45. *Roman du Comte de Poitiers*. Publié par F. Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1831.
46. *Il Viaggiatore in Girgenti e il Cicerone di Piazza, ovvero Guida agli avanzi d'Agrigento*. Di Raffaello Politi. Square 8vo. Palermo, 1842.
47. *Lai d'Ignaurès* par Renaut, suivi des Lais de Melion et du Trot. Publiés par L. J. N. Monmerqué et F. Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1832.
48. *La Riote du Monde. Le Roi d'Angleterre et le Jongleur d'Ely*. Publié par F. Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1834.
49. *Miracle de Nostre Dame, de Robert le Dyable fils du Duc de Normandie, &c.* Publié par plusieurs Membres de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 8vo. Rouen, 1836.
50. *Letters and Miscellaneous Papers, with a Memoir of his Life*. By Barré Charles Roberts. 4to. London, 1814.
51. *Histoire Pittoresque de l'Angleterre et de ses Possessions dans les Indes*. Par P. G. Baron de Roujoux. 2 Vols. 4to. Paris, 1835.
52. *The Foreigner's Companion through the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford and the adjacent counties*. By Mr. Salmon. 12mo. London, 1748.
53. Fulvius Ursinus. *Familix Romanæ quæ reperiuntur in antiquis Numismatibus ab Urbe conditâ ad tempora Divi Augusti*. Fol. Rome, 1577.
54. Cornelius Van Gestel. *Historia Sacra et Profana Archiepiscopatus Mechliniensis*. 2 vols. in one. Fol. The Hague, 1725.
55. *Storia Diplomatica di Senatori di Roma dalla Decadenza dell' Imperio Romano fino a nostri tempi*. Di F. A. Vitale. 2 parts in one vol. 4to. Rome, 1791.
56. *Albrecht Dürer und sein Zeitalter*. Von Adam Weise. 4to. Leipsic, 1819.
57. *Erläuternde Bemerkungen zu den Umrisen nach alt-italiänischen und alt-deutschen Gemälden im Besitze von C. F. Wendelstadt*. 4to.
58. *Der Apollon Stroganoff und der Apollon vom Belvedere*. Von Friederich Wieseler. 8vo. Göttingen, 1861.
59. *International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology. Transactions of the Third Session*. 1868. 8vo. London, 1869.



From M. J. A. G. Franco de Castro :—*Catalogo Descriptivo das Moedas e Medalhas Portuguezas que formam parte da Collecção do Visconde de Sanches de Baena.* 8vo. Lisbon, 1869.

From the Canadian Institute :—*The Canadian Journal.* Vol. 12, No. 3. 8vo. Toronto, 1869.

From the Author :—*Description of a Bronze Figure, said to have been found at Clonmacnoise.* By Robert Day, Jun., F.S.A. [From *Jour. of Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland.*] 8vo. 1869.

From the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society. *Magazine.* No. 34, Vol. 12. 8vo. Devizes, 1869.

From the Smithsonian Institution :—*Annual Report, 1867.* 8vo. Washington, 1868.

From the Essex Institute :—

1. *Historical Collections. Second Series.* Vol. 1, Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Salem, 1868-69.

2. *Proceedings.* Vol. 5, Nos. 7 and 8. 8vo. Salem, 1868.

From Harvard College :—

1. *Orders and Regulations* passed September, 1868. 8vo.

2. *A Catalogue of the Officers and Students.* 1868.-69. First Term. 8vo. Cambridge, 1868.

3. *Forty-Second Annual Report of the President to the Overseers.* 1867-8. 8vo. Cambridge, 1868.

4. *Annual Report of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology,* 1868. 8vo. Cambridge, 1869.

5. *Report of the Board of Overseers.* 8vo. Cambridge, 1869.

6. *The New Catalogue of Harvard College Library* (from the *North American Review*, 1869). 8vo.

From the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Albany N.Y. :—

1. *Fiftieth and fifty-first Annual Reports of the Trustees of the New York State Library.* 8vo. Albany, 1868-69.

2. *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, relating to the War of the Revolution, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y.* Vols. 1 and 2. 4to. Albany, 1868.

3. *Two Letters of the Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, on the Proceedings of the Academy during the years 1866 and 1867.* 8vo. 1867-68.

From the Society for History and Antiquities, Stade :—*Archiv.* 3. 1869. 8vo. Stade, 1869.

From the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association :—

1. *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal.* Part 1. 8vo. London, 1869.

2. *Report of the Excursion to Wakefield and neighbourhood, 25th August, 1869.* Reprinted from the "*Wakefield Express.*" 8vo. Wakefield, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of Sciences and Literature, Lombardy :—

1. *Memorie.* Vol. XI.—II. della Serie III. Fascicolo I. Folio. Milan, 1868.

2. *Rendiconti.* Serie II. Vol. 1, Fasc. 11-20; and Vol. 2, Fasc. 1-10. 8vo. Milan, 1869.

3. *Adunanza Generale del 7 Agosto, 1868.* 8vo. Milan, 1868.

4. *Annuario, 1868.* Small 8vo. Milan, 1868.

From the Editor, Mrs. M. A. Everett Green :—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of Elizabeth, 1598-1601, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle.* Vol. IX. New Series, No. 34. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the American Philosophical Society :—

1. Transactions. Vol. XIII. New Series, Part iii. 4to. Philadelphia, 1869.
2. Proceedings, Vol. 10, Nos. 78 and 79; and Vol. 11, No. 81. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1869.

From the Executors of the late Felix Slade, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Catalogue of the Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, 1861. Small paper copy. Part IV. [Completing the work.] 4to. London, 1869.

From Messrs. Stevenson and Dryden:—Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland. Part I. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1869.

From the Editor, Francis Fry, Esq., F.S.A., Reproductions in facsimile. Four vols. 8vo. London, 1862-3, viz. :—

1. The Souldier's Pocket Bible: printed at London, by G. B. and R. W. for G. C. 1643.
2. The Christian Soldier's Penny Bible. London: printed by R. Smith for Sam Wade. 1693.
3. The Prophete Jonas, with an Introduction before teachinge to understonde him, and the right use also of all the Scripture, etc., etc. By William Tyndale.
4. A Proper Dyaloge betwene a gentillman and a husbandman, with a Compendious Olde Treatyse shewynge howe that we ought to have the Scripture in Englysshe. Hans Luft. 1530.

From the Author:—The Gold Discoveries, and effect thereby produced on the relative value of Silver and Gold. By W. R. Smee, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, [1869.]

From the Author:—Les Harmonistes du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, par E. De Coussemaker, Hon. F.S.A. 4to. [Lille], 1869.

From C. Baker, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Balduinus de Calceo, et Nigronius de Caliga veterum. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1667.
2. The Mystery of Witchcraft. By Thomas Cooper. Small 8vo. London, 1617.
3. A Memorandum of the Wonderful Providences of God to a poor unworthy Creature. 1638. By John Coad. Small 4to. London, 1849.
4. Catalogue of the Library of the Law Society of the United Kingdom. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Author, E. P. Shirley, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Lough Fea. Second Edition. 4to. London, 1869. (Privately printed.)
2. Lower Eatington: its Manor House and Church. 4to. London, 1869. (Privately printed.)

From the Author:—A Memoir of Lord Lyndhurst. By W. S. Gibson, M.A., F.S.A. New Edition. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author, the Rev. C. W. King, M.A.:—Three papers from the Archæological Journal, viz. :

1. Talismans and Amulets.
2. The same. Medicinal Amulets and Rings with Prophylactics.
3. The same. Mediæval Talismans.

From the Author:—The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated. By the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869.

From C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., Sec. S.A.:—A Brief Notice of the Ancient Paintings found in the Subterranean Basilica of S. Clement in Rome. By the Rev. Joseph Mulhooly, O.P. 3rd edition. 4to. Rome, 1863.

From W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.:—An Account of the Discovery in the Collegiate Chapel at Arundel of the Remains of John Fitzalan, 17th Earl of Arundel. By the Very Rev. Canon Tierney, F.R.S., F.S.A. (From Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. XII.) 8vo. London, 1860.

Votes of Special Thanks were accorded to Lord Clermont, A. W. Franks, Esq., C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., Edward Hailstone, Esq., and the Rev. Harwood Hill, for their valuable and interesting contributions to the Library.

Cowdell Chapman, Esq., and Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The following Resolution, moved at a Council held November 16th, by Earl Stanhope, President, and seconded by Sir William Tite, M.P., V.P., was laid before the Meeting :—

“The Council have learned with unfeigned regret the severe loss which the Society has sustained by the death of Mr. John Bruce. Elected a Fellow as far back as 1830, Mr. Bruce’s energies and abilities have uniformly been exerted in behalf of what he believed to be the best interests of the Society. As a Fellow, as a member of Committees, as a member of the Council, as Treasurer, as a Vice-President, he brought to the discharge of these various duties a decision of purpose, a courtesy of manner, a soundness of judgment, a precision of speech, a fund of information, and a force of character which are rarely found united in one man.

“With him Modern History was a favourite subject. His various contributions to the *Archæologia* and to the publications of the Camden Society, and his able prefaces to his *Calendars of State Papers*, abundantly testify to his minute acquaintance, especially, with the events of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The details of these publications and the enumeration of the particular services rendered by him to the Society will find their proper place in the Address of the President on St. George’s Day. The Council, however, cannot refrain from taking the earliest opportunity of putting on record their deep sense of the blow which has fallen on the Society, and their great respect for the memory of their departed friend and colleague. The Council are persuaded that the sentiments to which they have here endeavoured to give expression are shared by every Fellow of the Society, and, accordingly, they desire to propose to the Society a vote as follows :—

“That the Society, fully concurring in the expressions of the Resolution, as above, desire that it be communicated to the only surviving sister of their lamented colleague, with the assurance of their own respectful sympathy.”

On the motion of the Treasurer, who took this opportunity of expressing his deep regret at the death of Mr. Bruce, the vote suggested by the Council was put to the Meeting by the Vice-President, in the Chair, who, in his turn, bore testimony to the



justice of the tribute which the Resolution of the Council paid to the memory of him whose death they all with one consent deplored.

The vote was carried unanimously.

The Treasurer reminded the Society of another very severe loss which they had sustained in the death of Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, a man of whom the Society was justly proud, not less for the conspicuous abilities which adorned his office as for the personal qualities which endeared him to all who were brought into contact with him.

Notice was given from the Chair, That, in conformity with the Statutes, Chap. VI., the election of a member of Council in the room of the late and much lamented John Bruce, Esq., had been fixed for the evening of December 2, 1869, and that the Right Reverend Samuel, Lord Bishop elect of Winchester, was recommended to the Society for such election.

The following Report of the Secretary on the Ashpitel Collection, as laid by him before the Council on the 16th inst., together with the Resolution then passed on it by that body, was read to the meeting.

“ The Secretary reported to the Council that the collection of books and urns, bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Ashpitel, and which filled, in all, fifty-seven large packing-cases, had been delivered in at the Society's Apartments on the 2nd day of July. In accordance with the arrangements made by the Council with Mr. Francis Ashpitel, the Secretary proceeded forthwith to execute the task of sorting the collection, with a view to the exclusion of those books which, whether as duplicates or on other grounds, it seemed undesirable to retain for the use of the Society. When the sorting was finished, two successive meetings of the Library Committee were held for the purpose of subjecting to a close inspection and revision the volumes which he had proposed to return to the brother and executor of the deceased.

“ At the same time a book-plate was agreed upon, and the measures proposed to be taken by the Secretary for the crestring and book-plating of the collection received the approval of the Committee.

“ The result of the sorting and selection made by the Secretary and the Library Committee was that 2,400 volumes, in round numbers, have been added to the Society's Library.

“ The last meeting of the Library Committee was held on the 21st July. It was obviously impossible to think of reopening the library on the 1st of August. It accordingly remained closed for another month. This was all the more necessary as the Secretary had decided to undertake the preparation of a catalogue of the books. He begs to inform the Council that, with the exception of a very few books which the executors had overlooked and

which were sent in later, that task has been completed. He further begs to place the catalogue at the disposal of the Council, only premising that he wishes to revise it carefully and to add to it a catalogue of the urns before it is sent to the press.

“It was *a priori* probable that a library formed by a scholar so learned and so accomplished as the late Mr. Arthur Ashpitel would contain works of great value to a society such as ours. Having made the whole of the catalogue himself, and having subjected every volume to a tolerably careful inspection, the Secretary can say, with some little confidence, that these anticipations have been amply justified by the result. The collection of Elzevirs, the still more curious collection of works on the Occult Art, the large, costly, and invaluable works on Ancient Art and Architecture, such as the Vaticano, the Museo Borbonico, the Piranesi's, Canina's and the like; these, and other curiosities and *œuvres de luxe*, render this bequest one of singular importance and interest, to which he hopes the Council, by the publication of a handsome catalogue, will endeavour to do the justice it deserves.

“He is anxious to express his sense of the great courtesy and good feeling which the Rev. Francis Ashpitel, brother and executor of the deceased, has shown from first to last.

“It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that during the summer the Secretary passed through the press a Catalogue of the Fairholt Collection, of which he also prepared the manuscript.”

The following resolution was thereupon moved by Earl Stanhope, President, seconded by Augustus W. Franks, Esq., V.P., and carried unanimously:—

“The Council having heard the Report of the Secretary on the Ashpitel Collection, cannot be satisfied with merely expressing their gratification at the highly valuable accession which this gift will make to the Society's Library. They feel bound, in duty as well as inclination, to convey at the same time to the Secretary their most cordial thanks for the laborious task which he has so kindly undertaken and so successfully achieved, and they accept with a just appreciation the Manuscript Catalogue now placed at their disposal. Bearing in mind also the great care and attention with which the Secretary, last year, prepared and passed through the press the ‘Supplement to the List of Printed Books,’ and, this year, the ‘Catalogue of the Fairholt Collection,’ the Council request that, in some acknowledgement of these valuable services, he will accept from the Society the sum of £100.”

The Chairman stated that he had not himself been present at the Council on the 16th inst., but that the resolution he had just heard met with his entire concurrence, and he was sure it would also meet with the approval of every Fellow present. He proposed a vote of special thanks to Mr. Watson for his interesting Report, and for what he had done in connection with the Ashpitel Collection.

WILLIAM BOYNE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Portrait in oil of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq. F.S.A., by Henry Smith, of Leeds. It was painted in 1852, ten years before Mr. Hunter's death.

SIR WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart. F.S.A., exhibited and presented the following drawings, by the late Rev. Dr. Jermyn, of Stone Monuments in Britany, in completion of the collection previously presented.\*

1. Pierre de Minuit near Pontlevoie.
2. Bois du Rocher. La Gauterie, Côtes du Nord.
3. Pierre levée. Butte de Brion, Cerans, Sarthe.
4. Druidical Monument near Mansigné, Sarthe.
5. Druidical Stone by the East Gate of the Cathedral of Le Mans. (Aug. 10, 1841).
6. Bois du Rocher. La Gauterie, sur la route du Dinan à Dol.
7. Druidical Stones near Colombières, Calvados.
8. Palais de St. Martin, Druidical Monument at Briançon near Chinon, Indre et Loire. (May 18, 1842.)
9. Stones near Champigny, Indre et Loire.
10. Druidical Stone. St. Sampson's near Dinan. (1841.)
11. Menher, or Druidical Stone near Dol. (March 15, 1841.)
12. Druidical Stone, St. Sampson's near Dinan.

Votes of special thanks were accorded to Mr. Boyne and Sir W. C. Trevelyan respectively for their valuable presents.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented drawings made by himself from Mr. Shirley's triptych picture of the "Three Children of the King of Castile," an engraving of which, from Mr. Scharf's drawing, has been executed for the *Archæologia*.

THOMAS CLOSE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented three Photographs of "The Old Bridge" at Nottingham.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited four sheets of Architectural Drawings by the late Mr. Orlando Jewitt, of details from Lincoln and Peterborough cathedrals.

Mr. Parker took this opportunity of making some observations with reference to the progress, actual and anticipated, of the excavations at Rome conducted under his superintendence, and of expressing his thanks to the Society for the donation of £100, which the Council at their last meeting had voted towards the Excavation Fund.

\* See Proceedings, 2 S. iii. 490.



A. C. KING, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a small Copper-gilt Ornament, probably of the fourteenth century, consisting of a circular plaque with an eagle displayed embossed thereon, suspended by a hinge from a narrow band of the same metal. It was suggested that this ornament, if not belonging to a girdle, might be a portion of the trappings of a horse.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Sussex, communicated, in a letter addressed to the Secretary, of which the following is an abstract, some notes on an Inscribed Stone at Crowle, in Lincolnshire :

“ When I described the Runic stone at Crowle,\* portions of it were still concealed in the wall of the tower. I now have the pleasure to inform you that it has since been temporarily removed, and that every part of it has been thoroughly examined. In the first place I may tell you that no more runes have come to light, and next, that the two narrower sides shew the places where the arms of the cross, or possibly an inclosing circle, have been broken off. The spot where the intersection occurs is on a level with the rosette, which on reference to the wood-cut in the Proceedings, will be seen immediately above the heads of the two standing figures. One of these sides has been so chipped down as only to shew the faint traces of an interlaced pattern which I mentioned before. The other, which now again supports the masonry of the tympanum, is occupied by an elegant chain of knots, well shewn in the accompanying photographs. In removing the mortar from this portion of the stone, I found its hollow places to contain a brown dust, which I carefully collected. Microscopic examination shewed that it consisted of the decayed remains of some sort of moss, probably *Tortula muralis*, the common or wall screw-moss. This is interesting as showing the long period during which the stone was standing in the open air before it was built into the twelfth-century doorway.

“ Having obtained casts, rubbings, and photographs, I sent a set of these to our distinguished Fellow, Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, who wishes to include this “ O. N. Runic Find ” in his next volume. In a letter dated October 16th, he says he considers the lower figure to be Christ riding into Jerusalem, the head † behind conventionally representing the crowd. The two figures above he thinks are meant for the meeting of SS. Antony and Paul in the wilderness, which same subject occurs on the Ruthwell cross. With respect to the runes, he has nothing

\* See Proceedings, 2 S. iv. 187.

† This was not at first recognised as being meant to represent a head, and was thought to be merely some unknown shield-like object. See woodcut, ante, p. 189.

more to say than to confirm a reading given by Mr. Haigh, subsequent to those of Dr. Moore and Dr. Dodds, namely, this, LICBÆCUN B[EAFTA], *i.e.* Lich-beacon, after, or in memory of some one whose name has perished."

THOMAS LAYTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited four iron Arrow-heads, probably of the fifteenth century, which were found in making the excavations for placing the water-pipes in the main road, High Street, Old Brentford, between the Castle Inn and the Town Hall, in July, 1869, about 5 feet from the surface.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, November 25th, 1869.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author, M. François Morand:—

1. Questions d'Histoire Littéraire, au sujet du Doctrinale Metricum d'Alexandre de Villedieu. (Extrait de la Revue des Sociétés Savantes.) 8vo.

2. Des Chronogrammes. Recueil de ceux qui ont été composés dans la ville d'Aire. 8vo. Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1865.

3. Chroniques du Siège de Boulogne en 1544. Ou Journal de ce siège en vers composé par A. Morin. 8vo. Paris, 1866.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—List of Books still deficient in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Author:—Memoirs connected with the Life and Writings of Pandolfo Collenuccio da Pesaro. By W. M. Tarrt. Edition of only 50 copies. 8vo. 1868.

From the Sussex Archæological Society:—Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. 21. 8vo. Lewes, 1869.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A.:—Epistola Rev. P. Gabrielis Dreuilletes ad Joannem Wintrop. Small 4to. New York, 1869.

From W. S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A.:—Formulare instrumentorum necnon artis notariatus, cum Tabulis subjunctis. Nouiter Impressum atque cum summa diligentia Castigatum. Small 8vo. Venice, 1526.

Notice was again given of the election of a member of Council in the room of John Bruce, Esq., deceased, to take place on the evening of December 2nd.

FRANCIS HENRY LASCELLES, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The Rev. C. F. MANNING, F.S.A., exhibited a Plaque of copper gilt, which may thus be described:

The plate measures 8 inches in height by 6½ inches in width.

The centre is pierced circularly, the opening thus formed being 5 inches in diameter. The edge of this circle is divided into 360 degrees, every fifteenth being marked by a letter of the alphabet of the Lombardic character, preceded by the ✠. The four corners of the plaque are occupied by pierced circles, including a quatrefoil of tracery. The surface of the plate, unoccupied by the belt containing the graduation and the lettering, is very elegantly engraved with a pattern of Gothic roses with conventional foliage.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited a small Vessel consisting of a block of crystal about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, in ground plan oblong, with the corners canted off, with two parallel cylindrical cells bored in its substance. It was set in silver gilt, with a cover. Mr. Morgan communicated the following description of this object :—

“ A chrismatory or vessel to contain the *two* holy oils still used at baptisms in the Roman Catholic Church. The two cavities were used, one to contain the holy oil and the other the chrism, from which, being the most important, these vessels take their name. It is mounted with a silver-gilt foot and cap, having a lid, which is ornamented with delicate engraving and surmounted by a flowered knob. In four of the compartments on the top of the lid, formed by the ends and sides of the octagon, are engraved the initial letters H and K tied together with a knot formed with a cord and tassels, in a similar way to the like initials found on the suit of armour of Henry VIII. in the Tower Armoury, and also carved in stone at Hampton Court Palace. They appear to be the initials of Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine of Arragon, and, from the precious quality of the materials, coupled with these initials, four times repeated, the vessel may probably have been made for the christening of royal children by that marriage, and may possibly have been used at the baptism of their daughter Princess Mary—it being just such a vessel as would be required for that purpose.\* The cavities were directed to be always filled with cotton-wool, to prevent the oil from flowing, and they are made wider at the present day, so that the priest may be able to insert the top of his thumb ; but, at that time, a small instrument like a pin or bodkin having a little knob at the end was used to extract the oil, a very minute quantity being sufficient.

“ The largest diameter is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch.

“ The smallest  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

“ The total height, including the knob,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.”

\* No such article is, however, mentioned among the royal jewels in the large Inventory, of which one portion is in the possession of the Society.



FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a gold chain of angular Beads, of elegant workmanship, probably Mexican.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. exhibited two Lumps of Pewter found in the Thames, at Battersea, and described them as follows :—

“ The two lumps of pewter that I exhibit are of the same nature and found at the same place, in the Thames near Battersea, as two similar objects that I have previously submitted to the consideration of the Society. They are both of them pieces of molten metal run into a concave and rough mould. One of them is oval in form, measures 7 inches by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and weighs about 4 lbs.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  oz. On the upper or flat surface may be noticed impressions of two stamps, each of them twice impressed : they are the same as those on the lump of pewter which I exhibited to the Society, March 20, 1862. (Proceedings, 2 S. ii. 87.) The new specimen, however, serves to render more perfect the reading of the stamps which are engraved in the Proceedings, 2 S. ii. 235. One of the stamps is an oblong with rounded ends, and I find that I was wrong in supposing that the reversed R at the end terminated the inscription ; on the new lump we find beyond it a final I and the edge of the die ; the inscription was SYAGRI. The circular stamp is, unfortunately, only partially impressed ; but we obtain two additional letters of the legend round the margin, enabling us to read SPES IN . . . ; the letter that follows commences with a straight stroke, and the legend may therefore have been SPES IN DEO.

“ The second lump is smaller and approaches to a circular form ; it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and weighs 1 lb.  $13\frac{1}{4}$  oz. ; the lower part is convex and very rough, the upper flat, and bears likewise impressions of two stamps, each twice impressed. These are the same as the stamps on the lump exhibited March 26, 1863 (Proceedings 2nd S. ii. 235), and confirm my reading of the square stamp. On this surface are scratched some letters not to be made out ; they seem, however, to have been similar to those on the first lump.

“ These lumps have not been analysed ; but, from their appearance, I should conjecture that they are of the same metal as the previous specimens, viz., from 7 to 8 parts tin and 3 to 2 parts lead.

“ Both these specimens will be added to the collection of national antiquities in the British Museum, where has already been placed a fifth specimen, from the same place, much larger in size than any of those hitherto described, but of which the stamps cannot be deciphered ; they seem, however, to have been similar to those of the first lump.”

J. THURNAM, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated a further portion of his memoir on the Ancient Barrows of Wiltshire and the adjacent counties (Part II. The Round Barrows). This communication will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, December 2nd, 1869.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Secretary :—

1. *Ducatus Leodiensis*. By Ralph Thoresby. Second Edition. Edited by T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A.
2. *Loidis and Elmete*. By T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A. Two volumes. Folio. Leeds and Wakefield, 1816.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treas. S.A. :—*Romanæ urbis Topographia et Antiquitates*. J. J. Boissardo auctore. Six volumes. Folio. Frankfort, 1597-1602.

From the Royal Society :—

1. *Transactions*. Vol. 159. Part 1. 4to. London, 1869.
2. *List*. 30th November, 1868. 4to.

Votes of Special Thanks were accorded to the Treasurer and Secretary respectively for their valuable presents.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of the late John Bruce, Esq., commenced at a quarter to nine, and the President nominated R. H. Major, Esq., and the Rev. William Cooke, as Scrutators of the Ballot.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., exhibited a steel matrix of an official Seal used by John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar, as Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, which offices he held from 1715 to 1719.

This die was accidentally found in 1867 in a farm house at Bettws Newydd near Usk, co. Monmouth. It is a very fine specimen of seal engraving, or rather die sinking, of the last century, and is in very good preservation. The seal is nearly round, being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in the greater, and  $1\frac{5}{12}$  inch in the lesser diameter. It bears a large shield containing twenty quarterings indicative of the various alliances of the house of Morgan of Tredegar, from very early times.

Mr. Morgan presented at the same time a wax impression of

this seal, together with a short printed notice describing the circumstances of the discovery, and giving the names of the quarterings and other particulars.

E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a volume containing on the title page the Autograph of Ben Jonson. The work was entitled, *D. Junii Juvenalis Satyrarum Libri v. Præterea A. Flacci Persii Satyrarum Liber unus. Cum Commentariis Eilhardi Lubini.* 4to. Hannoniæ 1603. Ben Jonson must have been then 29 years of age. The autograph is worded as follows:—

Sū Ben: Jonsonii.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a tracing which he had lately received from the Padre R. Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A., from a drawing of an Archaic Bronze Car which had recently come to light in Rome. It evidently belonged to the same class of antiquities as the Judenberg car now in the Gratz museum. See *Archæologia*, xxxvi. pl. xxvi. fig. 5. Mr. Wylie has since presented to the Society a copper-plate engraving of this object, an impression from which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two small carved Figures. One in ivory, perhaps of the thirteenth century, representing an emperor, of good design and execution. This had probably served as a knife-handle. The other figure, carved in bone, was not quite entire, and had been picked out of a cargo of bones on ship-board. It represented the Madonna and child, and might be attributed to the fourteenth or early part of the fifteenth century.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., communicated a memoir on the Chalice and Paten belonging to the church of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire, exhibited to the Society on Nov. 29, 1866,\* and on early chalices in general. This communication, which will appear in the *Archæologia*, was accompanied by the exhibition of two photographs from the chalice belonging to Comb-Pyne, also in Somersetshire.

At half-past nine o'clock the Ballot closed, when the Right Rev. Samuel Lord Bishop of Winchester, D.D., was declared to be duly elected a Member of Council in the room of the late John Bruce, Esq.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble, and the usual votes of Thanks were passed for the various communications offered on this occasion to the Society.



Thursday, December 9th, 1869.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 13, No. 5. 8vo. London, 1869.

From W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.; F.S.A.:—Illustrations of Jack Cade's Rebellion. By B. Brogden Orridge, E.G.S., and W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Author:—The Vestments of the Church: an Illustrated Lecture. By the Rev. W. B. Marriott, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author:—The Royal Bust on Early Groats. Communicated to the Numismatic Society of London, by the Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1869-70. No. 2. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Numismatic Society of London:—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. No. xxxv. 8vo. London, 1869.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Sketch of the Interior of the Vault under the chapel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, taken by himself on February 11th, 1869, showing the coffins of King Henry and his Queen, and of King James I. as they appeared when the vault was opened on that day. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, on March 11, 1869, had laid before the Society an account, among other matters of interest, of the discovery of the resting-place of King James I., although, for sufficient reasons, no detailed account of this communication was then printed.

Mr. Scharf's sketch and full particulars of the discovery to which it relates will now be found in the third edition of the Dean's Memorials of Westminster, p. 681.

Mrs. E. MAYLE exhibited and presented a drawing of a mediæval Chafing Dish of brown earthenware. This little vessel, in the shape of a bowl standing on a short foot, was 6½ inches high and 9½ inches across at the brim. Holes were pierced in the foot and sides to admit the air, and, for the convenience of carriage, a looped handle was attached on one side. It was found on the site of Preston Castle, near Hitchin, Herts.

The Rev. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL, Bart., of Moccas Court, co. Hereford, exhibited several Charters and other instruments,

on which the following illustrative remarks were made by the Director :—

The documents with the exhibition of which we have been favoured this evening are of a miscellaneous character. None of them are muniments of title to estates belonging to the family of their actual possessor now or formerly, nor is it certainly known how any of them came to their present place of deposit.

We will commence with several deeds relating to lands in the parish of Edmonton, anciently called Edelmetone, in the county of Middlesex. These are as follows :—

1. Charter without date, whereby William Earl of Essex grants and confirms to Robert le Blond and his heirs a donation made to him by the Earl Geoffrey, his brother, of land in Edelmetone. The following is the text of the charter :—

Willielmus Comes de essex Omnibus hominibus suis et amicis francis et Anglicis clericis et laicis et nominatim hominibus suis de edelmetona Salutem. Sciatis me firmiter concessisse, et hac presenti carta meo sigillo subsignata confirmasse Roberto blundo et heredibus suis illam donacionem quam Galfridus Comes frater meus ei fecit et heredibus suis de se et de suis heredibus in edelmetona. Quapropter ego volo et firmiter precipio quatinus prefatus Robertus et heredes sui habeant et teneant prescriptam donacionem de me et de meis heredibus bene et in pace libere et quiete atque honorifice cum omnibus pertinentiis scilicet in bosco et in plano in viis et in semitis in pratis et in pascuis et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus jure hereditario sicut carta fratris mei testatur. T. Roesia Comitissa matre mea et Hasculfo capellano meo et Willelmo de pleisiz dapifero meo et Osberto filio Ricardi et Reginaldo de auco et Radulfo filio duranti et Radulfo clerico meo et Bernardo pincerna et Johanne de Larochele et Eustacio fratre suo et Gileberto de bernires et Philippo de mulesham.

Seal wanting.

Indorsed, in a fourteenth-century hand : “ Edelmeton viij.”

The manor of Edmonton was at the time of the survey in the hands of Geoffrey de Magnaville. His grandson Geoffrey, made Earl of Essex by King Stephen, married Rohesia, daughter of Alberic de Vere the Justiciar, and sister to Alberic first Earl of Oxford. This is the “ Roesia Comitissa ” who witnesses the charter. Geoffrey was killed at the siege of Burwell Castle in 1144, when his son Geoffrey succeeded him. On his death in 1165 his brother William, the maker of the present charter, became Earl of Essex.

Dugdale tells a story from a Register or Chronicle belonging to Walden Abbey (founded by Geoffrey the first Earl) to the effect that on the sudden death of the second Geoffrey, at Chester, his knights, who were attending him in an expedition against the Welch, resolved to carry his body to Walden, there to be buried. “ But upon the way a chaplain of the Earl’s called Hasculf took out his best saddle-horse in the night and rode to Chicksand,

where the Countess Rohesia then resided with her nuns (she had founded the nunnery about 1147), and having acquainted her with the death of her son, advised her to send what company she could to surprise the corps and bring it thither, to the end that the kindred and friends of the defunct might be the rather benefactors to that house." The plot, however, was unsuccessful for the knights having heard what was intended, armed themselves and safely brought the body to Walden. I mention the story because "*Hasculfus capellanus meus*" figures among the witnesses to the charter, and is no doubt to be identified with the chaplain mentioned in Dugdale.\*

John de (le) Blunde, probably of the same family as Robertus Blundus (Robert le Blond) the feoffee named in this charter, died 48 Henry III. seised of a Manor in Edmonton, which he held under William de Say, who was then the representative of the Magnaville family.

2. The second document is a charter of feoffment, without date, by William de Say,† son and heir of Sir William de Say, to Thomas Romeyn, citizen of London, and Juliana his wife, of five acres of meadow, formerly of Roger son of William, in the feoffor's vill of Edelmetone, in fee; rendering half a pound of pepper a year, or four pence. Witnesses, William de la Forde, Richard de Anesty, John de Marisco, Edmund of Thotenhale, Ralph de la Berrue, "*Sayero Clerico*," William Spirith, Robert Gysors, William de Somersete clerk, and many others.

Indorsed, "*Edelmeton cclvj*."

Seal, circular, 1 inch diameter. Subject, in a foliated panel a shield quarterly. Legend,

SECRETUM WILL'I DE SAY.

3. The next deed is a charter of feoffment of Richard de Wylehale to William de Ford of Edelmetone of premises in Edmonton, one abuttal being "*venella ducens ad domum monialium de Fonte Clericorum*" (Clerkenwell). Without date, but late in the thirteenth century.

Indorsed, "*Carta Ric'i de Wyrhale*" and "*Edelmeton clxxxiiij*." On the fold are the numerals 444, in a character not later than the middle of the fifteenth century.

The seal (see woodcut) is curious on account of the monogram which it bears. It may be read MARIA, ·V· with a cross above the M, and would appear to refer to the Blessed Virgin. The monogram is so like one with the same reference which is

\* See Mon. Ang. Walden, and Baronage, i. 204.

† William de Say, the second, succeeded his father of the same name in 1272 and died in 1295. He was only 19 when his father died; so that the deed must be after 1274, when he attained his majority. The principal manor of Edmonton acquired the name of Sayesbury after this family. See Robinson's Edmonton, pp. 40, 42.



often met with from the seventeenth century downwards, that I was surprised to meet with it so early as in this charter. Mr. Albert Way, however, informs me that he thinks he has seen the monogram in examples about this period, and observes that the seal is no doubt to be placed in the large category of those bearing devices regarded as in a certain degree *virtuosi*.



The three following deeds also relate to Edmonton.

4. 7 Ed. II. 1314. Release by Amicia Thirkyld, widow of John Thomays de la Redingg, to William de Caustone, citizen and mercer of London, of land in Edelmetone Marsh, which he had of the gift of her son Geoffry Thomas. Indorsed "Edelmeton cxij."

Seal, oval,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Device, a star,  
\* S<sup>c</sup>AMICIA · [TH]ORKILS.

5. Wednesday next before Palm Sunday, 25 Edward III. 6 April, 1351. Release by Emma, widow of Thomas Musters, called Le Plaestrer, of London, to Robert Gylle, citizen and skinner, of London, and his heirs, of her right to dower in one acre and a half of meadow in Edelmetone.

Seal, a fragment only.

6. Monday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan, 9 Ric. II. Indenture between John de Beumont, Lord of Folkyngham, of the one part, and Thomas Charlton, John Shordych, Geffrey Martyn, and John Hervy of the other part, reciting that Sir John Lovel and John Wytham had enfeofed John Beumont to him and his heirs of the manors of Little Greneford and Edmantone, rendering to them for the first four years twenty pounds, commencing Michaelmas, 9 Ric. II. and that the said John de Beumont had enfeofed the said Thomas together with John Hervy and John Lax chaplain, John Neweman vicar of the church of Hilyndone, John atte Boure chaplain, and John Bade-coke chaplain, and their heirs, in the manor of Little Greneford, and that the said John Beumont had granted to the said parties of the second part an annual rent of seventeen marks issuing out of all his lands and tenements in Edmantone; the parties of the second part grant by this indenture that if John de Beumont pays during the said first four years annually the twenty pounds in discharge of the manor of Greneford, so that they be not grieved by reason of non-payment thereof, that then the rent of seventeen marks shall be void. With power of distress in Edmantone for the seventeen marks rent, in case the rent of twenty pounds were not kept down.

There are four labels for seals.

1. A capital T.
2. Vacant.
3. Small circular seal, a bad impression. Shield bearing a bird on a bush (?) in sinister chief a mullet. Legend, S. NICHOLAI LE—
4. Apparently from a gem. A man kneeling.

Dugdale, Bar. i. 50, notices that Henry de Beaumont, great-grandfather of this John, had a grant in fee in the 1st year of Edward II. of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, among other lands formerly belonging to Gilbert de Gant, and that in the 7th year of the same reign he also obtained from the Crown the manors of Cornhull [possibly Greenhill, close to Harrow], Harwe (Harrow-on-the-Hill), and Little Grenestede, with the advowson of the church of Greneford in co. Middlesex. Little Greenstead does not appear on the modern map of Middlesex; it is, however, probably identical with the Little Greneford of the deed, and possibly may be the modern Greenford Green which lies halfway between Harrow and Greenford. From the inquisition taken 20 Ric. II. on the death of the present John, who was a man of much distinction in that reign, it appears that he died seised of the manor of Edmonton (called Wylby or Willoughby manor). This manor appears to have belonged to Sir Robert Aguillon in the reign of Edward I. and to have descended through a female heir to the Lords Bardolfe. Thomas Lord Bardolfe died about 1404 and was afterwards attainted. His estates were divided between Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter, Sir George Dunbar, and Queen Joan of Navarre; but the second daughter, the wife of Sir William Phelip, K.G. obtained a grant in reversion of the estates allotted to the Queen. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir William and his lady, married John Lord Beaumont, in whose right he must have obtained this manor of Willoughby.\*

These Edmonton charters appear, from the numerals indorsed on them, to have formed part of a somewhat large series of title deeds relating to one property, but I have been unable to ascertain the estate in question.

In the next place we have a few deeds relating to the manor of Bloxholme or Bloxham, in the county of Lincoln, commencing with—

7. Indenture dated Friday, the eve of Saint Bartholomew, 33 Edw. III. [Aug. 23, 1359] whereby John de Colne, parson of the church of Ottone, and William de Sywardby, grant and confirm to Sir Roger la Warre, knight, and Dame Alianor

\* See Robinson's Edmonton, p. 50.

his wife, the manors of Bloxham and Wodeheved, (co. Lincoln), with the appurtenances, and the advowsons of Bloxham and Briggcasterton (which manors and advowsons they had of the gift of the said Sir Roger), to hold to Roger and Alianor in tail, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir Roger for ever. Witnesses, William de Villers, John de Thorp, William de la Launde, Henry de Hikeling, Walter Prat, and others.

On one label two seals in red wax, the upper of Sir Roger, the lower of Dame Alianor.

The seal of Sir Roger is circular, 1 inch in diameter, and exhibits a shield of his arms, [gules], crusilly fitchée, a lion rampant [arg.]. Legend, SIGILL' ROG[ERI L]A WARRE.

The seal of Eleanor Lady de la Warre, though imperfect, the whole of the legend save the two first letters (EL.) of her name being lost, is a beautiful specimen of the engraving of the period. In a central shield her husband's coat is impaled with that of Mowbray, her paternal arms, [gules] a lion rampant [argent]. This is accompanied by three coats in roundels, arranged one at the top, the other two at the lower sides of the seal. The uppermost roundel shows two lions passant guardant and a fragment of a third above them. It was probably, when perfect, a shield of "England," differenced by a label, showing the lady's descent from Thomas of Brotherton. She was the second wife of Sir Roger, being a daughter of John, fourth Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth Segrave; granddaughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton. The second roundel, that in dexter base, bears three bendlets. I can only explain it by supposing it to be the arms of Greili, who bore, Gules, three bendlets or; Joan de Greili, sister and heir of Thomas, Lord Greili, having married Sir John de la Warre, father of Roger, the lady's husband. The third roundel bears Two bars, in chief as many roundels. I have entirely failed in identifying this coat.

The system of arrangement of the shields in these fourteenth century seals, generally of females, where several single coats are introduced, a practice which may be considered as an early kind of marshalling of arms of alliance, is puzzling, for want of comparison of a sufficient number of examples, and owing to the difficulty of identifying the subsidiary coats. It seems anomalous, however, to find, as in the present instance, the coat of an ancestor of the husband figuring on the wife's seal.

8. Charter of feoffment, dated at Tissebury, in the county of Wilts, June 15, 14 Ric. II. (1391), whereby Sir Thomas West knight, and Joan his wife, give and confirm to John Coleman clerk, Richard de Brere clerk, John Podenhale clerk, David Thurmond, John Lovel, John Kirkeby, Nicholas Fayrforde, John Olde, Richard Tirel, John Army, Roger Newe, John



Stanlegh, and John Waynfleet, the manor of Bloxham, in the county of Lincoln, with view of frankpledge and the advowson of the church of the manor, and all other liberties, rights, and appurtenances, in fee. With clause of warranty. Witnesses: Dame Joan Lovel; Henry Grene and Ralph Cheyne, knights; Walter de Hanlegh, Thomas de Benham, and others.

Two seals on parchment labels:—

1. Sir Thomas West, circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. Subject, a shield bearing three leopard's heads reversed jessant-de-lis, quartered with *West*, a fesse dancettée. Legend:

**S[igill]u[m] Thome West.**

2. Dame Joan West's seal exhibits her husband's arms, as on his seal, impaling her own, or rather her father's coat, Crusilly fitchée, a lion rampant, with the legend

**Sigil[lum] dom[ine] Johanne West.**

Sir Thomas West, knight, married Joan, only daughter of Sir Roger de la Warre by his second wife Eleanor Mowbray. Their son Sir Reginald, on the death in 4th Hen. VI. of Thomas de la Warre, last survivor of Sir Roger's two sons by his first marriage, became entitled as tenant in tail to that portion of his maternal grandfather's lands which had been settled on his first marriage.

Sir Thomas's great-grandfather of the same name married Eleanor daughter and heiress of Sir John Cantilupe, of Sniterfield, co. Warwick, in Edward II's. time.

The original Cantilupe coat was, Gules, three fleurs-de-lis or, as appears from the roll of arms *temp.* Hen. III., where this coat is attributed to William de Cantelowe. This bearing descended unaltered in the senior line, until it became extinct by the death of George de Cantilupe in 1273. See Rolls E and F in the *Archæologia*, xxxix., 393. George's uncle Thomas, the celebrated Bishop of Hereford, who was canonised in the fourteenth century, appears to have changed the fleur-de-lis into leopard's heads jessant-de-lis, and in this shape his coat has been adopted as the arms of the See of Hereford, the leopard's head being some times represented as reversed, some times not.

The Sniterfield branch descended from John, third son of the first William de Cantilupe, who died in 1238, which John was grandfather to Dame Eleanor West. This John, as we find by the roll *temp.* Ed. II., took the leopard's heads as in the bishop's arms, changing his field to azure, and thus the coat is quartered by Lord Delawarr at the present day. William de Cantilupe, another cousin, summoned to Parliament from 28 Edward I. to 2 Edward II., bore at the siege of Karlaverock, Gules, a fess vair between three leopard's heads jessant-de-lis or, thus differing the coat still further.

Mr. Planché, in his *Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 103, 2nd edition, has noticed the fact that in Glover's roll William de Cantelowe bears, Gules, three fleurs-de-liz or, simply, and in the globular form of the middle part of the flower, as sometimes drawn, thinks he can see how the leopard's head was introduced, though unable to say why it was introduced. He thinks this may be a compounded coat.

9. Deed-poll, dated Staynton, Wednesday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle, 15 Edward III. Aug. 1, 1342, whereby John de Scotenay son and heir of Peter de Scotenay of Staynton-next-Thriesway, grants to Sir John Bayeux (de Baiocis)\* of Lindewode seven marks worth of annual rent out of the manors of Bloxham and Wikynby, into whose hands soever the said manors might come (which seven marks of rent had descended to him on the death of his father Peter), in fee. With warranty. Witnesses, Sir John de Goselyngthorp and Sir John Chaumbreleyn, knights; Thomas de Glesby, John de Fulnethby, John Bundet, of Felshthorp, and others.

Seal, circular, 1 inch diameter. Subject, a shield, bearing a lion rampant. On either side a bird, close. A trace of foliage above the shield. Legend, SIGILLVM JOHANNA (sic) DE

. . . E. .

10. A long charter under the duchy seal of Queen Elizabeth reciting the various charters and acts of Parliament establishing and confirming the franchises of the Duchy of Lancaster, and commanding all bailiffs, &c., to allow the privileges due to a tenant of that duchy to one Gregory Wolmer of Bloxham, *alias* Bloxholme, co. Lincoln, situate within the fee of the duchy. Dated, "Apud Palacium nostrum Westm." 29th May, 43 Eliz. (1602).

The next is a single deed, formerly belonging to Oseney Abbey, near Oxford. It may thus be described:—

11. Feb. 19, 1332. Deed Poll of Thomas Porcel, son and heir of Otewel Porcel, of Newentone (Newton Purcell, com. Oxon), whereby he grants to the abbot and convent of Oseney liberty to distrain on any part of his manor of Newentone Porcel, whether held of the fee of St. Valery, in respect of which fee he owed suit and service to the abbey, or not.

The text of this deed is as follows:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Porcel filius et heres Otewel Porcel de Newentone salutem eternam in Domino. Cum perpendi a tempore transacto Thomam de Sancto Walrico dedisse et concessisse in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam Abbati de Oseneye et ejusdem loci conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, Reditum viginti quatuor solidorum exeuntem de duabus hydīs terre et dimidia in Newentone Porcel, percipiendum ad festa Sancti Michaelis et

\* See as to this surname Archdeacon Trollope, in the Transactions of the Linc. Dioc. Archit. Soc. (Associated Societies, vol. vi. part 2), p. 174.

Annunciacionis Beate Marie per equales porciones, quas quidam Radulfus Porcel antecessor meus tunc tenuit de prefato Thoma de Sancto Walrico in eadem una cum homagio (*sic*) et serviciis predicti Radulfi dimidie partis unius feodi militis et eorum pertinentiis prout currere contigerit, ac adventu ejusdem Radulfi et tenencium suorum ejusdem feodi ad visum franciplegii predictorum Abbatis et Conventus et eorum successorum apud Mixebury bis per annum, de quibus serviciis predicti Abbas et Conventus ejusdem loci et eorum predecessores fuerunt seisis ut de jure ecclesie eorum.—Ac intellexi a non modico tempore arreragia predicti servicii predictorum quatuor solidorum aretro existere in periculo anime patris mei, et ad exonerandum animam predicti patris mei, quia teneo manerium meum predictum non solum de feodo Sancti Walrici, sed partem ejusdem Manerii teneo de feodo Comitis Gloucestrie et de Arcik'—Volo et pro me et heredibus meis in futurum expresse concedo quod Abbas de Oseneye qui pro tempore fuerit et ejusdem loci Conventus et eorum successores ac eorum Ballivi possint distringere in quacumque parte dicti Manerii mei de Newentone tam in feodo Gloucestrie et de Arcik' quam in feodo eorum de Sancto Walrico quotienscunque predicta servicia seu eorum appendicia ex aliqua parte aretro fuerint. Et ad hec omnia et singula premissa terminis predictis facienda obligo totum Manerium meum de Newentone et quamlibet partem ejusdem districtioni dicti Abbatis et ejusdem loci Conventus ac eorum successorum et eorum Ballivorum ad quorum manus devenerint. Et ex eorum gracia speciali predicti Abbas et ejusdem loci Conventus remiserunt michi predicto Thome arreragia predicta. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum Sigillum officii majoratus Oxonie apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus—Willelmo de Burnecestre tunc majore Oxonie. Simone de Gloucestre et Stephano de Adintone ballivis ejusdem. Ricardo Cari, Johanne de Croxforde Juniore, Johanne de Wardintone, Johanne de Bibury, Thoma de Cestr' et aliis. Dat' apud Oxon' die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Valentini, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu sexto.

Seals :

1. Circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. Subject, a shield bearing a chevron between three (possibly swine's heads). Legend,  
\* S. THOME PURCEL.
2. Circular,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter. An ox counterpassant, behind him a conventional bush. Legend,

\*[SIGILLU]M [MA]IOR[ATUS VILLE OX]ON̄.

Indorsed, "Obligacio Thome Purcell filii et heredis Otuelis Purcel de Newentone ad faciend' homagium et Servicium pro terris et tenementis suis iu Newentone et quod possumus distringere per terras suas in Newentone pro predictis."

In Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 150, will be found the Charter of Thomas de St. Valerie (who, as appears from Dugdale, i. 45, 46, was of age in 5 Richard I., and died soon after the 3rd year of Henry III.,) granting to the Abbey of Oseney the Manor of Mixbury in the north-east corner of Oxfordshire, with his capital court and with the homage and services of Robert Porcel (printed in Kennett Persal) and his heirs, in respect of the fee which he held of him, to wit, 24 shillings



a-year and the service of half a knight. And in the same work there are contained (p. 191) the charter of confirmation of this gift by Robert Count of Dreux, who had married Annora, or Allanora, daughter and heir of Thomas de St. Valerie, dated 1220, and (p. 211) a similar charter of Richard Earl of Cornwall, to whom the honor of St. Valerie was granted by his brother King Henry III. on the forfeiture of the Count of Dreux. Kennett gives also a charter of Edmund of Cornwall relating to Mixbury and Newentone.

Ralf Porcel, the ancestor of the maker of this present charter, is probably the person who appears in Testa de Nevill, Oxford and Berks, (p. 119) holding one carucate in Neweton of the annual value of forty shillings, apparently by the tenure of serjeanty due to the Castle of Oxford. In another part of the same record which, as is well known, is not entirely of the same date, Robert Porcel is mentioned as holding half a knight's fee in Newentone of the Abbot of Oseney, and he of the honour of St. Valerie. This is clearly the tenure referred to in the charter. The fee which Thomas Porcel at the date of the deed held of the honour of Gloucester is probably the same as the half knight's fee stated in the next entry to that just quoted to have been held (*temp.* Henry III. or Edward I.) by John son of Richard, son of Nigel, of Alice de Bendinges as of the Earldom of Gloucester.

The Testa de Nevill also specifies land in Newenton as held of the fee of Arsik, but this is Newington in the hundred of Wooton. However, the Arsik family had property in Newton Purcell, as is abundantly clear from the record cited in Kennett, p. 236.

The next document is a deed of no great historical importance, but of interest on account of one of the seals attached to it. It relates to the Manor of Ashby David, now Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire, and the first-named party is Robert Braybroke, Bishop of London from 1381 to 1404. The following is an abstract of the contents :—

12. Indenture of lease, dated at Assheby Dd. [David] May 21, 15 Ric. II. (1392), whereby Robert Bishop of London, Gerard Braybrok the younger, knight, William Thernyng, John Hervy, and John Bonñ demise to Gerard Braybrok, knight, senior, and Isabella his wife the Castle and Manor of Asshebi David and Chadeston with the appurtenances in co. Northampton, for their joint lives; and if they should die before the end of ten years from the date of the deed, then "Gerard and Isabella, and their executors," to hold the premises to the end of ten years, without impeachment of waste, except waste committed after the death of the lessees and during the term.

To this deed are appended the seals of the Bishop and Sir Gerard, junior (figured on the next page); a lump of red wax with-

out impression ; a small signet, bearing an eagle displayed, probably used by John Hervy ; and a capital B, with a star to the left of it, being the seal of John Bonñ.



PRIVATE SEAL OF BP.  
ROBERT BRAYBROKE.



SEAL OF GERARD  
BRAYBROKE JUNIOR.

Among the Harleian Charters there is an indenture, dated May 24, in the same year (1392) made by the parties to Sir G. Cornwall's deed, by which, after reciting the effect of that instrument, and also that the reversion in the manors in question, expectant on the decease of Sir Gerard, senior, and Isabella his wife, and the determination of the term of ten years, was in the Bishop of London (omitting Gerard, Junior), William Thernyng, John Hervy, and John Bonñ, these persons grant this reversion to Sir Reginald Braybroke, knight, and Joan his wife in special tail male, on condition that if John, son and heir of Sir Robert de Hemenhale knight, should die without issue, then the estate tail thus granted should cease, and Sir Reginald and his wife take a joint estate for their lives only, with remainder in the event of the death without issue of John de Hemenhale, or the failure of the estate tail, to the heirs male of the body of Gerard Braybroke, senior; and, in default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Reginald, and ultimately to the right heirs of Gerard senior.\*

The event contemplated, namely, the death of John de Hemenhale without issue, occurred ; and Sir Gerard senior, who survived his wife Isabella, died in 4 Henry IV. seized of Castle Ashby under this entail, and was succeeded by Reginald Braybroke

\* Harl. Ch. 47. B. 11. Sir Robert de Hemenhale appears from Blomf. Norfolk vii. 34, to have been the first husband of Joan de la Pole. Probably by some arrangement, the manor of Polsted in Burnham was settled on this lady, in default of issue between Sir Robert and herself, as in 9 Hen. IV., Ralf de Hemenhale, Sir Robert's cousin-german, conveyed the manor (either as heir-at-law or as a feoffee) to Joan and Sir John Oldecastle, then her (fourth) husband. She was sole heiress of her father John, son and heir of William, by Joan daughter and heir of John Lord Cobham. Dugdale, quoting Robert Glover's collections, says (Bar. ii. 182), that William de la Pole grandfather of Joan married Margaret, sister and heir of William Peverel of Castle Ashby.

and Joan his wife, for their lives only.\* Upon the decease of Reginald, Joan Lady Cobham,† his widow, became, according to Bridges, the historian of Northamptonshire,‡ sole possessor of this manor. In the 6th Henry V., Joan Lady Cobham, by deed dated October 10th,§ demised the manors of Ashby David and Chadstone, at the annual rent of fifty pounds, to Sir Gerard de Braybroke [that is, to Gerard junior, of the deeds now under notice, and who, in the events that had happened, was the next in remainder,] for the term of thirty years, which term the said Sir Gerard, by deed dated December 10, 2 Hen. VI., assigned to Sir Reginald Grey and others.¶ The property continued in the Grey family till shortly before the Comptons bought it in the reign of Henry VIII.

These observations will suffice for the deed itself. I now come to the seal of Sir Gerard de Braybroke the younger. It will be noticed (*see* woodcut) that the shield exhibits two coats, *party per pale*; that on the dexter being 7 mascles, the Braybroke coat, with a label, the usual distinction of the eldest son during his father's lifetime; while that on the sinister side is Crusilly, a fess dancettée, or dance, as it was called in early blazon.

That this is a man's seal, and not a married woman's, is plain by the legend, "**Sigillum Gerardi Braibrok**," and the question at once suggests itself, what is the heraldic value and import of the empalement?

I need scarcely say that in seals of the fourteenth century it was the wife and not the husband who used the shield "*party per pale, baron and feme*;" but even if an instance or two of the converse practice could be found, the present is not one, inasmuch as the only wife of Sir Gerard de Braybroke, the owner of this seal, was one Eleanor de Saint Amand, whose paternal coat was Or fretty sable, on a chief of the last three bezants—a totally distinct bearing.

In order clearly to explain the view which I take of this impalement, it will be necessary, at the risk of being tedious, to examine the descent of this branch of the family of Braybroke. It may be that my investigation will seem more minute than my immediate purpose warrants, but in the absence of any satisfactory pedigree I have been obliged to collect information from un-

\* Esch. 4 Hen. IV. n. 21 (p.m. Gerardi de B. senioris): 6 Hen. V. n. 45, and see the preceding note.

† She was five times married: First to Sir Robert Hemenhale; secondly, to Sir Reginald Braybroke; thirdly, to Sir Nicholas Hawberk; fourthly, to Sir John Oldcastle, called Lord Cobham in her right; and lastly to Sir John Harpden. By Sir Reginald she left issue a daughter and heir, married to Sir Thomas Broke Lord Cobham.

‡ Hist. Northants, i. 342.

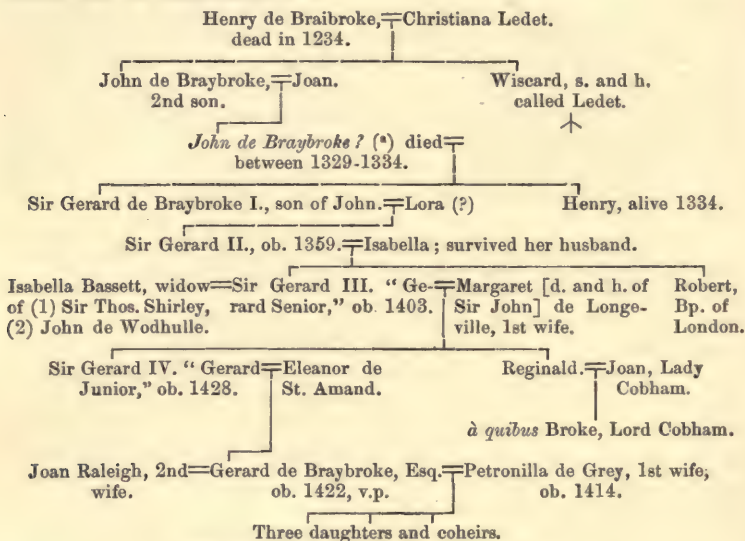
§ "Carta penes P. le Neve," Bridges.

¶ This was probably a family arrangement, into the nature of which there is no need to inquire in this place.



published sources, and I trust that I may be pardoned for putting on record the result of my inquiries, though perhaps not absolutely necessary for the explanation of the seal.

The following is a brief sketch of the Pedigree which I think can be established:—



(\*) Perhaps identical with the former John.

Henry de Braybroke, who was dead in 1234,\* had two sons by his wife Christiana, daughter and heir of Wiscard Ledet, a great proprietor in Northamptonshire. The eldest son, Wiscard or Guiscard, took his mother's name; the two daughters and coheireses of his only son, Walter Ledet, married John and William Latimer, and carried the Ledet estates to that family.

John de Braybroke, the second son, married a lady whose surname and descent I have not been able to ascertain. Her Christian name was Joan, and she would seem to have been a co-parcener with (probably sister of) a certain Isabella wife of John de Longeville (Lungevill of the Records). This relationship may be inferred from the following circumstances:—In 42 Hen. III. 1258, John de Braybroc and Joan his wife and John de Lungeville and Isabella his wife sued out a writ of assize of *mort d'ancestor* for lands in Bedfordshire.† This John de Lungeville held of the Luvetot fee‡ one knight's fee in "Overton," co. Hunts, that is Orton Longueville, on the borders of Hunts and Northants, close to which is another village called Orton Waterville.

\* Excerpt. à Rot. Fin. i. 258, and see Baker, Northamptonshire, i. 525.

† Excerpt. à Rot. Fin. ii. 285.

‡ Test. de Nevill, 354, 355b.

John de Lungeville was dead in 52 Hen. III. when Isabella his widow sued Guy de Waterville de Overton and John de Estokes for a trespass committed on her manor at "Overton."\* Again, in 4 Edward I. 1276, this John de Braybroke and Joan his wife were demandants in a fine, in which Isabella de Lungeville was deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Colmworth, co. Beds. It was then agreed that John and Joan, and the heirs of Joan, should present on the next avoidance of the living, Isabella and her heirs to have the next turn, and so on alternately.† Hence it may be concluded that the advowson was of the inheritance of Joan and Isabella.

A moiety of the manor of Colmworth from this time forward belonged to the Braybrokes, and, as I suppose, in right of this Isabella, wife of John. I do not find when this John died, but unless he attained a very great age (married, and bringing actions at law in 1258, and alive, as will be seen, in 1329), he must have been the father of, and not the same person as that John de Braibroc who, by deed without date, gave the whole manor of Colmworth, with the advowson of the Church, and a rent in Haucunbi,‡ in the county of Lincoln, to his son Gerard; and who in 16 Edward I. 1288, by the name of Sire Johan de Braybroke, granted and quitclaimed "à Gerard de Braybroke mun filz et à ses heys tut le dreyt et le cley m ke jeo avoye e auer porray en le maner de Colmorde le quel meyme cely Gerard avant ces oures avoyt de mun dun." This latter charter§ is dated at Colmorde, Sunday next before the Nat. S. Joh. B. 16 Edw. I. It bears a seal of arms, being a shield suspended by the *guige* and charged with six lozenges (not mascles) 3, 2, 1. The legend, in Lombardic character, is ✠ S. JOH'IS DE BRAIBROK.

This John, whether son or grandson of Henry, survived until the 2nd of Edw. III. 1329, when by deed dated at Colmore (Colmworth), of which a copy is extant in Harl. MSS. 4757, fol. 173, Gerard de Braybroke knight, son of Sir John de Braybroke knight, released certain lands at Wybaldeston, in Beds. The seal to this deed (drawn in the MS.) shows the Braybroke coat with a label, proving that Sir John the father of Gerard was then alive. He was dead in 1334, and Gerard I. had succeeded him, as, on Sunday after the Feast of St. Botolph (June 19), 8 Edw. III., Gerard I., by deed dated at Ramordewyk, (a manor in the parish of Pirton, in Hertfordshire,) gave land at Ickleford, in that county, to Henry de Braybroke his brother for life, sealing his charter with a shield of Braybroke, without any difference. || Lands in Ickleford had been given by charter

\* Abbrev. Placit. 175, see also *ibid.* 165, 166 and 177.

† Harl. Ch. 47 B. 4.

‡ John de Braybroke and Isabella de Longeville had in 3 Edw. III. a joint interest here also. See Rot. Hund. i. 257.

§ Harl. Ch. 47 B. 6.

|| Harl. Ch. 47 B. 9.

without date, but prior to 18 Edw. I., by Nicholas Bissop of Rumardewik, to John de Braibroke and Joan his wife and their heirs,\* and Ramardewyke descended to their posterity.

In 11 Edwd. II. one Gerard de Braybroke and his wife Lora recovered their seizin of 20*l.* annual rent issuing out of the manor of Briggecasterton in Rutlandshire, from John de la Warre and others, according to the charter of Thomas de Grelie, granting the same to them and their heirs.† Whether this were Gerard, son of John, may be doubted. Robert Glover makes him a younger brother of Henry, father of the first John, and says that his wife Lora was the daughter of Picott, by Joan, co-heir of Wake, and that they had issue a daughter and heir Lora, married to Sir Simon Rouse.‡

Be this as it may, Gerard I., son of Sir John, was succeeded by his son Gerard II., who died March 17, 1359,§ being then seized of, *inter alia*, the moiety of the manor of Colmworth held of John Pycote by homage only. He left Isabella his wife him surviving; his son and heir, aged twenty-two and upwards (according to the Inquisition) at his father's death, being Sir Gerard III., the Sir Gerard senior of Sir George Cornewall's deed. Gerard III. was, in fact, about twenty-seven, and not twenty-two, at this time. We have his own evidence as to his age recorded in the pages of the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, in which celebrated case he was examined (by the name of "Monsieur Gerard de Braybroke le pier") as a witness for Scrope, on October 19th, 10 Rich. II., 1386.¶ He was then of the age of fifty-four, which gives 1332 for the year of his birth. His mother was Isabella above-mentioned, for in 28 Edward III. 1354, Joan widow of Sir Roger Dakenye gave lands in Clophill and Caynho co. Beds. to Sir Gerard and Isabella his wife and to Gerard son of the said Gerard and Isabella, and to Gerard son of Gerard the son of Gerard,¶ and the inquisition for Bedfordshire and Bucks taken on Gerard II.'s death records his seizin of these lands for life jointly with Isabella, Gerard the son, and Gerard the grandson.

In 24 Edward III. 1351, I find that Gerard son of Gerard de

\* Harl. Ch. 46 E. 10.

† Abbr. Plac. 352 (Pl. 18, E. II.) Vincent, in his Northamptonshire Collections (Off. Armor.), has abstracted a deed, dated 11 Edw. II., containing a release by Sir Gerard de Braybroke, knight, to Sir John la Warre, of all actions, &c., in respect of the rent mentioned in the text, with a reference to an agreement on the subject made in 3 Edw. I.

‡ MSS. Harl. 245, fo. 22 b.

§ Inq. p.m. Gerardi de Braybroke, chr. senioris. 33 Edw. III. No. 31 1st Nos.

¶ Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, i. 192; and see some interesting particulars of this Sir Gerard's career in Sir N. H. Nicolas's Notes, *ibid.* ii. 455. To these notes I shall have occasion to recur.

¶ Harl. Ch. 49 B. 48.



Braybroke and Margaret his wife were deforciant in a fine of the manors of Middleton juxta Lynne in Norfolk, of Overton Longueville co. Hunts, and Haconby and Norton co. Lincoln.\* The demandants in this fine were John Hampden, Laurence parson of Horsynden, John le Bouyn, and Ralph de Kerdington. To what uses the fine was to enure does not appear.

I believe that in Sir Gerard III. we shall find the husband of this Margaret. She was not his mother, for he was the son of Isabella who survived her husband, and must have been married to him many years before the date of this fine, as her son Gerard III. was then (as will be seen from what has already been said) at least nineteen years old. Early marriages were not uncommon in those days, and we have already seen that Gerard III. had had a son (Gerard IV.) born to him four years after the date of the fine. I think therefore that it may be taken that this Margaret was the first wife of Sir Gerard III.

Let us next inquire to what family she belonged, and here it is to be regretted that the inquisitions are silent, or nearly so. In their absence, however, we must arrive at the best conclusion we can from other sources.

According to Robert Glover,† the first wife of Sir Gerard III. was Margaret, relict of a Sir John de Longeville. For this statement he cites no authority. That her Christian name was Margaret we have seen; that she had a freehold interest in Longeville property is clear from the fine to which she was a party. That it was her dower merely with which she dealt is extremely unlikely; and when we find, as we shall, that Orton Longeville descended, along with other estates which can be shown to have belonged to Gerard II., to Thomas Lord Cobham as heir general of Gerard IV., I think that little doubt can be entertained that the estates passed by this fine were of Margaret's own inheritance and that she was *heir to* (whether as daughter or other relative) *not widow of* a John de Longeville.‡ She and

\* Harl. ch. 58, G. 34.

† Harl. MSS. 580, and nearly same pedigree, No. 4,031, *ad finem codicis*.

‡ See also Blomfield, Norfolk, ix. 27, under Middleton, an estate comprised in the fine, 24 Edw. III. He says, that in the reign of Henry III. John de Longeville and his tenants held here and in Hardwick half a fee of the honor of Richmond. In 8 Edw. I. Hugh Verly died seized of land held of the said honor, and in the 30 Edw. I. a fine was levied between John de Longville and Margaret his wife querents and Nicholas de Wortley deforciant of this fee, and of the manor of Overton Longeville in Hunts, the moiety of Coln in Beds, &c., which were granted to John probably on his marriage settlement, but in 20 Edw. III. Margery de Satemarch held the half fee, and in 25 Hen. VI. George Lord Latimer held it of Edmund Earl of Richmond, which is the last account I find of it. Margaret de Braybroke may have been identical with this Margery and previously married to a Sautemareis. The moiety of "Coln" in Beds, no doubt means the moiety of Colmworth, the advowson regardant to which manor (and no doubt the manor itself) had been partitioned between Joan de Braybroke and Isabella de Longeville (who really was widow of a John) in 4 Edw. I.

Gerard in all probability were cousins; her grandfather being most likely the Sir John who in 1307\* was knight of the shire for Huntingdon, and whom we may surmise to have been the son and heir of Isabella de Longeville, sister or near relation (as we have seen) to Joan de Braybroke, grandmother to Gerard II.

As I have just mentioned, the Longeville lands, or a part of them, descended to the representatives of Gerard IV., and we can hardly require this corroboration of what would otherwise be pretty certain, that Margaret, whom Gerard III. married in extreme youth, was the mother of his eldest son. But this was not his only marriage.

His second wife, the Isabella of George Cornewall's deed, was Isabella daughter and heir of Ralph Bassett of Drayton.† She had previously been married to Sir Thomas Shirley, who died before the 36th Edw. III. 1362,‡ and by him she had issue Hugh Shirley, her heir. Soon after his death she seems to have remarried John de Wodhull, son of John de Wodhull, knight, Baron of Wodhull.§ This second marriage was of short duration, for in 41 Edw. III. 1367-8, John de Wodhull died, leaving, by Isabella his wife, two daughters, only aged respectively three and two years.|| Five years after this she had married Sir Gerard III. de Braybroke, for by deed dated in 46 Edw. III. Sir Gerard Braybroke senior and Isabella his wife released to Sir Roger de Clune, Archdeacon of Salisbury, all manner of actions touching the manor of Little Derneford, which Roger held to farm on the demise of John de Wodhull, knight, late husband of the said Isabella.¶

From an inquisition taken on the death of Sir Gerard, senior, at Turvey in Bedfordshire, on Friday next after the feast of St. Matthias, 4 Hen. IV. March 2, 1463, we learn that John de Wodhull, was seised in fee of the manors of Wodhull and Langeford in Bedfordshire, and enfeoffed Sir Thomas de Reynes and Laurence de Pabenharn knights, John Curteys and William de Wodhull of the same manors. That the feoffees in the 50th Edw. III. by fine granted them to Gerard de Braybroke, knt.,

\* See Parl. Writs.

† Her legitimacy has been doubted, but seems pretty well established. See Shirley, *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 23, and Egerton's Collins' Peerage, article Ferrers.

‡ *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 22.

§ So called in Inquisition *post mortem* Gerardi de Braybroke, senioris, 4 H. IV. (Esch. Num. 21), but neither he nor his father were ever summoned to Parliament. As to this ancient barony by tenure, see the Peerages and a note by the late Sir C. G. Young, Garter, at p. 33 of Sir Thomas St. George on Titles of Honour, privately printed by Sir Charles.

|| Esch. 41 Ed. III. n. 62.

¶ Vincent, Northamptonshire, 113. Ex cartis Ricardi Chetwode militis de Warke-worth in com. Northampton, 27th November, 1614. (Offic. Armor.)

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

## VETUSTA MONUMENTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE. (OCTOBER 1870.)

It is proposed to complete the long unfinished Sixth Volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*; and as an instalment the Council have ordered the publication of the following two Parts:—

1. Three Plates of the “Chair of St. Peter” preserved at Rome, with letterpress by the late A. Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A. and A. Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A.
2. Four Plates in Chromo-lithography reproducing illuminated pages of ancient Irish MSS., with letterpress by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. F.S.A.

Of these Parts there are two distinct issues: Issue A. as separate publications, each set of Plates being numbered independently; Issue B. as *fasciculi* of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi., the numeration of the Plates and signatures of the letterpress being in continuation of the portion already published of that volume.

These publications are now ready in both forms, and may be had at the apartments of the Society, at the following prices:—

St. Peter’s Chair, price 9s. 6d.; to Fellows, 6s.

Irish MSS., price 16s.; to Fellows, 10s.

(With an allowance to the trade in both cases.)

The early portion of vol. vi. is out of print. Gentlemen wishing to obtain copies of this portion, which includes the Bayeux Tapestry, the Illuminations of the Loutterel Psalter, and the Description of the Painted Chamber, should put themselves into communication with the Secretary of the Society, as, in the event of a demand arising sufficient to justify the outlay, the Council might be induced to order the completion of a few sets.



## ERRATA IN THE CURRENT VOLUME.

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### PART I.

P. 26, l. 30, *for* "F.S.A." *read* "M.A."

P. 41, l. 11, *for* "ninth" *read* "eleventh."

„ l. 31, *for* "Emperor Palladius" *read* "Emperor's Paladins."

### PART II.

P. 63, l. 6 from the foot, *after* "1 S." *insert* "iv."

P. 67, l. 6 from the foot, *for* "ROLLESTONE" *read* "ROLLESTON."

P. 77, l. 12 from the foot, *for* "Lincoln" *read* "York."

### PART III.

P. 124, l. 5 from the foot, *for* "ROLLESTONE" *read* "ROLLESTON."

P. 125, l. 7 and 8 from the foot, *for* "H. B. Goodwin, Esq." *read*  
"Henry Godwin, Esq. F.S.A."

P. 141, l. 3, *after* "FOWLER" *insert* "F.S.A."

### PART V.

P. 259, l. 33, *for* "REGINA" *read* "AUGUSTA."

### PART VI.

P. 307, l. 35, *for* "R.N." *read* "R.A."

### PART VII.

P. 383, l. 15, *for* "Judenberg" *read* "Judenburg."

P. 397, l. 14, *for* "Isabella" *read* "Joán."

„ l. 31, *for* "1463" *read* "1403."

P. 400, l. 13 *for* "George Cornewall" *read* "Sir George Cornewall."

in the writ named, and to Isabella his wife, for their joint lives, with remainder after their decease to Nicholas de Wodhulle and his heirs; and the jury found that Isabella was then dead, and Nicholas was accordingly entitled to the reversion.\* Bridges, in his History of Northamptonshire, p. 266, speaking apparently from the records, further informs us that Gerard de Braybroke on marrying Isabella obtained the wardship of her two daughters; that they both died in 50 Edwd. III. (the date of the fine) without issue, their uncle Nicholas being their heir, and that he entered on their estate.† The writer of the account of Odell in the Bibl. Top. Brit. quotes Bridges, and adds, "Yet have I seen a charter of 10 Aug. 2 Hen. IV. to Sir Gerard de Braybroke senior, and Sir Gerard de Braybroke junior, knights, wherein the former is styled Lord of Wodehull, *Pen. Dom. St. John de Bletshe.*" This is explained by the inquisition first quoted. A settlement had been made of this portion of the property.

This Isabella, lady of Wodhull, died seised of her dower of the lands of John de Wahull, in Pateshull in Northamptonshire,‡ and was buried in Colmworth church.§

Her identity with Isabella Basset widow of Sir Thomas Shirley is clearly made out by a deed dated March 17th, 6 Richard II., 1383, in which her son Hugh Shirley calls her "ma Dame ma miere Isabell, la femme Mons<sup>r</sup> Gerard de Braybrook."|| This deed is dated "à Wodhull," which Mr. Shirley took to be the manor of Wedon Hill, in the parish of Amersham, Bucks, which Hugh Shirley had acquired, with other manors in Sussex, by his marriage with Beatrix sister and sole heir of Sir John de Braose

\* Esch. 4 H. IV. num. 21, and Baker's Northamptonshire under Pateshull.

† See Bridges' Northamptonshire, and the records there cited. Also A statistical Account of the parish of Odell in Bibl. Top. Britannica, Bedfordshire.

‡ Esch. 16 Richard II. pars 1<sup>a</sup>, no. 158. There is only one writ, viz., to the Escheator in Northamptonshire, and the Inquisition is nearly illegible from the results of washing with galls to bring out the writing. So far as I can make it out it merely relates to Pateshull, reciting the settlement mentioned in the text, and names Nicholas de Wahull as the successor to the lands which Isabella had in dower there.

§ Augustine Vincent in one of his MSS. in the Office of Arms, (Northamptonshire 113, says), "Also it is written upon a marble lying before the high altar in the same church (Colmworth) these words: —Orate pro Gerardo Braybrok milite et Isabella consorte sua quondam Domina de Wodhull quæquidem Isabella obiit die Sancti Marci (sic) Evangelistæ 1093 [1393] quæ jacet hic et dictus Gerardus obiit 1099." This monument no longer exists. The dates 1093 and 1099 are both wrong, the former no doubt a misreading for 1393—but the other is quite unintelligible.

|| Stemm. Shirl. app. 31 [xxxiii]. It is true that Sir Thomas Shirley, the family historian, writing about 1630, says that Sir Thomas, father of Hugh Shirley, and his lady were buried under the same tomb at Newark. Were this certain, the identification of Isabella Basset with the Dame de Wodhulle would of course fail, but the tomb was destroyed at the suppression and no epitaph from it has been recorded. I do not think, therefore, that this statement outweighs the strong evidence of identity which I have offered in the text.

of Wiston in the latter county.\* There can, however, be no doubt that Odell in Bedfordshire, long the seat of the very ancient family of Wahull, is the place meant.

It may be noted here that John Bonñ, party to the two deeds relating to Castle Ashby in which Isabella wife of Gerard de Braybroke was interested, seems to have been the same individual whose name figures (variously spelt) first as John Baum, parson del eglise de Colmord (Colmworth), in a deed dated 23 April, vñtrisme (?huitième) Ric. II.,† next as John Broun (or Brem), clerk, a feoffee of lands of Ralf Basset, uncle of Hugh Shirley, and an executor of his will.‡

But to proceed: Gerard III. (senior) died on Feb. 1st, 1403, 4 Hen. IV., leaving Gerard IV. (junior) his son and heir, aged thirty and upwards.§ And he must, in fact, have been forty-five at least; but it is well known, that where the heir was of age, and consequently out of ward, the precise time of his birth was immaterial, and so not always very carefully returned by the juries on Inquisitions.

His wife, as I before mentioned, was a daughter of Almaric de St. Amand. Sir Reginald Braybroke who died in 1405, and on whom the settlement was made by Sir G. Cornewall's and the companion deed, was his younger brother.

Sir Gerard IV. died in 1429,|| having had issue a fifth Gerard, who on the death, in 1402, of his grandfather, Lord St. Amand, was found to be one of his co-heirs, ten years of age, his mother's sister Ida, who was the wife of Sir Thomas West, but who died without issue, being the other. He died in his father's lifetime in 1422. His first wife was Petronilla or Parnel, daughter of Reginald Lord Grey de Wilton,¶ by whom he had three daughters only, Elizabeth, Maud, and Eleanor.\*\* The latter died unmarried. William de Beauchamp, the husband of Elizabeth, was summoned to Parliament as Lord St. Amand in her right in

\* Stemm. Shirl. p. 25.

† Ib. app. 32, xli., to which deed is attached a seal of a capital B inverted, probably the same seal as that to Sir G. Cornewall's deed.

‡ Ibid. xlv. His real name was Bonhum when written at full length. See among the Inquisitions on Gerard Senior's death, *ubi supra*, one dated Monday next after St. Peter in cathedra, 4 Hen. IV. (Feb. 26, 1403) and a writ of *melius inquirendum* of March 12th in that year.

§ Esch. 4 Hen. IV. num. 21.

|| His will, with a codicil dated April 2, 1429, was proved July 11 in that year. Reg. Chicheley, Lambeth.

¶ Weever, Funerall Monuments, p. 640, gives the following inscriptions from Danbury church in Essex. Hic iacet Gerardus quondam filius et heres Gerardi de Braybroke militis, qui obiit xxix Marcij M.cccc.xxii. Icy gist Perne Femme a Gerard Braybroke, fille a Monsieur Reynold de Grey Seigneur de Wilton, que morust viij jour d'aureil, l'an de grace M.cccc.xiiij a que Dieu fait mercy.

\*\* So I had supposed when the previous sheet containing the tabular pedigree went to press. Since then I have seen the codicil to the will of Gerard IV. giving legacies to Joan (2nd wife of Gerard V.) and Eleanor *her daughter*.



1449; Maud, the second daughter, having in 1426 died without issue by John Babington, her husband.\*

William Lord St. Amand died in 1457 leaving, issue Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand, upon whose death, without issue, in 1508, the barony fell in abeyance, and all issue of Sir Gerard IV. (junior) appears to have become extinct. Ultimately Sir Thomas Brooke Lord Cobham, who was grandson of Sir Edward Brooke, son and heir of Sir Thomas Brooke, by Joan daughter and heir of Sir Reginald Braybroke (brother, as above-mentioned, of Sir Gerard IV.), by Joan de la Pole, became heir to Sir Gerard IV. And by deed dated May 12, 19 Hen. VIII. 1527, by the style of "Thomas Brooke miles Dominus de Cobham, consanguineus et heres Gerardi Braybrooke militis jam defuncti," † he leased to John Foule his manor of Overton Langfeld (Longeville), co. Hunts, and his manors of Ramerswyke, ‡ Bleweham, Haliwell and Cotes, *alias* Cottons, in the co. of Herts, and all his lands in Ikelford, in the same county, for three years from his entry thereupon.

Gerard V., after the death of his first wife, which, as appears by the epitaph cited in a previous note, occurred in 1414, married again; for very shortly after his death I find that Joan Braybroke, widow of Gerard Braybroke, Esq., in her widowhood gave to Sir John Drewell, Rector of Ashby, and Sir Richard Valeryan, Rector of Colmworth, her manors of Overton Longeville, in co. Hunts, and Clifton § in co. Beds, to hold to them and their heirs during the whole term of her life. The charter recording this gift is dated at Overton, 7 April, 10 Hen. V., 1422, and is witnessed by Sir Gerard Braybrook, knight, Reginald Molyns, Philip Inglefeld, John Astwyk, John Stamford, and others. ||

We may now return, after what, I fear, may have appeared an unreasonably long digression, to the main question, the import of the sinister coat on the seal of Gerard de Braybroke, junior. The dexter coat, I may repeat, is the well-known arms of Braybroke—six mascles, with a label, the almost certain mark in those days of an eldest son whose father was still alive. Now, there were three persons alive at the same time named Gerard de Braybroke, of whom the grandfather would bear the plain coat, while the son

\* See Topographer and Gen. ii. 260, and Courthope's Nicolas' Hist. Peerage.

† Cart. Harl. 46. H. 49.

‡ Sir Gerard II. died seised of Ramardewyke, a manor in the parish of Pirton, co. Herts, jointly with Isabella his wife. Inq. 33 Edw. III. No. 31. Bleweham and Ickleford were also old family estates. See as to Ickleford Cart. Harl. 47. B. 51.

§ This manor was also held in jointure by Gerard II. and Isabella his wife, in Edw. III. (Inq. p. m. G. de B. sen. *ubi supra*.)

|| Pole, Devonshire Collections, 411, says that Thomas Raleigh of Charneis or Charles, near South Molton, had issue William, who died s. p., and Joan, who married, first, Gerard Braybroke esquire, and secondly, Sir Thomas Bromflet; and that on her death without issue her uncle succeeded her, and died 28 Hen. VI. This is probably the Joan in question.

added the label. A further difference for the grandson, recognizable on a seal, would be desirable to distinguish his deeds from those of the father during the grandfather's life; such a difference I believe that we see in the addition of the sinister coat, crusilly a fess dancettée. The discovery of this seal is especially interesting to me, as I think it confirms a theory which I proposed as to the signification of the seal of Roger de Botetourte, which, it may be recollected, bore a similar impalement.\* In that case I hazarded the opinion that we had there an example of "an anomalous kind of differencing by the introduction of the coat of the head of the house alongside of that of the father," and I am inclined to think that in the seal of Sir Gerard de Braybroke, junior, we have a second example of the same practice, varying, however, in this, that the sinister coat is not in this instance that of the head of the house, but that of his mother.

With the field gules and charges or, the coat, "crusilly a dance," is attributed by Vincent, quoting no authority, to the family of Ledet. This, it will be remembered, was the surname of the great heiress, mother of John, father or grandfather of the first Gerard de Braybroke. If any proof could be offered of the coat being in fact that of Ledet, we need go no further; I have, however, met with no Ledet seals, and the name does not occur in the early Rolls of Arms, our best guides next to seals in questions of early armoury. Moreover, gules crusilly a dance or, was the coat of the great family of Engaine, and as such appears both in the Roll temp. Edw. II. with the name Sir John d'Engaine, and in that temp. Edw. III. as belonging to Monsire D'Engaine. Vincent probably found the coat on a seal, or in some other way connected with the Braybrokes, and assigned it at haphazard to Christiana Ledet as the likeliest heiress he could find in the pedigree. The truth is, that it is not very likely that Guiscard Ledet, whose daughter was already married in 5 Hen. III., adopted any regular coat of arms, for the fashion was only just coming in at that time.

Now, in the Roll temp. Edw. II., under Huntingdonshire, we have Sir John de Longevyle bearing gules crusilly a dance argent. As has been observed, he was knight of the shire of Huntingdon in 1307, and probably was the grandson of the Isabella de Longevill, who, as we have seen, must almost certainly have been sister of or otherwise nearly related to Joan, wife of John Braybroke, father of the first Gerard. The common ancestor of Joan and Isabella may have been and very likely was a cadet of the house of Engaine. Their principal estates were in Northamptonshire, but they had land in the adjoining counties.

We have seen that Joan, the second wife of Gerard V., had

\* Proceedings, 2 S. iv. 200.

a life estate in Orton Longeville, the ancient possession of the family of that name. She must have been entitled to this either in her own right or as her dower or jointure. That it was in the latter and not in the former capacity that she owned the property, that is, that Orton was of the inheritance of her husband, is pretty clear from the circumstance that along with other Braybroke lands it came to the hands of Thomas Lord Cobham as heir general of her father-in-law. From all this, and from the evidence of the fine of lands in Orton and Middleton levied in 24th Edw. III. by Margaret and her husband Gerard junior, I conclude, until the contrary shall be shown, that this Margaret was not the widow, as stated by the Heralds, but daughter and heir of a Sir John de Longeville, and that the coat impaled by Gerard junior on his seal was that of his mother, Margaret de Longeville, and was used by way of difference, in addition to the label with which his father as well as himself differenced the Braybroke coat.\*

With regard to the bishop's seal there is little to add. It will be seen that he used a bordure, as a mark of cadency. He was a younger son of Sir Gerard II.†

I have in the next place to call your attention to a defeasance (dated in 1377) of a bond for 200*l.* sterling, given by Sir John Cobham of Kent to William Wykeham Bishop of Winchester, making the same void on the payment of 100*l.* in

\* Since the greater part of these remarks were in type, my attention has been called to the circumstance that Sir N. H. Nicolas had noticed the impression of the seal of Gerard IV. appended to the Harleian Charter, 47 B. 11, saying (Scrope and Grosv. Roll, ii. 455) that on that seal some remarks arise. He assumes, as I think, quite wrongly, that the impalement denotes *baron and feme* according to modern usage; and observing that the impaled coat is not St. Amand, but may be Longeville, he concludes that the Longeville lady in the Heralds' pedigrees was (as I think I have proved) daughter and not widow of a Sir John de Longeville, but that she was wife either of Gerard IV. before his marriage with Eleanor de St. Amand, or of Gerard III., in which case Sir Nicholas would suppose that the seal though used by Gerard IV. was engraved for his father. I am glad to have the support of so high an authority to my conclusions drawn independently as to the real nature of the Longeville match, though of course not agreeing with the learned writer's view of the significance of the impalement.

† Glover and Vincent in their pedigrees (*ubi supra*) have been confused, and no wonder, by the successive Gerards, and by the two Isabellas, wives of Gerard II. and III. They have omitted a generation, and given to Sir Gerard II. who died 33 Edw. III. two wives, namely, Isabella domina de Wodhulle, and Margaret, who in fact were the wives of Gerard III. (senior). By Isabella they make Gerard II. father, 1, of Sir Gerard IV. (junior), omitting Gerard III. (senior) altogether; 2, of Robert Bishop of London, rightly enough except of course as to the mother; 3, of Sir Reginald, who was in fact the younger son of Gerard III., and that by his first wife Margaret, for had he not been brother by the whole blood to Gerard IV. (junior), his descendant Lord Cobham, could not have been, as he was, heir general to the last-named Gerard. E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A., to whom I am indebted for considerable information as to this family, has shown, in an interesting paper just published by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, that the bishop was in orders and obtained his first preferment in 1360, about two years before the death of Sir Thomas Shirley, first husband of Isabella Lady Wadhull; so that she could not have been the Bishop's mother, even if any doubt existed as to his father.



St. Mary Overies Church, Southwark, within the quinzieme of Easter 1378. The instrument runs thus:—

13. Ceste endenture tesmoigne que come Monsieur Johan de Cobeham Chivaler de Kent, Soynt oblige a honorable piere en Dieu William de Wykham euesque de Wyncestre en deux cent livres desterling' come plus pleynement appert par sa lettre obligatoire nō pōquaunt lavaundit honorable piere William de Wykham euesque susdicte voet et graunte pour luy ses heys et ses Assignez que si lavaundit Monsieur Johan ses heys ou assignes payerount ou fasount payer al avaundit honorable piere en dieux Will'm de Wikham euesque susditte ou a soun atourne en leglise de Seinte Marie Ouere Cent livre de bone et usuele monoye deinz le qinzeyne de pasques prochein ensuaunt qadonque le obligation de deux cent livres perde sa force et vertu. Et si lavaundit Monsieur Johan et ses heys ou assigne (*sic*) defaile de les condisiouns susdittez qadonque le obligatioun esteyse en sa force et vertu. En tesmoign de quelez choses a cestes endenturez les parties susdittes entrechaung' ont mys leurs Scealx. Done a Loundrez le sisme jour dil moys de Novembre, lan du Regne le Roy Richard Secounde puis le conquest premiere.

Indorsed, 'Lendentur de mō hon'able piere Euesq' de Wyncestre' sur vn obligacione de cc<sup>li</sup>.'

Two labels for seals, one vacant, the other with fragment of circular seal of William de Wykeham.

This seal appears to be identical with one which was engraved for the History of Hampshire, edited, as to the first volume, by our late regretted Fellow Mr. B. B. Woodward. The letterpress of the book does not state whence the example figured was obtained; but I hear from Mr. Cleghorn, the engraver, that it was from a cast furnished by Mr. Ready of the British Museum. From that gentleman I have obtained an electrotype copy of the seal, perfected from several imperfect examples, and from this cast I am enabled to complete the description, as follows:—

Circular, 1½ inch in diameter. The field is divided into compartments consisting of two central niches canopied, in the dexter of which the Bishop appears kneeling in adoration, while the sinister niche is occupied by a standing figure in Pontificals, probably intended for St. Swithun. Above them is seated in a niche the B. V. M. crowned, with the divine infant. On the dexter side, between the central niches and the legend space, is a full-length figure of St. Peter, with a corresponding figure of St. Paul on the sinister side. Winchester Cathedral is dedicated to these two apostles. Beneath the centre is a shield of arms bearing two chevrons between three roses. The legend is

**secretum : wyllelmi : de : wykeham : epi : wynton.**

Mr. Cleghorn's plate also contains, I should add, another *secretum* of this bishop, differing slightly in arrangement and detail, and which looks rather later in style than that under notice.

14. Deed Poll, *sans* date, but of the end of the twelfth century, whereby William, son and heir of William de Plugeney of Cheping Lamburne,\* confirms to the Church of Saint Mary, of Stanley in Wilts, and the monks serving God there, all the grants formerly made by his ancestors. Witnesses, Robert de Haddele, William de Wanttinge, Robert de Rivers, Thomas Barri, Robert de Aula, Peter Hereberd, Richard Hamund, and others.

Indorsed, 'Confirmatio willii plugeney de oibus terris redditibus pascuis apud Lamborne de feodo suo.

:: xxiij.'

Seal, circular, 1 inch diameter. Subject, a shield bearing a lion rampant. Legend, s' WILLI ? PLOGVENE.

15. Acquittance by Henry de la Tour, Vicomte de Turenne, ambassador from the King of France, Henry IV., to Sir Horatio Palavicini, Queen Elizabeth's legate in Germany, whereby he admits payment by Sir Horatio to him of a loan of 50,000 florins of 60 kreutzers (*cruciferorum*) each, lent by the Queen to the King for the use of his kingdom, and in particular to enable him to raise an army in Germany, to be repaid in London in the space of a year in sterling money of the amount of 9,760*l*. Done at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Thursday, April 1, 1591. Attested by a notary public, and signed and sealed by the Vicomte de Turenne.

Seal, a wafer between paper slips *en placard*, bearing a shield, quarterly: 1 and 4 (Azure), semée of fleurs-de-lis (or) a castle (argent masoned sable) *De la Tour*; 2 and 3, Bendy of six (or and gules) *Turenne*. Ensigned with a coronet with pearls.

16. 13 Nov., Henry VIII., 1527. Letters patent granting to Thomas Viscount Rochford the manors of Tunbridge and the Lowy (*Locatum*), Brasted and Penshurst in Kent, with all advowsons, liberties, &c., late of Edward Duke of Buckingham, and the honour of Gloucester (*sic*) in the county aforesaid, the manor of North lands in the parish of Lye; the manor of Yenfield and Penshurst Park, North Park, and Brasted Park, and all manors, lands, tenements, &c., formerly of Edward Duke of Buckingham, in the county of Kent, and come to the King's hands by reason of his attainder, except and reserving the parks called Le Postern and Le Cage in the said county: To hold to

\* Cheping Lamburne is Lambourn in Berkshire. In the account of Stanlegh Abbey in the *Monasticon* (v. 563-5) there is printed a Charter of King Richard I., whereby he confirms to that house (*inter alia*) what they had of the gift of Hugh de Plugeneie, namely—"Unam hidatam terræ, cum pasturis et omnibus pertinentiis suis in Hup-Lamburne et insuper decem acras terræ de Sepland singulis annis (*sic*) et pasturam decem boum et trium vaccarum cum suis dominiciis bobus, et unam virgam in bosco suo ad caulas (*coals*?) suas faciendas; et totam terram dominii sui de Godeswell cum omnibus pertinentiis suis."

Thomas in tail male, with remainder to Anne Boleyne, one of his daughters, in fee by fealty only.

Under a fragment of the great seal of Henry VIII.

Indorsed by *Lord Burghley*,

19th Hen. IV.

Lres pñt to y<sup>e</sup> Vic. Rochfort.

Sir Thomas Boleyne was created Viscount Rochford in 1525. It was not until 1532 that the King's marriage with Anne Boleyne took place.

17. Grant, dated April 22, in the seventeenth year of Elizabeth and in the first of his consecration, by William Blethin, Bishop of Llandaff, to William Lord Burghley, K.G., and Lord High Treasurer, of the office of steward of the lordship or manor of Bishopston, co. Glamorgan, for his life, with an annuity of 5*l*, issuing out of all the bishop's manors and lordships for life, with clause of distress for nonpayment.

Under the seal of the bishop, which is oval, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with a representation of Moses and the Burning Bush; beneath which on a shield are two keys addorsed in bend sinister, enfiled by a sword in bend, in chief three mitres: impaling a coat now defaced.

Indorsed, in Lord Burghley's hand,

22 April, 1575,

a graunt of y<sup>e</sup> stewardship from  
y<sup>e</sup> Bp. Landaff w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fe of v<sup>li</sup> per ann.

18. 14<sup>o</sup> Kal. Mar., 1569, anno 4<sup>to</sup> pontificatus Papæ Pii V. Bull of Pope Pius V., exempting the order of Friars Preachers in Ireland (in confirmation of the indulgences of former Popes) from episcopal jurisdiction and from payment of tithes and oblations, and appointing the Bishop of Ross and Maurice MacGibbon, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary de Maio, in the diocese of Limerick, of the Cistercian Order, and Treasurer of the Church of Cork, to be commissaries, to hear and determine all complaints in relation to the provisions of the Bull.

Lastly, I find among this interesting collection a detached seal, *temp.* Hen. VII. of the Common Pleas (17 Hen. VII. according to a modern note on the tag). A detached example of the same seal, marked on the tag 12 Feb. 12 Hen. (4th) was exhibited at a meeting of this Society some years ago. This seal is about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter. The obverse bears a figure of the king sitting on a throne with panels of decorated work; the field being diapered with roses. The present example is unfortunately imperfect at the head of the figure; but enough remains to show the remarkable agreement between



the drawing of this effigy and of that on the great seal of Edw. III. p. 124 of Sandford. This is the last of the great seals which does not prominently exhibit the royal mantle clasped round the neck and spreading more or less over the shoulders and arms. Here the right arm is quite bare or rather is covered only by the sleeve of the *cottehardi* or other close-fitting garment. This peculiarity occurs also in the Common Pleas seal, which agrees moreover as to the position of the hands and the drawing of the folds of drapery over the chest of the king. It would seem that this side of the seal in design, at all events, is as old as the last great seal of Edw. III.; the legend, which at present runs HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE, having of course been altered to suit the name of the reigning sovereign.

The reverse is a large shield bearing France (ancient) and England quarterly; a greyhound collared being introduced on either side of the shield. The legend is: SIGILLUM PRO BREVI-BUS CORAM JUSTICIARIIS.

From the circumstance of the fleurs-de-lis being *semées* it may be inferred that this side of the seal is at least as old as the reign of King Henry IV.; but, if so, I believe that we have here the earliest example known of the greyhounds being used as the king's beasts. Mr. Willement in his *Regal Heraldry*, p. 58, dissents from Sandford's statement that the greyhound used by Henry VII. came from the House of York, and, on apparently good grounds, presumes that it must have belonged to the Beaufort family. This Common Pleas seal, if it really be, as I suppose, as old as Henry IV. would seem to settle the question in favour of the Lancastrian derivation of this supporter.

The Very Reverend the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, F.S.A. exhibited a plan of the ground north of the nave of Westminster Abbey, showing the site of foundations of an ancient building between the wall of the nave of the church and the railing which bounds St. Margaret's Churchyard, together with a photograph of a Roman sarcophagus discovered among these foundations a few days previous to this exhibition.

The sarcophagus had then been opened in the presence of the Dean of Westminster and some other gentlemen, among whom were A. W. Franks, Esq. V.P. and George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A., the latter of whom on this occasion presented the Society with a pen-and-ink sketch of the human remains as found *in situ* on opening the stone coffin.

The sarcophagus appeared to be formed of Oxfordshire oolite. The lower part is perfectly preserved, as though protected by some building or covered up soon after it was made. The dimensions are nearly as follows: length of the coffin 7 feet, height

about 1 foot 10 inches, width at one end 2 feet 4 inches, at the other 2 feet 1 inch nearly. The difference in the width is thus accounted for: The central portion of the stone is of a uniform width of about 2 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; but the portions occupied by the two side panels presently mentioned are bevelled off about half an inch. A further and more abrupt bevel or chamfer at the narrow end reduces the width about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches more.

All the sides were plain, excepting one of the long sides, on which was sculptured a panel (4 feet 7 inches by 15 inches), with the following inscription:

MEMORIAE . VALER . AMAN  
DINI . VALERI . SVPERVEN  
TOR . ET . MARCELLVS . PATRI . FECER

at each end of the panel is a peltate ornament, like an amazonian shield set on its side. The angle of the coffin to the right of this tablet is, as above-mentioned, bevelled off, and that this was so from the commencement appears from the complete state of the tablet, which has not been mutilated by the bevelling.

To the coffin seems to have been rudely cemented a lid of similar stone, on which is sculptured in relief a cross of the full-size of the lid, with patulous head and arms, and showing traces of a curved termination to the foot, resembling a form of cross used in the twelfth century. This lid seems to have been exposed to weather, as it shows signs of wear. The lid when found was broken across, and on a portion of it having been removed, a human skeleton appeared within. The bones had evidently been disturbed, the skull being found in a broken state near the feet. Calcareous matter was found deposited near the bones, as though the body had been buried in lime. Among the rubbish were some fragments of brick, closely resembling Roman tiles, and a piece of black stone, which on examination proved to be a piece of the hard trachite which is found at Nieder-Mennig, near the Rhine, and which was brought to England by the Romans to be used as millstones.

The inscription has been thus translated: To the memory of Valerius Amandinus. The two Valerii, Superventor and Marcellus, erected [this monument] to their father.

The cognomen Superventor is a military term, being the name given to a light-armed soldier. It occurs in Ammianus Marcellinus, 18, 93, and, as was observed on this occasion by W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A. repeatedly found in the *Notitia*.

H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. remarked, with reference to the names of the persons commemorated in the inscription on this sarcophagus, that by the time of the Antonines, to which period the inscription appeared to belong, the ancient Roman system of

nomenclature by *prænomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen* had been broken through as regarded the quality of the names; and he cited examples where, as in the present case, Valerius, Julius, and such like *gentile* names were used as mere *prænomina* or first names by a father and his sons, the distinction between the individuals being marked by different *cognomina* or second names. Thus, on an inscription at Lyons published by Millin, *Voyages dans les départements du Midi de la France*, i. 508, we find that Julius Alexander has three sons all taking the father's first name, namely, Julius Alexius, Julius Felix, and Julius Gallonius; and one of these Julii has himself four sons, each named on the same principle Julius Avitus, Julius Felix, Julius Alexander, and Julius Gallonius. In the same work, p. 515, is another example—Natus Lucentius, Natus Venustus, and Natus Felicissimus. Again, in the *Revue Archéologique*, (N.S.) xvii. 273, is given an instance, of the time of the Emperor Antoninus, of two brothers Annus Italicus and Annus Honoratus.

Sometimes the old *prænomen* remained, but only as part of the family name, as in the case of two brothers, L. Mettius Firmus and L. Mettius Hilarus, given by Millin, i. 518.

Mr. Coote added an example very closely resembling the Westminster epitaph. This was an inscription also from Millin, iii. 580, and runs thus:—

T VALERI DIONYSI  
VALERIA CHARIS VXOR ET VALERI  
MARCELLVS ET PELLICIO PATRI (PIIS ?)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, December 16th, 1869.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—Their Proceedings. No. 9. September. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

From the Author:—Bedford after the Saxon Period. A Paper read at the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society's Meeting. By James Wyatt, F.G.S. December 15th, 1868. 8vo. n. p. n. d.

From the Archæological Society of the Province of Constantine:—Recueil des Notices et Mémoires. Vol. II. 2<sup>me</sup> Serie. [Vol. XII. of the Collection.] 8vo. Constantine, 1868.



- From George Manners, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Pontificalis liber. Impressus Rome opera . . Stephani Plaunck. Anno MCCCCLXXXV. Folio.*
- From John Benjamin Heath, Esq. (Baron Heath), F.S.A.:—*Archives Municipales de Bordeaux. Livre des Bouillons. 4to. Bordeaux, 1867.*
- From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Home Department:—By the Queen. *A Proclamation further Proroguing Parliament to Tuesday the 8th of February, 1870. Given at our Court at Windsor, 11th December, 1869, 33rd year of Reign. A Broadsheet. (Two copies.)*
- From the Editor:—*Mill-Yard Publications No. I. The Last Legacy of Joseph Davis, with Documents relating to him and his Benefactions. Collated and Edited by William Henry Black, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1869.*

Votes of Special thanks for their valuable and interesting additions to the Library were accorded to Baron Heath and to Mr. George Manners.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hertfordshire, exhibited a gold Ring of the fifteenth century, having the posy *en · boen · an* engraved on the hoop, the words being separated and introduced into an elegant wreath of work in relief. The shoulders bore flowers, also in relief. The ring was without a stone when it came into Mr. Evans's possession. He has inserted a turquoise in the bezel.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, communicated some notes on the Descent and Arms of the House of Compton, of Compton Wyniate, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The PADRE RAFAELLE GARRUCCI, Hon. F.S.A., communicated a learned paper on a Faliscan inscription, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*. The Society is indebted to W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., for the translation of this memoir.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 23rd, 1869.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the Donors.

- From the Harz Society for History and Antiquity:—*Zeitschrift. Zweiter Jahrgang, 1869. Viertes Heft. 8vo. Wernigerode, 1869.*
- From the Royal Society:—*Proceedings. Vol. xviii. No. 115. 8vo. London, 1869.*

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Ivory Carving in relief, about 4 inches by 2 in size, executed probably about the end of the sixteenth century, the property of H. S. Mitchell, Esq. The subject appeared to be the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. On the left is a seated figure (the Heavenly Father), bearded, and holding in the left hand a sceptre, while the right hand holds a wreath or crown over the head of a second figure, sitting on a portion of a sphere. His right hand holds a cross; with his left hand he is crowning with a similar wreath a kneeling female figure with long hair. Under is an inscription in italic character, in a Dutch or Flemish dialect. Of this inscription some words were not quite clear, but the general sense appeared to be that given by Mr. Black, as follows:—

The Father crowneth his own Son with glory, while the Son crowneth his holy Mother.

The whole design was of a debased style of art, and of rude execution.

Although usually in representations of the Coronation of the Virgin, all three persons of the Holy Trinity are introduced, yet this is not always so. For instance, on a seal of the fourteenth century, engraved in the "Gentleman's Magazine," lvi. 632, the Saviour alone appears seated on a throne, accompanied by his deified Mother, on whose head he places a crown. The legend of this seal runs, "*Sponsam quero bonam, tu de nato (sic) sume coronam.*"

J. B. SHEPPARD, Esq. exhibited an original document relating to the election of Archbishop Stratford, which exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.:—

"At the present time, when bishops are being appointed to sees in every part of England, and when a considerable degree of doubt exists in the public mind as to who elects, who recommends, and who has the power of rejecting a clerk duly recommended, it is interesting to meet with an original document which shows how one step in the process was managed in remote days. This deed represents the first official act of the Prior of Canterbury (who was *custos spiritualitatis sede vacante*) after the death of an archbishop. I will give the text, and add a few particulars in explanation:—

Excellentissimo Principi domino suo Domino Edwardo dei gratia Regi Anglie illustri Domino Hibernie et Duci Aquitannie Devoti sui Ricardus permissione divina Prior Ecclesie Christi Cantuar' et ejusdem loci Capitulum humile salutem et in eo vivere et vigere cui servire est regnare. Cum Ecclesia nostra Cantuar' per mortem bone memorie domini Symonis quondam Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi quam dolentes plangimus pastoris solacio sit destituta Regie celsitudini vestre universi ac singuli affectuose suppli-

camus quatinus eligendi nobis pontificem licenciam concedatis ad quam postulandam dilectos fratres et commonachos nostros Symonem de Sancto Petro et Ricardum de Wyllardeseye ad excellentiam vestram destinamus : Devote deprecantes ut eos immopotius nosmet ipsos in hac parte regalis clementia dignetur exaudire. Valeat vestra regia majestas per tempora longiora. Datum in Capitulo nostro xv° die mensis Octobris anno domini Millesimo CCC<sup>mo</sup> tricesimo tertio.

Indorsed "De licentia eligendi optinenda."

"Simon Mephram, the late Archbishop, had probably died within a few days of the above date, and this notice was written to apprise the King, officially, that the see was vacant ; officially, because the Archbishop being as much concerned with the Court as with the Convent, it is probable that the King and Court would hear of the event, as a piece of news, even before the secluded indwellers of the Canterbury Priory.

"This first step in the choosing of an Archbishop appears to have dropped out of use at the passing of the statute of Henry VIII., for now the Queen is supposed to know of the vacancy as soon as it occurs, and the license to elect is sent down to the representatives of the Prior and Chapter, accompanied now, and probably then, invariably by the recommendation to elect the nominee of the executive. John Stratford was consecrated as successor to Simon in 1334, so that from the 15th of October, to at least the January following, the see was unoccupied. Slow communications with Rome of course much prolonged the business.

"There is considerable confusion among the historians in the matter of this election of a successor to Archbishop Simon ; hostility to papal authority seems to have warped the judgment of Bishop Godwin, who, treating of the translation of John Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, to Canterbury, records many instances of the arbitrary intrusion of papal nominees into not only English sees, but even into English rectories and vicarages, and continues, "*hucusque tyrannis pontificia processerat quando Mephamo mortuo, spretâ jam electione Monachorum tanquam inutili et minime necessariâ, Rege vero petente, per provisionem papalem Johannes Stratford Wintoniensis Episcopus in sede Metropolitica Cantuariensi collocatur.*"\* The authority of T. Walsingham is quoted as the ground for the statement that the archbishop was thrust upon the convent against the wish of its members. The words of Walsingham as quoted by Godwin† are as follows :—"Papa providit de Archiepiscopatu Cantuariensi primo die Decembris 1333 non virtute postulationis capituli sed proprio motu." In this we find

\* *De Præsulibus Angliæ* Comment. p. 106.

† The passage does not occur in the Arundel Manuscript No. vii. See Mr. Riley's Edition of Walsingham, ii. 355.



nothing to make us believe in collusion between the King and the Pope; and if by chance Edward III. had agreed with a Pope, it would have been a circumstance strange enough to be recorded. In Rymer, on the contrary, we find a document which, conjoined with the parchment before us, would lead to the supposition that the election went on in regular course of law. Under the year 1333, on Nov. 18th, the King writes to the Pope with great formal submission, "*Papæ Rex—devota pedum oscula beatorum. Vacante nuper Cantuariensi Ecclesia per mortem bonæ memoriæ Simonis ultimi Archiepiscopi, loci illius Prior et conventus ejusdem loci, convenientes in unum, in venerabilem patrem Johannem Wyntoniensem Episcopum direxerunt unanimiter vota sua, et ipsum in suum Archiepiscopum consecrari postularunt, nobisque cum instantia supplicarunt, &c.*" going on to say that, approving of the choice, he endorses the request.\* If Godwin be right, then the King's statement is wickedly untrue. The matter is not made clearer by the fact that this petition before us *was never sent*. It remained in the possession of the prior, and the holes for the suspension of the conventual seal are sharp and unfrayed, showing that the deed was never formally executed, although the beautifully careful hand in which it is written proves that it was not merely a draft; some disturbing cause must have intervened during the four weeks between the date of this (Oct. 15) and that of the King's letter (Nov. 18th), which made it unnecessary to send the slip of parchment to its destination, and owing to this we have the opportunity of inspecting a very early example of a 'dead letter.'"

M. L'ABBÉ COCHET, Hon. F.S.A., communicated "A Letter on the Confessionals of the Middle Ages," addressed to the Abbé Barraud, Canon of Beauvais. The following abstract of this communication has been prepared from a translation made by the Secretary:—

"I have just been reading with interest your 'Notice sur les Confessionnaux,'† and I entirely agree with you as to the date of the introduction of wooden confessionals such as we now have in our churches. They were prescribed, and perhaps got into vogue in Italy and the South of France about the second half of the sixteenth century,‡ but they did not reach us in Normandy till the commencement of the seventeenth. The Synod held at Rouen on the 29th March, 1618, enacted that 'for the convenience of confessors and penitents there should be confessionals

\* Rymer, *Fœdera*, ii, 873.

† Notice sur les Confessionnaux; par M. L'Abbé Barraud. 8vo. Caen, 1868. [Extrait du Bulletin Monum. 1868.]

‡ Labbe, *Concilia*, xv. 262, 466, 1135. Instructions de St. Charles Borrom., p. 96.

in all churches.\* In the diocese of Avranches we see confessionals mentioned in 1693,† and in that of Lisieux not before 1700.‡ I have visited all the churches in the diocese of Rouen, and I do not think I have met with a single confessional so early as the time of Louis XIII. I have seen many of the eighteenth century, but those of the seventeenth, if indeed any exist, are extremely rare. I have some recollection of having seen one in a country church near Bernay, but that was in the diocese of Evreux.§ I repeat, therefore, that a confessional two hundred years old would seem to me fitter for a museum than for a church.

“What we have said of the diocese of Rouen applies pretty generally to the whole of France. Such, at any rate, is the view of a learned Ecclesiologist who resides on the frontier of France and Germany. I refer to the Abbé Straub, Professor of Archæology at the Seminary of Strasbourg, who, at a meeting of the Archæological Congress held in that city in 1859, observed as follows: ‘In these parts confessionals do not go further back than the seventeenth century. Up to that time people knelt down in front of the priest, who was seated either in a stall or on a common chair, as we see from old drawings.’”

“As it may now be considered a settled thing that in this part of France we do not meet with confessionals of wood anterior to the seventeenth century (if, indeed, they are to be met with in any other part), have we no means of finding out how confession used formerly to be practised, and do our churches retain no traces of the mode of confession adopted in the middle ages?

“Archæologists are now-a-days more minute and painstaking in their researches, and to this circumstance we are indebted for being able to point out some remains which range from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, and which seem to be connected with the practice of auricular confession. These monuments had already struck us as worthy of remark, but the clue to their true significance was first given us by some foreign *savans* who showed us their liturgical uses.

“The first construction of this kind which I observed in these parts is in the church of St. Martin, near Dieppe. It is an opening in the north side of the nave of the church, which is Romanesque, and which dates as far back as the twelfth century. This opening, which is oblong in shape, is 84 centimetres high

\* Pommeraye *Concilia Rothomagens.*, p. 444. Bessin *Concilia Normanniæ*, p. ii. p. 121.

† Bessin *Concilia*, Rotom. Province, p. ii. p. 360.

‡ Id. *ibid.* p. 513.

§ So far as I remember, it was at Goupillières.

|| Congrès Archéol. de France. Séances générales tenues à Strasbourg 1859, p. 399.

and 38 centimetres wide. It must at one time have been flush with the original level of the ground; but it is now 1 metre 35 centimetres above the soil. The framework of the opening is of tufa or millstone.

"I saw the same thing at Bailleul-sur-Saulne. In the north wall of the nave is an arcade of the thirteenth century stopped up with work of the same age, in which can be traced an oblong opening 75 centimetres high and 25 centimetres wide. It is at present 2 metres above the ground; but formerly it can only have been 1 metre.

"A third opening, precisely similar to these, is in the small church of Bretteville St. Laurent, in the canton of Dondeville. This last is placed in the south wall of the choir of the church. Its form is oblong, 20 centimetres high, and 30 to 35 wide. The opening is made of tufa stone imbedded in flints. I believe it to be of the eleventh or twelfth century. It is 60 or 70 centimetres above the ground.

"These two openings can never have been either doors or windows.

"In three other Romanesque churches of the diocese of Rouen I have remarked openings which are neither doors nor windows, and which seem to me to have served the same purpose as the preceding.

"The first is in the church of Etretat. It is in the wall of the northern side aisle, which is known under the name of the *allée St. Nicolas*. This portion of the church is of the eleventh century.

"The second is in the south wall of the church of Bures, in the canton of Londinières. The nave here is Romanesque, and the opening is arched at the top; but it is too narrow and too low for a door, and too low down for a window.

"The third is in the nave of the parochial church of Jumièges, a church of the eleventh century. It is on the south side, and the line of the arch is very visible from the outside. Inside it is an oblong, starting from the top of a seat which has disappeared.

"All these mysterious openings are generally found in Romanesque churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. We now come to one in a pointed church of the thirteenth century, St. Vincent Crasmesnil, in the canton of St. Romain de Colbosc. This opening is of the white stone of the locality, and is placed on the north of the nave. Like all the others it is oblong in form; but curiously enough it is let in to a pointed window of the thirteenth century. The window is full size, but this opening is only 36 centimetres wide and 86 high.

"We have now to state how we have been led to consider these openings to have anything to do with confessionals.



"In July, 1860, an English liturgiologist visited St. Martin-Eglise. On seeing the opening we have mentioned, he told the curé of the parish that similar openings were to be seen in old churches in England, and that there they were regarded by Ecclesiologists as confessionals. The penitent presented himself in the cemetery and stood under the eaves. Was this a general practice, or was it confined to lepers or persons sentenced to confess in public? This we are unable to answer; but from two passages in Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*\* we are tempted to infer that this mode of making confessions was one in general use.

"Lastly, would it not appear that St. Carlo Borromeo, whom one might term the inventor of the wooden confessional, was alluding to these stone structures when he says in his instructions:† 'That all the cells made for hearing confessions should be walled up from the outside or pulled down, so that they be no longer used for that purpose; but that the use of wooden confessionals be adopted in conformity with the enactment of the provincial Council of Milan.'

"We incline to think that the openings we have enumerated were stopped up at the commencement of the seventeenth century when wooden confessionals came into use."

The opening in the walls of the church of St. Martin probably appeared to the English tourist, referred to by the Abbé Cochet, to be one of the "lychnoscopes" or "low-side-windows," about which there has been in England so much controversy. Others of these openings in the walls of the churches in Normandy may be of the same class. In a paper published in the *Archæological Journal*, iv. 323, Mr. J. H. Parker enumerates no less than twelve different theories, (including the theory that they were "external confessionals,") which have been entertained respecting these mysterious openings.

Whether all so-called low-side-windows were intended originally for one and the same purpose may justly be doubted. That they may sometimes have been used to communicate with leprous persons not allowed to enter the church seems nearly certain from the evidence of the fresco in Eton College Chapel. (See Mr. Street's *Papers in the Ecclesiologist*, viii. 288, and see *ibid.* ix. 113, 187, &c.) That confessions may sometimes have been heard through some of them‡ is also likely enough; but, as Mr. Parker

\* Grose. *Antiquities of Ireland*, ii, pp. 40 and 86, being descriptions of cells in the churches of Aghaboe, and Hore Abbey, which Grose considered to be Confessionals.

† Instructions de Charles Borromée, p. 96.

‡ At Icklingham St. James, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, there was in the thickness of the wall, not far from the centre of the north side of the chancel, a stone bench, in an arched and coved recess outside the church; and at a height above the seat, equal about to the level of a man's mouth when seated, was a square aperture looking into the church. This recess is now stopped up. Traces of foundations out-

has well observed, neither of these uses satisfies the conditions of the low-side-windows in the Ste. Chapelle, or in Prior Crauden's Chapel at Ely, where the openings are on the first storey, high over the head of a penitent or communicant.

This last consideration also renders unsusceptible of universal application a fresh theory which in the great majority of cases seems very tenable, viz., that the windows were connected in one way or another with the habitation of an anchorite or recluse either within the church or some apartment entered therefrom, or else within a cell built outside the church, with the window forming a communication between them. The former view has been very learnedly and plausibly supported by Dr. Rock, in the "Church of our Fathers," whose notion is briefly this,—that the openings afforded to a recluse dwelling in the "vestry" on the north side, and having access to the church, the means of taking in food, and conversing with those who wished to consult him at times when the church was closed. As to the second view, it will be found very ably maintained in a Review of the "Ancren Rewle," in the *Archæological Journal*, xi. 199, and, it may be well to put on record here, that in Gazeley church near Newmarket, there are two low-side-windows, one on the north, the other on the south side of the chancel. That on the south side is the next window to the south aisle. Hinges for a shutter to this window remain, and until very lately, on the outside of the eastern wall of the south aisle, there was to be seen a mark as of a lean-to roof which could have covered in the window. The inference is that in this case a cell of some sort existed in the churchyard against the window. In the chapel of Leeds Castle, Kent, a low-side-window exists which looks out on the moat. A writer in the *Saturday Review* of January 1, 1870, noticing Mr. C. Wykeham Martin's *History* of that ancient mansion, suggests that the ancess house, or anker house, which is known to have existed here, was a structure built out over the moat, and communicating by the window with the chapel. See further as to anchor holds, or anker houses, a paper on the *Domus Inclusi*, by M. H. Bloxam, Esq. F.S.A., *Assoc. Architect. Soc.* ii. 349; a communication by Archdeacon Churton, *ibid.* 289; and a memoir entitled *Domus Anachoritæ*, Aldrington, in *Sussex Arch. Coll.* xii. 117.

The Rev. E. C. LOWE, D.D., exhibited, by the hands of the Rev. J. T. Fowler F.S.A., an Alabaster Carving in high relief, stated to have been dug up some years ago in a churchyard near Redditch. This object, which displayed considerable beauty of

side the church seemed to indicate that at some time the recess was inclosed within some building. [Information of C. E. Gibbs, Esq., through the Rev. W. Cooke, F.S.A.]—C.S.P.

execution, and dated apparently from the end of the fourteenth century, was unfortunately in a mutilated condition, all that remained being two kneeling figures of angels apparently supporting a flat circular panel, behind a central figure, of which the head had disappeared. The fragment bore considerable resemblance to the upper portion of a remarkable representation, also carved in alabaster, of the subject of the "Mass of St. Gregory," found some years ago at Stoke Charity, in Hampshire, and which is figured in the Journal of the Archæological Association, v. 258.

In that carving St. Gregory is celebrating mass with the host in his hand, while behind the altar is a semi-nude half-length figure of the Saviour, crowned with thorns, with the right hand raised in benediction, on a much larger scale than the figure of the saint and his attendant. Two angels, not kneeling, but poised in air, support, as in Dr. Lowe's carving, a canopy or curtain behind the Saviour. This curtain, which by Mr. J. Waller was taken to denote the *sin*don, or fine linen in which our Lord's body was wrapped, forms a pointed oval (not circular) line above the thorn-crowned head.

The fragment exhibited may have been part of a representation of the same subject, and may have formed a portion of the decorations of an altar-tomb or of a screen.

JAMES FOWLER, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited several Flint Implements recently found in the parish of Stanley, near Wakefield, which he described as follows:—

"The worked flints which are exhibited were found this autumn in a field about a third of a mile from Stanley church, in a field adjoining the "Kitching Farm," marked on the Ordnance map, about a mile and a half south-east of the Roman camp at Lofthouse, also marked on the Ordnance map, one of those mentioned by Thoresby in his Diary, ii. 83, which again is three-quarters of a mile east of Lingwell Gate, where the Roman coins and moulds were found. (Archæologia, xvii. 333.) A large hoard of Roman coins was found in the immediate neighbourhood in 1812, and is now, I believe, in part at least, in the British Museum. The flints are of the usual varieties, and are merely interesting as showing British occupation in the locality. The field has been noted for years, amongst the peasantry, for containing flints, formerly highly prized for striking fire with steel, but no other objects have so far been discovered, nor have these ever had any intelligent examination, to my knowledge, until now."

Mr. Fowler also communicated a notice of some inscriptions on the walls of Bowness Church, near Windermere, of which the following is an abstract:—



“ Bowness church itself, like most of the lake churches, is of the simplest and most rudimentary construction, consisting of nave with two aisles, a chancel, and a low square tower: the windows are simply divided by mullions without tracery, and walls, arches, capitals, columns, bases, &c. in the interior, are indistinguishably fused together and devoid of any architectural enrichment. Still there is more of genuine Gothic idea and spirit than in an imitation Gothic building of the present day, and as if to illustrate the fact that *every* ancient Gothic structure contains *some* peculiar feature of interest, there is what must once have been a remarkably fine east window of seven lights. In the centre is the Crucifixion, with five angels holding chalices, into which ruby streams are descending from the five sacred wounds. On the right are S. Mary, S. George and the Dragon, and a figure gone; on the left, S. John, S. Catherine with the sword and wheel, and an Archbishop and Cross-bearer—probably S. Thomas of Canterbury. Above are remains of tabernacle work, and a number of shields of arms, sufficiently perfect, no doubt, to define exactly, with a little attention, the date and donor of the window. From the character of the execution and mode of shading, it would appear to belong to about the close of the fifteenth century. It is wretchedly at once both mutilated and mended: much broken by stones and deliberate violence, bulged and rent by the decay and consequent weakness of the lead, affectionately repaired in places by glazed tissue paper stained with water-colour, and the holes stopped up promiscuously—the larger ones with mortar, the smaller with glazier's putty; but, happily, not yet touched by the hand of the professional ‘restorer.’”

Four years ago, when the whitewash was scraped off the walls in the interior, some inscriptions were found, in black letter, with ornamental borders, as follows:—

On the wall, immediately adjoining the north aisle door, are written the 7th and 8th verses of the General Epistle of St. James, from the authorised version, inclosed in an oval frame.

In the northern arcade over the first pier from the east and on the inner side, is the passage Matth. v. 23, 24.

In corresponding positions over the second, third, fourth, and fifth piers in this arcade; and over the second, third, fourth, and fifth in the southern arcade (the first shows traces of an inscription, but when Mr. Fowler made his observations the whitewash had not been removed) are a series of extracts consisting of catechetical questions and answers relating to the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, with regard to which Mr. Fowler observes:—

“ The questions belong evidently to the reign of James I. and appear to have been taken from a catechism by Robert Openshawe, of which I exhibit a copy bearing the title, ‘Short

Questions and answeares conteining the summe of Christian Religion ; newly enlarged with the Testimonies of Scripture. . . . . Imprinted at London at the *Three Cranes in the Vine-tree*, by *Thomas Dawson*, 1590.' The dedication is dated 'From my study at Waitemouth and Milcombe regis the 28 day of January in the yeere of our Lord 1584 ;' and at the end is 'Fins quoth Robert O Penshawe, Pastor of the Church of Waymouth and Milcome Regis, in the countie of Dorset.'"

Mr. Fowler added, that "The only other inscription which calls for any remark is that on the east side of the easternmost pier on the south side. It is evidently intended to commemorate the anniversary of the 5th of November, 1605. Unfortunately, about twenty years ago, the "Restorer" laid his finger on this inscription, and finding the expression (as I learn from a MS. copy taken previously by the Rev. John Fleming, M.A. Rector of Bootle, Cumberland, and Prebendary of Llandaff) "*faucibus eripior Fauxis*," he made it into "*faucibus eripior Tauris*," as it now stands; thus, curiously enough, destroying the very point of the whole composition. Christopher Philipson was one of the family who owned Calgarth and the Island upon Windermere; the former estate subsequently coming into the possession of Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, 1782—1816.

This inscription is as follows:—

Hic est ille dies [renov  
te] celebrior anno  
Quem facit et proprio  
signat amore Deus  
Euge boni: stygiis quæ  
conjurata tenebris  
Nunc mala divina  
fabula facta manu  
Anglia mole suæ mox  
conspicienda ruinæ  
Psallat, ut ætherea  
libera mansit ope  
Exultat Anglia  
faucibus eripior Tauris  
Quasi Carcere mortis  
Gloria in Excelsis  
hinc mea tecta salus  
Christoferus Philipson  
Junior Generosus  
1629

[sic]

Mr. Fowler lastly exhibited a tracing from a wall-painting in Chelmorton Church, near Buxton, in Derbyshire, which he thus described:—

“The tracing of, apparently, an orange-tree, with the text—Blessed are the Pure in heart for they shall see God (Matthew v. 8)—twisted about the stem, is from a wall-painting, discovered by Mr. Fairless Barber, the Secretary of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association, in Chelmorton Church, near Buxton; and is interesting as belonging to the same period as the Bowness inscriptions, and also as illustrating an idea in a contemporary writer, George Herbert, in his *Temple*—

‘Oh that I were an Orenge-tree,  
That busie plant!  
Then should I ever laden be,  
And never want  
Some fruit for him that dressed me.’

The unfortunately incomplete state of the tracing arises from the fact that, when Mr. Barber went to finish it the day after making it, he found that the painting had been destroyed. The Church was, I should have explained, undergoing ‘Restoration.’”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.



Thursday, January 13th, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—

1. *Medailles Impériales Grecques relatives aux ΘΕΜΙΑΕΣ de l'Asie Mineure.* Par Henri de Longpérier.

2. *Tetradrachme Inédit de Delphes. Attribution de diverses Monnaies à la même Ville.* [Extrait de la Revue Numismatique, t. xiv.] 1869. 8vo.

From the Library Committee of the Guildhall Library:—*Catalogue of the Library of the Corporation of London. Ninth Supplement.* 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author:—*Observations on the Chalchihuitl of Mexico and Central America.* By E. G. Squier, M.A. [Extract from the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York.*] 8vo. New York, 1869.

From the Editor:—*Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments in the Churches of Surrey in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.* Reprinted from the *Surrey Archæological Collections.* Communicated by John Robert Daniel-Tysen, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869.



From the Imperial Academy of Vienna (Philosophisch-Historische Classe):—

1. Sitzungsberichte. 60 Band, 61 Band. Heft 1. 8vo. Vienna, 1869.
2. Register zu den Bänden 51 bis 60 der Sitzungsberichte. 8vo. *Ib.* 1869.
3. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte. 40 Band. 2<sup>te</sup> Hälfte. 8vo. *Ib.* 1869.
4. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. 29 Band. 8vo. *Ib.* 1869.

From the Editor :—The Church Builder. No. 33. January. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author :—The Life of Sir Thomas Seymour, Knight, Baron Seymour of Sudeley, Lord High Admiral of England, and Master of the Ordnance. By John Maclean, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1869. (One hundred copies only printed.)

From the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association :—The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal. Part ii. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Editor :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Vol. i. Part 1. With short Notes by W. Chappell, Esq., F.S.A. [Printed for the Ballad Society.] 8vo. London, 1869.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Sonnets of Shakespeare solved, and the Mystery of his Friendship, Love, and Rivalry revealed. By Henry Brown. 8vo. London, 1870.
2. Shakespeare's Sonnets and a Lover's Complaint. Reprinted in the Orthography and Punctuation of the original Edition of 1609. 8vo. London, 1870.
3. Publications of the Early English Text Society. Vols. 38 and 39. 8vo. London, 1869.
4. Fifth Report of the Committee of the Early English Text Society. January, 1869. 8vo. London, 1869.
5. The Book-Worm. Nos. 10, 11, 12. 8vo. London, 1869.
6. Mr. Ashbee's Occasional Fac-Simile Reprints (limited to 100 copies of each).  
VIII. Wandering to see the Wonders of the West. By John Taylor, the Water Poet. From the rare Tract printed at London, 1649. 4to. London, 1869.

IX. An Ordinance for the Suppression of Stage-Playes. From the Original printed at London in 1647. 4to. London, 1869.

7. English Reprints, edited by Edward Arber:—

XIII. Master Hugh Latimer, ex-Bishop of Worcester. Seven Sermons before Edward VI. on each Friday in Lent, 1549. 4to. London, 1869.

XIV. Sir Thomas More. Utopia. Originally printed in Latin, 1516. Translated into English by Ralph Robinson. 4to. London, 1869.

XV. George Puttenham. The Arte of English Poesie. (June?) 1589. 4to. London, 1869.

XVI. James Howell, B.A., Clerk of the Council. Instructions for Forreine Travell. 1642. 4to. London, 1869.

XVII. Nicholas Udall. Roister Doister. Written, probably also represented, before 1553. 4to. London, 1869.

XVIII. The Revelation of the Monk of Evesham. 1196. From the Edition of 1482. 4to. London, 1869.

8. A collection of curious Epitaphs from the Monuments in the Ancient Church and Burial Grounds of Saint Pancras, Middlesex. 12mo. London, 1869.

9. Birmingham Free Libraries. Catalogue of the Reference Department. By J. D. Mullins, Chief Librarian. 8vo. Birmingham, 1869.

10. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The poems of Joseph Fletcher, edited by the Rev. Alexander Grosart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. Blackburn. 1869.

11. The Fuller Worthies' Library. The poems of Sir John Beaumont, Bart. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. Blackburn, 1869.

From the Canadian Institute:—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. New Series. Vol. xii. No. 4. November. 8vo. Toronto. 1869.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Nos. 106-107. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1869-70, No. 3. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Editor:—The Athenæum. Two vols. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Editor, George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.:—The Builder. Vol. 27. Folio. London, 1869.

From the Proprietor, James S. Virtue, Esq.:—The Art Journal. 8th vol. (new series.) 4to. London, 1869.

From the Editor:—Notes and Queries. Vols. 3 and 4, (fourth series.) 4to. London, 1869.

From the Society of Arts:—Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1868.

From the Photographic Society:—The Photographic Journal. 8vo. London, 1869.

Special Thanks were awarded to J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. and W. Chappell, Esq. for their contributions to the Library.

The Rev. James Gerald Joyce, and George Francis Teniswood, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

MARSHALL FISHER, Esq. exhibited a large collection of Roman antiquities from the fens of Cambridgeshire, consisting of *lances*, or dishes, and other vessels of pewter, and specimens of pottery; all preserved in the museum at Ely, principally founded by the exertions of the Exhibitor. This exhibition was accompanied by some remarks on the objects which it comprised.

ALBERT GOODMAN, Esq. exhibited a Roman Lanx, of pewter, found in 1864, fourteen inches below the soil, at Welney, in Norfolk. It measured nearly 2 feet 5 inches in diameter, and weighed 30lbs.

R. G. P. MINTY, Esq. exhibited a horn Bow, also stated to have been found in the Fens. This exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks:—

“A bow formed of the horn of an animal, well polished, is sent for examination. It resembles in form the ancient Grecian bows, having a double curvature, probably caused by their being constructed of two curved horns united together at the handle, like the bow of the Lycian Pandarus, described by Homer.\* (See woodcuts on next page. The outline B shows the true curvature of the bow, which does not so well appear in the cut A, where the drawing is fore-shortened to exhibit the broken extremity.) It

\* Representations of the Grecian bow, of the double curved form, may be seen in Hope's Costume of the Ancients, pl. 22, 124, 135, 139, 148. Compare also the Parthian, pl. 13.

was stated to have been found in the Cambridgeshire Fens, between Waterbeach and Ely, some years since, when it came into Mr. Minty's possession through his relative, Professor Miller, of Cambridge. Its length, when complete, was  $42\frac{1}{2}$  inches; it was

formed of a single horn, and one end, being the part where the horn had joined the skull, has been broken off. On Trajan's Column the Dacians and Sarmatians are represented using bows of the same form, as are also German warriors on the Antonine column. On Roman sculptures in England it occurs on an altar found at Corbridge (Horsley, No. cv.); Rob of Risingham appears to have held a bow of the same fashion, and it appears on a sculpture formerly at Housesteads (Bruce, Roman Wall, pl. xiii.). It has been suggested, considering the great durability of horn, that there is no improbability in the supposition that this bow may have been brought to Britain by some soldier in the service of Rome, and lost in the fens, in which so many Roman reliques are found. Mr. Kemble, on inspecting this remarkable relic, remarked that the 'hornboga,' or bow of horn, is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon poem of 'Beowulf,' and other writings of that period."\*

In illustration of this exhibition,

J. BERNHARD SMITH, Esq. exhibited an old Tartar Bow from the arsenal at Canton, composed of horn and wood, bound together with sinews and birch bark.

A

B

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. also exhibited a Persian Bow, approximating in form to the horn bow previously described, and communicated some notes on Roman pewter vessels.

ALBERT WAY, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following obser-

\* See the abstract of an interesting memoir, by Dr. Buist, on the Scythian bows, and bows of the ancients compared with those of India, Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot. i. 237.



ventions with reference to the exhibitions of the evening, which he had been greatly instrumental in procuring:—

“The remarkable variety and frequent occurrence of relics of the Early British and Roman periods in the Fen country of Cambridgeshire and some adjacent parts of East Anglia supply evidence of great interest, in regard to the physical conditions of that district, at a remote time, and its occupation, successively, by a numerous population. The discoveries that have been made from time to time in those parts of England, from the days of Stukeley and some of the antiquaries of the last century, do not appear to have received hitherto in their full extent the careful consideration and the classification of scattered facts that the importance of the subject might well claim.

“It is not, however, proposed, on the present occasion, to advert, beyond a brief passing allusion, to the curious questions that arise in connection with the ancient Fen district in question, nor even to touch upon the dissertations of Dugdale, and of scientific writers of our own days, who have devoted their attention to the phenomena there presented to the geologist even in a more striking degree than to the antiquary. It seems undeniable that Cambridgeshire, and some adjacent parts, have undergone, at some remote period, physical changes of a most remarkable nature. The frequent occurrence in the turbaries of that country of the trunks of oaks of very stately growth, with other indications of vigorous vegetation now lying concealed at a considerable depth, and accompanied frequently by vestiges of the works of man, cannot fail to suggest to us that the district, now so proverbially unhealthy and pervaded by perilous miasma, must at some former period have presented very different conditions. It may fairly be concluded that in earlier times it was a region not only extensively peopled, but comparatively salubrious and productive, abounding in certain parts with the animals of the chase, and in others favourable to the growth of grain; presenting also to the Roman colonist attractive sites of residence, and extensively occupied, possibly by the luxurious Roman settlers, even to the latest period of Roman dominion in Britain. It is doubtless probable that certain portions of the Fen district may have presented less favourable conditions, whilst it can scarcely be questioned that a considerable part, as indicated by the great number of ancient relics which have been obtained in places that, owing to depression of the land or other causes had become uninhabitable, was at a former period populous. Vestiges of early British character, such as celts and other implements of stone, with numerous “cores,” as they have been termed, namely—waste pieces of flint from which various sharp-edged and pointed tools have been flaked off,—bronze implements also and weapons in

great variety, and for the most part in unusually good preservation, have been collected in the Fens, especially in the parts adjacent to Ely. Of these implements of stone and bronze, amongst which, it may be observed, should specially be noticed the flint relics, the "cores" that have been mentioned indicating not merely the use, but the manufacture, to a considerable extent, of the tools characteristic of early prehistoric times, a valuable series may be seen in the collection of antiquities formed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society now deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and also in the Ely Museum, under the care of Mr. Marshall Fisher. A very instructive collection of these vestiges of the pre-Roman occupants of the district of Cambridgeshire, to which the present brief notices relate, had been formed by the late Mr. Edward Litchfield of Cambridge, and on his death passed, for the most part, into private hands. Still more extensive and remarkable are the vestiges of the Roman period throughout the Fen country of Cambridgeshire; of these some valuable examples have heretofore been brought before the Society, such as the bronze skillet, an unusually fine example of the curious class of Roman vessels, to which attention has been recently called by Mr. Oldfield in the *Archæologia*. This specimen of very skilful workmanship was brought to light at Prickwillow, in the Fens, near Ely, and bears the name of its maker, BODUOGENUS.\* It will suffice, however, as regards the profusion and important character of the relics of Roman occupation to refer to the valuable monograph by Professor Babington, entitled *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, given in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1853. The numerous lines of Roman and other ancient roads that passed through the county are there traced, with a careful record of the places where coins and many other Roman relics have been found. In the map accompanying this memoir these vestiges are distinctly shown, and also the course of a very remarkable evidence of the estimation in which this portion of Britain was held in the days of Roman dominion. This is the great embankment along the coast of the Wash, attributed almost with certainty, in accordance with local tradition, to the Romans, and undoubtedly formed for the protection of the district, *in periculo maris*, that lay immediately to the southward. It is not within the bearing of the present notice to investigate whether, as Dugdale was of opinion, the sea-board of Marshland was actually gained from the sea by Roman skill and enterprise, or whether the great littoral embankment, to which allusion has been made, may not have been constructed, in comparatively later times of Roman occupation, for the protection of a colonised and

\* It is now in the Bateman Museum in Derbyshire, and has been figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 436.

cultivated part of the adjacent country, which, owing to progressive depression of the level or some physical changes, appeared in jeopardy.

“Be this, however, as it may, those parts of East Anglia that in mediæval times had become an almost uninhabitable morass were unquestionably attractive to the Roman colonist and occupied by settlers of luxurious and wealthy condition. It is as evidence of this conclusion that the following particulars of certain discoveries in the marshland are submitted to the Society.

“Of these the most remarkable perhaps is the *lanx* or dish, of unusually large dimensions, which by the kindness of Mr. Albert Goodman, on whose estate it was found, is now exhibited. It is formed of a mixed white metal, probably one of the varieties of the *stagnum* of Pliny, of which the second sort, described as *argentarium*, was composed of equal parts of tin and lead, and the basest kind, *tertiarium*, had only one-third of tin added to the lead. The quality of the metal of which the *lanx* now before the Society is made has not yet been ascertained, but by the obliging permission of the owner a sample of the metal has been detached and placed in the hands of a skilful chemist for analysis.\* It is, however, probable that it will be found to contain a large amount of lead, since the weight of the object is very great in proportion to its size. It weighs 30lbs.; the diameter measures nearly 29 inches. The circumstances of the discovery of this remarkable object have been made known to me, by the kindness of Mr. George E. Daintree, of Fenton, Hunts., as follows: It was brought to light on a farm at Welney, Norfolk, in his occupation, and the property of Mr. Goodman. Welney is a small village about 6 miles north of Ely and on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, near the Bedford River, and close to the course of the river Lark towards Wisbeach and the Wash. ‘We found it,’ Mr. Daintree relates, ‘as we were ploughing the land, about 14 inches from the surface and about 200 yards from a canal called on the Bedford Level map the ‘Hundred Feet River.’ You will notice on the metal lid, as I have usually called it, a place where a joint seems to have been wrenched off. This was not done at the time it was found, otherwise we would have searched for the other part, but to all appearance when it was deposited. You are probably aware that this district is entirely fen land, mainly formed of decomposed vegetable matter, and it is no uncommon thing to find stags’ horns, always I believe of the red deer, hazel-nuts, &c. in good preservation, at from 1 to 10 feet below the surface.’

“Mr. Daintree appears to have regarded the relic as the lid of

\* The result of an analysis since made by Professor Liveing gives tin 80, lead 18·5 per cent. with a trace of iron.



a circular coffer, to which it might have been attached by a joint or hinge. It is, however, obviously one of the large dishes or chargers, the *lances pandæ*, as they were designated, used for banquets by the Romans, and sometimes I believe for certain sacrificial purposes. Two of these objects it may be remembered were found with Roman remains near Manchester, and are figured by Lysons in the *Britannia Romana*.

“Mr. Goodman has kindly sent for exhibition with his *lanx* a drawing in which the curious pattern impressed upon the upper surface is well shown. I have only to add, that in the outer border I have detected the inscription in large letters, introduced at intervals, which, in spite of some difficulties, I am disposed to read the motto that occurs on various Roman relics—

VTERE FELIX.

“I have to acknowledge with pleasure the kindness of Mr. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, through whose obliging information, and the favour of Mr. Goodman, so remarkable a relic of Roman convivialities in Britain has been brought before the Society. The occurrence of a large number of pewter vessels at Icklingham, at no great distance from Welney, will not be forgotten. They are, I believe, now in the British Museum; where may also be seen a fine *lanx* of silver, obtained for the National depository with the Blacas Collection.

There is with the Welney *lanx* placed before the Society another object of a very different nature, but possibly brought to the fens of Cambridgeshire in Roman times, and found near Ely. It is a bow, of very remarkable fashion, formed of a single horn, and probably of Eastern workmanship.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, January 20th 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:

From the Royal Norsk University, Christiania:—

1. Universitetets Aarsberetning for 1868. 8vo. Christiania, 1869.
2. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkens Bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1868. 8vo. Christiania, 1869.
3. Om nogle norske Pengetegn. Af C. A. Holmboe. 8vo. 1869.
4. Broholtfundet. Mynter fra 10 de og 11<sup>te</sup> Aarhundrede. Af C. A. Holmboe, 8vo. 1869.

5. Thomas Saga Erkebyskups. Fortælling om Thomas Becket Erkebiskop af Canterbury. Udgiven af C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiana, 1869.

6. En fremstilling af det norske aristokratis historie indtil Kong Sverres tid. Af Ebbe Hertzberg. 8vo. Christiania, 1869.

From the Duc du Roussillon, &c. &c.:—Origines, migrations, philologie, et monuments antiques. Vol. 1, Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. London and Paris, 1867.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

1. Journal. Part 1, No. 3, 1869. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

2. Proceedings. No. 10. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

From W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Miraculous Victory obtained by Lord Fairfax in Yorkshire, May 27, 1643. Reprint, small 4to. Leeds, 1853.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—Proceedings, 1837, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1857, 1860, 1867, and 1868. 12 numbers. 8vo.

From the Royal Archæological Institute:—The Archæological Journal. No. 100. 8vo. London, 1868.

Mrs. MACKENZIE MURRAY exhibited a gold Ring engraved with a lion rampant between the initials M. above and I. G. below, stated to have belonged to the Regent Murray.

The Rev. HENRY OLLARD, F.S.A., exhibited two Matrices of Seals.

1. Bronze matrix of a seal of Ottocar, King of Bohemia, which may be thus described:—

The Seal is circular,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter. Subject: An equestrian effigy turned to the dexter, wearing a grated helm surmounted by a large wing nearly fess-wise: the right hand grasping a lance with a long penoncel cut at the end into four streamers, charged next the lance, and at the opposite end, with four stars, with which objects the caparisons of the horse are also sprinkled. The shield is charged with a fess (Austria). On the neck of the housings a shield of Bohemia, a lion rampant double-tailed; on the forepart a shield bearing an eagle, and another on the haunch with the arms of Styria.

Legend: + S. OTAKARI . DEI . GRA . REGIS . BOEMOR'. QVINTI . MORAV . MARCHIONIS . (and on an inner circle) AUSTRIE . ꝛ . STYRIE . DVCIS.

Premislaus V. (Ottocar, son of Wenceslaus IV. King of Bohemia) married, in 1226, Margaret, sister of Frederic II. the Duke of Austria of the Bamberg race, and widow of Henry II. King of the Romans, son of the Emperor Frederic II. Having usurped the Duchy of Austria and Styria on Duke Frederic's death, he used, as we see, their armorial ensigns.

Herrgott, Mon. Dom. Austr. i. 9. Pl. iv. fig. v. has engraved this seal as the counter-seal to one somewhat larger, representing the king enthroned, from an impression of both to an instrument dated 1262. He considers the eagle on the housings to stand

for Moravia, which is chequy argent and gules, an eagle vert. The shield on the haunch bears an animal or monster, which, though in the present state of the matrix would seem at first to be a lion, shows on close examination a peculiar twist in its long neck, whence it can readily be identified with the animal figured in the Zürich Roll of Arms, No. 21, as the arms of Styria "STIR." Herrgott, *ib.* p. 94, says that the animal is a panther enflamed (argent on a field vert). Now the beast, as drawn in the Zürich Roll, has horns like a bullock, but no flames of fire about its head: it has claws like a lion, and a tail somewhat like that of a horse. Chifflet (cited by Herrgott) calls it a griffin. It most likely was a *steer* originally, though how it got the claws must remain uncertain.

The genuineness of this matrix was much doubted. Peculiarities in the metal, especially the corroded appearance of those portions which were in the deepest *intaglio*, and consequently the least subject to the influences of the elements, and the absence of the sharp marks of the graving tool, led to the belief that this was a forgery, but of some antiquity, taken from a cast of an impression of the real seal.

2. Silver matrix of a seal which may be described as follows:—

Elliptical, 1 in. by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in size. Subject: Under a double tabernacled canopy S. Catherine and S. James, the former carrying a small wheel, the latter having the pilgrim's staff and wallet in his hand. Below, in a pointed circle, the tonsured head, arms, and shoulders of an ecclesiastic. Legend, in Lombardic characters,

IACOBE ME MINA SI NON CELO KATERINA.

The word *Minare* is given by Papias as meaning "ducere de loco ad locum, promovere." Du Cange, *sub voce*, cites the line—

"Pastor oves baculo minat, lupus ore minatur."

And in the "Ælfrici Colloquium," in Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, p. 103, "ic drife sceap míne" is rendered "mino oves meas."

The prayer to Saint James, that in Heaven he would lead the pious owner of the seal like a sheep, in case St. Catherine declined to do so, is very singular, as well in thought as in expression.

The seal was stated to have belonged to a guild at Coventry. From the description it will be seen that it was not a corporate but a private seal. Like the seal, however, of the fraternity of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, used up to a recent date as the seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of Long Stowe,\* the matrix exhibited may possibly have been adopted by the guild.

\* See Proceedings, iv. 273.



The REV. J. H. POLLEXFEN, Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited a number of Roman antiquities found three feet below the surface, on the Lexton Road, near Colchester. On this occasion three urns were discovered, of which the largest contained some fused glass, and several bone counters in juxtaposition with dice, from which circumstance it may be concluded that the counters were used in playing some game of chance. Opposite to this urn were two smaller ones found in an inverted position. Between them were the remains of a wooden box, with iron locks and ornaments; this appeared to have contained the following objects which were found close to it: beads,—some of rather unusual type, one of jet, one brown and yellow, of the kind occasionally found in Anglo-Saxon graves, but probably of late Romano-British origin,—a phallic ornament, and a bronze object, of curious shape, and difficult to explain. It was formed of wires soldered together so as to form a sort of cage, about 2 inches long, with an eight-sided oblong base and top, with bars proceeding from every angle to a central ring of the same plan but larger. There was also found a bronze bracelet with a coin of Nero attached, a speculum, and tweezers; these latter within the box.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, communicated a copy of a document found among papers belonging to George Lord Carteret, with the following explanatory remarks contained in a letter addressed to the Secretary:—

“By the kindness of the Rev. Lord John Thynne I am enabled to lay before the Society a manuscript copy of a letter addressed by Sir Bevil Granville to Sir John Trelawney.

“The original, with some other letters, was lent by Lord Carteret to the Duke of Buckingham in 1827.

“The duke had it in contemplation to print, at his private press, a memoir of Sir Bevil Granville, but this intention was not fulfilled, and unfortunately the letters which he borrowed were never returned, and all search for them has hitherto failed. A transcript of this letter of Sir Bevil Granville's was fortunately retained by Lord Carteret. It has no date, but was no doubt written shortly before Sir Bevil raised his forces on behalf of the King, and in answer to a letter from Sir John Trelawney dissuading him from undertaking the enterprise. It breathes an heroic spirit worthy the character which history has given to Sir Bevil. I do not believe that it has ever been printed, and it seems to me worthy of record.

“‘Mr. Mo.,’ mentioned in the letter, was George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, the nephew of Sir Bevil Granville's wife, Sir Bevil and Monk's father having both married daughters of Sir George Smythe.

"The result of Sir Bevil's expedition I need scarcely mention. After defeating his opponents at Bodmin, Launceston, and Shatton, he fell victorious at the battle of Lansdown Hill on the 5th July, 1643."

Sir Jo. Trelawny.

M<sup>t</sup> Hon. S<sup>r</sup>

I have in many kindes had tryall of y<sup>r</sup> noblenis, but in none more than in this singular expression of y<sup>r</sup> kinde care and love. I give you also & y<sup>r</sup> excell<sup>t</sup> Lady humble thanks for y<sup>r</sup> respect unto my poore woman, who hath been long a faithfull & much obliged Servant of y<sup>r</sup> Lady's but S<sup>r</sup> for my journey it is fixt; I cannot contain myself w<sup>th</sup>in my doores when the K<sup>s</sup> of En<sup>d</sup> Standard waves in the field upon so just occasion—the cause being such as must make all those that dye in it little inferiour t<sup>o</sup> Martyrs, and for myne owne p<sup>t</sup> I desire to acquire an honest name or an hon<sup>ble</sup> grave. I never loved my life or ease so much as to shunn such an occasion, w<sup>h</sup> if I should I were unworthy of the profession I have held or to succede those ancest<sup>rs</sup> of mine who have so many of them in sevrall ages sacrific'd their lives for their country. S<sup>r</sup>, the barbarous & implacable enemy (notw<sup>th</sup>standing his Ma<sup>ties</sup> gracious proceeding w<sup>th</sup> them) do continue their insolencies & rebellion in the highest degree, & are united in a body of greater strength, so as you may expect if they be not prevented and mastered near their owne homes they will be troublesome guests in y<sup>r</sup> & in the remotest p<sup>ts</sup> ere long. I am not w<sup>th</sup>out the consideration (as you lovingly advize) of my wife & family—and as for her I must acknowledge she hath ever drawne so evenly in her Yok w<sup>th</sup> me as she hath never prest before or hung behind me nor ever opposed or resisted my will & yet truly I have not in any thing else endeavoured to walk in the way of power w<sup>th</sup> her but of reason & tho' her love will submit to either yet truly my respect will not suffer me to urge her with power unless I can convince by reason—so much for that whereof I am willing to be accountable unto so good a friend. I have no suite unto you in mine owne behalf, but for y<sup>r</sup> prayers & good wishes & that if I live to come downe again you would please to continue me in the number of y<sup>r</sup> hum<sup>ble</sup> servants. I shall give a true relation unto my very nob. fri: M<sup>r</sup> Mo. & y<sup>r</sup> & his good friends loving respects to him, which he hath great reason to be thankful for and I beseech God to send you & y<sup>r</sup> no. family all health and happiness & while I live I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> unf<sup>es</sup> cos. & fri.

B. G.

Professor GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A. communicated a paper on Scandinavian Runic Stones, bearing the name of Knut the Great, which will appear in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, January 27th, 1870.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From C. F. Angell, Esq., F.S.A. :—Grant of Arms, by Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, 1530, and Grant of Crest and supporters, by Thomas Cooke, Clarenceux, 1587, to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. 4to. London. [Privately printed, 1869.]

From the Society of Agriculture, Sciences, Arts and Commerce of Puy :—*Annales*. Tome xxviii. 1866—1867. 8vo. Puy, 1867.

From the Author :—Further Researches and Observations on the two principal forms of Ancient British Skulls. By John Thurnam, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., exhibited and presented four lithographs.

1. The Roodscreen of All Saints' Church, Wakefield.
2. Rochester Cathedral, Early Fittings.
3. The Chapel of St. Erasmus, Westminster Abbey.
4. The Entrance to the Chapel of St. Erasmus.

Col. W. H. SYKES, M.P., exhibited and presented a photozincographic facsimile of a charter of Adam son of Peter of Floketona (Flockton, near Wakefield), whereby he grants to Agnes del Sicke de Floketona and her heirs lands in Flockton called Este Croft, with meadow and wood, and the appurtenances lying between land formerly of William del Sicke, and the land of Adam son of Martin de Floketona. To hold of John le Hewer and his heirs, rendering to him four pence at Easter, and to the grantor and his heirs one penny at the same term for all service. With warranty. Witnesses :—Sir John de Horebyry knight, Michael de Floketone, John de Bretton, William de Hethewalley, William son of Robert, John del Cot'o, William son of Ingram; and many others.

The tag for the seal alone remains.

Late thirteenth century.

GEORGE MANNERS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper manuscript of a few leaves, containing an account of perfumery supplied for the use of King James I. and the household, in the year 1622. To our notions the amounts seem excessive, and the liberal use of cosmetics, such as clarified whey and orange



flower water, apparently by the old King himself, gives a curious idea of his personal habits.

Delivered by Jolliffe Lownes, his highness Apothecarie, divers necessaries for his highnes use and servise, from the first of Aprill untill the last of June, 1622.

To the groomes of the bedchamber, sweete baggs and other sweetes powder for his highness teeth severall boxes, cu' ambra . . . . .	} viij <sup>li</sup> xl <sup>s</sup>
Oreng flower water for his highness . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the pages of the bedchamb <sup>r</sup> , perfumes, rose water, and other necessaries . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes of the privie chamber perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the pages of the presence perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the clossett, perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
To his highnes barber sweete powders and rose water . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>
To the Laundresse of the bodie sweete powders . . . . .	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
To the Laundresse of the table powders . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the wardropers powders . . . . .	xxx
To groomes upon comand, for making readie the counsell chamber at St. James for his highness, perfumes at severall times . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for making readie Denmarcke House . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>
For making it readie againe . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>
<hr/>	
The sume is	xxij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> oo <sup>d</sup>

## MAY.

To the pages of the bedchamber perfumes and rosewater and other necessaries . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes of the privie chamber perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the pages of the presence perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the clossett perfumes . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
Oreng flower for his highnes . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Rose leaves for his highnes . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
Clarified whey for his highnes . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>
To his highnes barber sweete powder and rose water . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>
To the laundresse of the bodie sweete powder . . . . .	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
To the laundress of the table powders . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the wardropers powders . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for making readie Greenwich per- fumes, et <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for St. James perfumes and rose water . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for Richmonde perfumes . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
To the groomes for White Hall St. Georges day, perfumes . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
To the groomes for Theoballs perfumes . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
To the groomes Greenwich perfumes . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>

The sume is xv <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>

## JUNE.

To the pages of the bedchambr, rose water and perfumes, et <sup>c</sup>	xl <sup>s</sup>
Clarified whey more	l <sup>s</sup>
Oreng flower for his highnes	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Rose leaves	iiij <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes of the privie chamber perfumes	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the pages of the presence, perfumes	xij <sup>s</sup>
To the clossett perfumes	xij <sup>s</sup>
To his highnes barber rose water and powders	xv <sup>s</sup>
To the laundresse of the bodie sweete powder	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
To the laundresse of the table powders	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the wardropers powders	xxx <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for Greenwich powders, et <sup>c</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>
To Brian Case, perfumes for the commission house	vj <sup>s</sup>
To the M <sup>r</sup> of the Barge rose water and perfumes	x <sup>s</sup>
To his highnes coachman, perfumes	vj <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for St. James perfumes	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
To the groomes for Theoballs perfumes and rose water	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for Greenewich as before	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for Wansteed as before	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for Theoball's as before	ix <sup>s</sup>
Wansteed againe	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Greenwich, to the groomes, as before	ix <sup>s</sup>
To the groomes for the Lord Cobham's howse	ix <sup>s</sup>
For Nonesuche unto the groomes, perfumes, et <sup>t</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>

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The sume is xvij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

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The totall sume of all comes to lvj<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup>

Cary

Jo. Craig.

17 July, 1622.

Received in full paiement of my quarters bill,  
ended att Midsomer last, the sum of fiftie-six  
pounds fiteene shillings, I say received . 56<sup>ls</sup> 15<sup>s</sup>

Jolliffe Lownes.

THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition a copy of the *Catalogus Sanctorum* of Peter de Natalibus, second edition, Lyons, 1542, in order to show that there were guillotines before Dr. Guillotine. It appeared from a woodcut on the back of folio cxlv. that a similar machine for decapitation must have been in use on the continent as far back as 34 Hen. VIII., and if the same woodcut exists in the first edition of 1493, this would carry back the guillotine to 9 Henry VII.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., called attention to the fact that a vast amount of information as to ancient methods of decapitation was collected together in Mr. J. Wilson Croker's *Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution*.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., communicated a paper on the Chapel of St. Erasmus, in Westminster Abbey, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 3rd, 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—On some personal Ornaments of Glass found in Ireland. By Robert Day, jun., Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. 1869.

From the British Archæological Association :—The Journal. December 31, 1869. [Completing Vol. xxv.] 8vo. London, 1869.

From J. B. Davis, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—

1. *Di un Calendario Runico nella Pontificia Università di Bologna*. 4to. Bologna, 1841.

2. Contributions towards determining the Weight of the Brain in different Races of Man. By J. B. Davis, M.D., &c. (Read before the Royal Society, January 23, 1868.) 4to.

From the Author, Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A. :—Papers in relation to the Antient Topography of the Eastern Counties. 4to. London, 1869.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—Addresses at the Inauguration of Charles William Eliot as President of Harvard College, Tuesday, October 19, 1869. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1869-70. No. 4. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*. Fourth Series. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1870.

Notice was given that the President had appointed the following Fellows to be Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1870 :—

Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.

Sir William Tite, M.P., V.P.

Rev. James Gerald Joyce.

George Steinman Steinman, Esq.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 10th, and a list was read of the candidates to be balloted for.

The Rev. M. E. C. WALCOT, F.S.A. exhibited and presented several engraved plans of conventual buildings, as published by him in the "*Building News*" of January, 1870.



ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited and presented the photographs described in a letter to the Secretary, of which the following is an extract:—

“I send you a photograph of a copper ring which has lately come into my possession, having an inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes, of which I inclose a copy. The inscription is identical with that on two rings in the British Museum, referred to by Mr. Haigh in his “Conquest of Britain by the Saxons,” and on one described in the *Archæologia*, xxxii. 117. Mr. Haigh renders it ‘Ar hriuf el hriurithon glus tacon tel.’ War—rapine—hell—vanquished glory—taken tribute. There are slight variations in the form of one or two of the letters which Mr. Haigh attributes to the ignorance of the copyist. It appears to be a *sig-run* or rune of victory, and, the rings being generally too large for finger-rings, it has been suggested by Mr. Franks that they may have been attached to the hilts of swords. I may observe, however, that mine is—as I have found by experiment—not too large for a good-sized man. The photograph is the size of the original. I had the ring from an old woman who says that it was given to her grandfather by Major Macdonald, who was executed at Carlisle in the ’45.

“I also inclose a set of four photographs of the various devices carved by prisoners on the walls of the cells in Carlisle Castle; also, photographs of a cross at Rowcliffe, near Carlisle, and of the corporate seal of that city.”

The Carlisle seal is well-known. It is figured on a much reduced scale, but with accuracy, in Lewis’s *Topographical Dictionary*.\* It is a seal of the thirteenth century, bearing on one side the B.V.M. and Divine Infant, with the legend AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA; on the other a cross with the legend (repeated also outside the Ave Maria) “S’ COMMVNIS (*sic*) CIVIUM KARLIOLENSIS.”

Padre GARRUCCI, Hon. F.S.A., communicated, in a letter to W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., the following note on the proposed reading by Mr. H. C. Coote of the Avigliano inscription†:—

“Mr. Coote has proposed a reading of this inscription which, you will remember, I myself entertained originally till I found the abbreviation > SCR had been met with in other inscriptions, both in cypher, and at full length. In fact, Orellius, 2034, has EVTYCHES ḡ. S. C. STAT. and again 3208, CONTRASCRIBA, also 3209, SERVATO CAESARIS N SER CONTRASCRIBTORI RATIONIS SVMMI CHORAGI.

“The second objection concerns the SOC. PVBL·XL̄ which I render *societatis publici quadragesima*, and Mr. Coote, *societatis*

\* See also Proceedings, ii. p. 301.

† See ante, p. 29.

*publicanorum quadragesima*. My reading rests on the well-known phrase PVBLICVM XL, of which there are lapidary examples. Mr. Coote's rendering has hitherto no such support. *Publicanus* or *societas publicanorum* might do, but *Publicum* XL, or *societas publici* XL is well supported. In either case *Vectigalis* XL, or *Publici vectigalis* XL, may be understood. In my reading of *Publici* XL, I have no difficulty in supplying *publici vectigalis* XL, but Mr. Coote would have to read *Publicanorum publici vectigalis* XL, which is at variance with the good style of epigraphy."

T. W. SNAGGE, Esq., communicated an account of a remarkable discovery of ancient oaken coffins on the lands adjoining Featherstone Castle, near Haltwhistle, in Northumberland. This communication will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 10th, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*. Third Series. No. 59. 8vo. London, 1869. [Not previously presented.]

From the Spalding Club :—*The Book of Deer*. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D., Secretary. 4to. Edinburgh, 1869.

From the Author :—*Observations on the recently discovered Roman Sepulchre at Westminster Abbey*. By William Henry Black, F.S.A. 8vo.

From the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society :—*Proceedings and Papers*. Vol. vi. New Series. No. 57. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :—*Report on the Campana Collection*. [Private.] 8vo. London, 1856.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The ballot began at a quarter to nine and ended at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

Henry Smith, Esq.  
 Rev. Frederic Thomas Colby.  
 Robert William Edis, Esq.  
 James Kenward, Esq.  
 J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq.  
Rev. Frederick Brown.  
Walter Consitt Boulter, Esq.  
Alexander John Ellis, Esq.  
John Watney, jun., Esq.

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Thursday, February 17th, 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries :—

1. Mémoires. Nouvelle Série. 1868. 8vo. Copenhagen.

2. Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. 1869. 1, 2. 8vo. Copenhagen.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1869-70. No. 5. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xviii. No. 116. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author :—Notes on the History and Antiquities of the United Parishes of S. Matthew, Friday Street, and S. Peter, Cheap, in the City of London. By the Rev. W. S. Simpson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to.

From the Author :—Notes on Roman Remains discovered in London and Middlesex. By John Edward Price. Part 2. 8vo.

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq. F.S.A. :—The East Anglian Notes and Queries. Vol. IV., No. 108. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1870.

From the Author :—Life of Lord Chancellor Braybrooke, Bishop of London, 1381—1404. By E. W. Brabrook, Esq. F.S.A. 4to.

From the Anthropological Society of London :—

1. Memoirs. 1867-8-9. Vol. III. 8vo. London, 1870.

2. The Anthropological Review. No. 28, January. 8vo. London, 1870.

The Rev. Frederick Brown, James Kenward, Esq., and John Watney, jun. Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A., exhibited four Rings and some other objects, which may thus be described :

1. A plain Gold Ring with hemispherical pale blue stone (perhaps a sapphire) confined by four large claws, alternately with which, at the four points of junction of the hoop with the bezel, are four projecting knobs. Found in 1868 by a sailor digging in a sand-drift on the south coast of Sweden.

2. Gold Ring of the type of the Episcopal ring, set single with a pink uncut ruby of irregular shape, and open pierced edge to the collet. (Figured in the Catalogue of the Ironmongers' Exhibition, No. 489.) Ploughed up in the camp field near the manor-house, Sullington, Sussex.



## 3. Plain gold Hoop-ring with posy:

Hurt not his hart  
Whose ioy thou art.

Dug up in the Manor-house, Sullington, Sussex, in 1869.

4. Massive Gold Ring with an old carbuncle bead, the hole of which is plugged with gold. The shoulders are ornamented with bunches of grapes and trefoils in high relief. (Figured in the Ironmongers' Catalogue, No. 488.) Found near Steyning, Sussex. Fourteenth century.

5. A Poke Dial or Journey Ring found in repairing a bridge at Tillington, near Petworth, on the same principle as that described *ante*, p. 267. It bears the posy—

The love is true that I O V  
As true to me: then C V B.

6. Fragment of a polished Stone Celt, found at St. John's Common, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, in digging clay for brickmaking.

7. Similar fragment from Pulborough, in the same county.

8. Flint Core, intended to form a celt, but rejected in consequence of a flaw. Found on the Sussex Downs above Storrington, in the midst of a large British settlement.

9. Stone Implement, about 10 inches long, approaching to a cylindrical form, probably used as a whetstone. Found at the bottom of a large tumulus on Parham Down, near Storrington, Sussex.

10. Bronze Celt, 6 inches long, with stop ridge and projecting rib both on the blade and the tang. The narrow blade spreads to a rounded edge,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch across. Compare *Horæ Ferales*, pl. iv. No. 26. Found in 1846 at Westburton Hill, near Bignor, in Sussex.

11. Bronze Celt,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with stop ridge and loop. At the spreading round edge the blade is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide. Found on the old Roman Stane-Street way at Pulborough, Sussex.

12. Bronze socketed Celt, 4 inches long, with loop. Found at Duncton, under the Sussex South Downs, near Petworth.

13. Brass Seal found in pulling down an old house in Northamptonshire, bearing the device of a quatrefoil, with the legend LEL · AMI · AVI[ETZ ?].

Nos. 5 and 12 were exhibited by permission of John Blagden, Esq., of Petworth; No. 13 by permission of D. M'Carthy, Esq.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Gold Ring with the posy—

*Let no calamitye  
Seperate amitie.*

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited an oval Silver Plaque, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 2 inches in size, finely engraved with the subjects described presently.

The plate is contained in an oval brass box made to fit it, and with it is a small oval book, or rather fourteen leaves of paper between two outer ones of parchment sewn together at the end, and opening like a book, in which is written the following description of the engraving, which is finely executed:—

“The History on the upper side of the Plate—

“The Royal Oak cut down and on the body of the Tree falling is Jan. 30, 1648-9, when King Charles the 1st was beheaded—in falling the Branches break; and under them lye the Crown subverted and the Globe and cross broke from it. In the crown is engraved ‘Charles.’ Near the crown lies the Scepter broken into 3 Pieces, intimating thereby the Destruction of the 3 Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Over the Stock of the Tree descends an angel with a Watering Pot, on the right side of which is ingraved Job 14th, 7th, 8th, 9th v. which are these words: ‘There is Hopes of a Tree if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender Branches thereof will not cease; though the Root thereof wax old in the earth, and the Stock thereof die in the ground yet thro’ the scent of Water it will bud and bring forth Boughs like a Plant.’ On the watering of the Stock are 3 shoots. One representing King Charles II., the other King James II., the third which is the highest, James III. on which shoot is a crown inscribed June 10th. On the right side of the plate appears another Angel with a scroll in one hand in which is Ezek. 17.24. ‘God exalteth the low Tree.’ In the other Hand a Trumpet to publish the same to the world.

“The History on the under side, by way of answer—

“King William, a triumphant Conqueror dressed in armour, crowned with Laurel, with one hand supporting the Holy Bible and protecting the Church with a Reference to Matthew c. 16, v. 18, ‘the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.’ With the other Hand a Sword with 3 crowns upon it, to denote his uniting and defending the 3 Kingdoms, which were represented in the broken scepter divided and destroyed. On his right Hand is a Pile of War Instruments, belonging to him as a Heroic Victor, and a Flag of Liberty and Property, an emblem of what he fought for, and came to protect. Under his feet is a serpent representing the Devil, in the Twisting of which is a warming pan open, with a Face in it, and on the lid is engraved June 10th the Pretender’s Birthday, and under the pan lyes a Bricklayer’s Trowel, which refers to the story of his being a Bricklayer’s son. Under the head of the serpent is the Tripple Crown to represent the Pope; but the cross is broken from its top; and a string of

Beads broken by it; between these is a small Barrel under which is engraved Novr. 5—in Remembrance of the Gunpowder Popish Plot. Over the Head of the King are Rays of Glory from Heaven, with these words coming from them—1 Sam. 16, 12 v. 'Arise anoint him for this is he,' and Novr. 4th the Day of his Birth and arrival in our coaste."

Mr. Morgan stated that this object is the property of Mr. J. Parker, and that it was found not long since, at Myter House, Bridgenorth, Salop, where the family of Bache has resided for centuries; the widow of the late Mr. John Bache being aunt to Mr. Parker. At her death it came into his possession, but no further particulars regarding it could be obtained.

The plate seems to have been the work of William Faithorne the elder, the famous engraver of the seventeenth century, born 1620, ob. 1691.

The subject on the convex or upper side is copied from the engraved frontispiece of a tract by Anthony Saddler, called the Royal Mourner, date 1660. To this engraving there is no artist's name. The design, however, is reversed. This engraving will be described in the forthcoming Catalogue of Prints of the British Museum, under the head Satirical Prints, Personal and Political, 1649, vol. iv.

SAMUEL SHARP, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Northamptonshire, communicated an account of the discovery of Roman remains at Duston, in Northamptonshire, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 24th, 1870.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author:—Roman Coins found in surface soil, Ironstone pits, Duston, near Northampton. By S. Sharp, Esq. F.S.A. (From the *Numismatic Chronicle*.) 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Rev. John H. Austen, M.A.:—Papers read before the Purbeck Society. 1863. pp. 271—318. [Completing Vol. I.] and Vol. II. No. 1. 1869. 8vo. Blandford, 1863—9.

From the Author:—An Essay in Marathi on Beneficent Government, by Vishnubawa Brahmachari. Translated by Captain A. Phelps. Sq. 12mo. Bombay, 1869.



From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. :—Roman Fund for Archæological Investigations and Excavations. Treasurer's Report, July 1 to December 31, 1869. 8vo.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Their Journal. Vol. XIII. No. 56. 8vo. London, 1869.

The Rev. HENRY OLLARD, F.S.A., exhibited and presented:

1. A Viatorium or Journey-ring, similar to that described *ante*, p. 267, and *see* p. 442.

2. Six ancient Keys found at Coventry. One certainly of the fifteenth century, one probably Roman, the rest doubtful.

3. A Perpetual Calendar, consisting of two circular copper-plate engravings, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, pasted in the inside of a thin circular wooden box, ornamented externally with patterns elegantly executed in the lathe. The plates are very neatly engraved, and contain in concentric circles much chronological information. They bear the date Easter, 1688, with a coat of arms, two bars, and in chief three crescents; and in another place the name *Wriglesworth*, probably that of the maker or inventor.

4. An impression of a circular Seal of the fifteenth century, bearing a castle. Legend,

*Sigillum . castri . de . Wisbech.*

From a matrix in the possession of C. Colville, Esq., of Lullington, Burton-on-Trent. Wisbech Castle was a place of considerable strength, and from an early period was used for the safe custody of State prisoners. The office of constable, under the Bishop of Ely, to whom the castle and franchise belonged, was generally conferred on a person of some distinction, and he sometimes exercised the office by deputy. He held a court leet and baron and had a hundred court. Hence, perhaps, the use of the seal. This seal is very badly figured in Watson's Wisbeach, page 16, from an impression taken from the copper matrix which then belonged to Sir C. H. Colville, of Duffield Hall, in Derbyshire, a lineal descendant of Sir J. Colville, the constable of the castle in 1410.

J. T. ARNOLD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an odd volume in MS. of a lawyer's common-place book temp. Car. I; not in the same hand-writing throughout. On the fly-leaf at the end, among other notes, is the following:—

"Tuesday, 30 January, 1648, betweene the houres of two and three in the afternoone King Charles"

The writing appears to be the same as that in which the earlier entries in the volume are made. The writer appears not to have finished the sentence, possibly from motives of prudence

or from feelings of emotion ; or he may have been at a loss for an apt expression to designate the King's execution.

Miss E. H. WHITEMAN, of Theydon Grove, Epping, exhibited a collection of fragments of Roman Pottery of the ordinary types, found very recently at about 6 feet below the surface of the ground on a farm in the occupation of Mr. Spencer, between Theydon Mount church and Stapleford Tawney church, Essex, about three miles from Epping town.

GEORGE CARTHEW, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of certain Guilds at Wymondham in Norfolk, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

In connection with the subject of these Guilds John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., communicated orally some interesting details in relation to Guilds at Bodmin and Burford respectively.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, March 3rd, 1870.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Commissioners for Publishing the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland:—  
*Senchus Mor.* Vol. II. [Edited by W. Neilson Hancock and Thaddeus O'Mahony.] 8vo. Dublin and London, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—*Sessional Papers 1869-70.* No. 6. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Royal Asiatic Society:—*The Journal.* New Series. Vol. IV. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1870. [Completing Vol. 4.]

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A., exhibited an Implement of Steel stated to have been formerly used in lace-making. It consisted of a thin slip of metal about 3 inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide, tapering slightly to one end, which was rounded and cleft half an inch down by a slit  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide. The other end terminated in a handle and ring like that of a key, making the total length nearly 6 inches. The slip was perforated by a square hole, two parallel oblong slits, a heart-shaped hole surrounded by three cylindrical perforations of the gauge of a small knitting-needle.

It was found in a forge at Alton, in Hampshire.

The Rev. M. E. C. WALCOTT, F.S.A., himself read a paper on some Inventories of goods of religious houses taken at the time of the Suppression, which he had recently met with among the Public Records. This paper, with the Inventories in question, will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, March 10th, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Proceedings. Vol. VIII. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1869.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—Journal. Vol. XXXVIII. Part 2, No. IV. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869.

From the Executors of the late Henry Christy, Esq. F.S.A.—*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*. Part X. February. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Author, W. H. Cooke, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. :—Completion of Vol. II. of Duncumb's History of Herefordshire. Pp. 399-406. 4to.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A. :—The East Anglian Notes and Queries. Vol. IV. No. 109. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1870.

The Committee appointed to superintend the cleaning of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey exhibited and presented two photographs of the effigies of King Henry VII. and of Queen Elizabeth of York, taken under very favourable circumstances whilst the effigies were temporarily removed from the altar-tomb, on which, after the necessary repairs had been effected, they have been replaced.

Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

JAMES PILBROW, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Stone Implement obtained from the Alleghany mountains. It was nearly 6 inches long, rounded at the upper end, about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide at one-fourth of the length, where the stone was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. Here a deep groove was cut all round the stone, recalling the grooves used by blacksmiths on their gads and chisels for the purpose of holding them firmly by the wythe or tough twisted stick which they turn twice round the grooved tool, and then twist so as to form a handle about 18 inches long. From this groove the implement tapered down to a rounded edge.



The Rev. JOHN BOOKER, F.S.A. exhibited a fragment of Stone Carving from Prestwich church, in Lancashire. It was found in 1854 imbedded in a niche about four feet from the floor, worked in the north side of one of the shafts of the arcade separating the chancel from the west chancel aisle. The niche had been filled up, and the traces of it concealed by lime-wash, on the removal of which the niche and the stone within it were brought to light. The stone appeared to have formed the cap of a niche, being in plan semi-octangular, hollowed underneath, and with four faces ornamented with rude designs, including two crosses, a human face, and a fragment of a flower. The upper surfaces were canted off to a point at the back. The workmanship and design were of inferior quality, and wanting in architectural character.

The portion of Prestwich church where the stone was found was built, Mr. Booker stated, about 1450. He was disposed to consider the fragment as belonging to an older structure.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited an impression of a silver Seal found near Louth Park Abbey in that county.

This seal is elliptical,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in the greater diameter. Subject, a kneeling figure with long hair, or perhaps a coif, wearing a gown with hood behind, and wide sleeves. The hands are uplifted, and in them he holds a [heart?], above which, intruding upon the legend space, is a bird, apparently a dove, descending as in the representations of the Baptism of Our Lord. Beneath the arms of the figure is a beast [lion?] statant, but placed sideways, so that his body is parallel to that of the human figure, which his feet nearly touch.

Legend: S. WILL'I DE h? APTON.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited, by permission of Mrs. Burton, of Gresford, near Wrexham, a drawing of a knife and fork, and leather case belonging to them, found some years ago on a ledge in a chimney of the manor-house of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, by a workman engaged in repairs.

An engraving of the ancient manor-house, together with some account of it, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xc. pt. i. p. 9.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Hants, communicated the following notes on Monumental Brasses in Yateley church, in that county:—

“ In discharge of the duties imposed on me by the Society, as

their local secretary for the county of Hants, I now beg to lay before them rubbings from some interesting brasses, preserved in the church of Yateley, in this county. The recent judicious restoration of the church, and the removal of the brasses to the chancel, have afforded a good opportunity for taking rubbings.

"I need not enter, on this occasion, on any details of the church itself. No early records of it would appear to exist, but there is reason for supposing it to stand on the site of a still more ancient one. The present edifice may be presumed to date from the Early-English period—in fact, the tiles met with during the present restoration leave no doubt as to such an origin. On the same occasion it was found that the walls had been once decorated with rude frescoes, probably of the fourteenth century, but these were unfortunately in too mutilated a condition either to be preserved or to afford much clue to their subjects.

"Some account of Yateley, and its church, is given in a short article by Mr. Caley in the 64th vol. of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1794. There are several inaccuracies in this account, which some succeeding writers have copied without any attempt at verification. Nevertheless, Mr. Caley rendered good service, and, at this lapse of time, his account is valuable.

"I must preface my mention of the brasses by remarking, that, as it has been thought proper, or necessary, to remove them from their original sites, a little taste, and regard for their conservation, would have placed them vertically against the wall of the chancel rather than on the floor.

1. The first of these brasses is not recorded by Caley. In his time it was probably concealed by the church chest, which formerly stood in the chancel. It is a simple inscription, without date, and would seem to have been altered or repaired—

**Orate p' ai'a Joh'e uxoris Joh'is Hewlot  
Et filie Rob'ti dyngele cui' ai'e p'piciet' d's.**

"This brass is on a very large dark stone, evidently the original gravestone. It must have, however, been moved from its original site. At present it is placed horizontally along the north wall of the chancel, and the name of Wyndham is cut on it in modern letters. Beneath it lies the descent to the tombs of the Wyndham family, who held the small manor here in the last century.

2. The second brass reads:—

**Pray for the soules of William Lawerd & Agnes  
his wyf the whiche William decessed the xvi day  
of August the yere of our Lord god M.lc. & xvij  
on whose soules Jh'u have mercy. Amen,**

Above this inscription are two figures of a male and female in the dresses of the period, and below it is a small brass, apparently representing Agnes Lawerd with her nine sons.

"3. The third is the figure of an aged man in a robe, and wearing a ruff. The inscription beneath it was gone even in Caley's time.

"4. On the fourth of these sepulchral memorials are two figures, male and female. The inscription beneath reads:—

Pray for the Soules of Will'm Rygg, and Tomyssyn hys wyf, the whiche Will'm decessed the xxix day of August y<sup>e</sup> yer' of o<sup>r</sup> lord m.<sup>bc</sup>.xxxij. On whose soules jh'u haue m'ci.

Below are two small brasses, as in the former example, one representing the four sons, the other the seven daughters, of the deceased.

"5. The fifth gives the figure of a lady, apparently of some consideration. The brass was unfortunately in two pieces, and the lower portion, from the waist, is gone. We must infer this to have occurred since Caley wrote, as he makes no mention of the loss. It is the more to be regretted, as the execution of this memorial is of a superior class.

"The lady was twice married, and above her head were the armorial bearings of both marriages. The first shield bears three roundels and a lion rampant, beneath which, on a fillet, is inscribed:—

Edwardo Ormsby primo

Peperit filios 4. et filias . . .

The second shield was gone in Caley's time, but on a similar fillet is—

Andree Smythe secundo M.

Peperit filios 3. et filias 3.

Below is the inscription:—

Hic sepulta jacet Elizabetha quonda' Roberti Morklett  
Armigeri filia Que d'no migrabit 10 cal. Septembris.  
Anno salutis humane m.cccc.lxxviii<sup>mo</sup>.

"Caley further records the brass of a certain 'Richard Gale' with the early date of 1513, but this has since disappeared.

"Yateley church, indeed, is somewhat ill-fated in this way. Its famous crystal cup, which excited so much admiration when exhibited at our meetings some three years since (Proceedings, 2 S. iii. 396), was once stolen from the church chest; while, even within more recent memory, the very woodwork of the church is said to have been removed, and applied to secular uses.



“Yateley church, unhappily, is not the only one that has suffered from this kind of ‘covetise,’ and the antiquary too often has occasion to marvel alike at the audacity of those who perpetrate such wrongs, and the supineness of those who endure them. Ignorance is generally at the root of this double mischief, and the only remedy is a more general diffusion of the simple elements of archæological information. When the villager once comprehends something of the interest attached to his church and its belongings, he can feel as much pride in preserving them as his rector. The cups, and the carvings, and the brasses no longer appear to him the hollow fancies of an effete age, but assume their true semblance of local treasures—trustworthy evidence of the state and progress of the arts, and links in the public and private records of the country.

“We very properly look on the clergy as the natural guardians of the monuments and memorials of their respective churches, but the mode of discharging the trust is apt to depend too much on individual taste and zeal. In this respect Dr. Sumner, our late venerated Bishop, has left a striking example of the fine feeling of an ecclesiastical antiquary. In addition to his first handsome contribution towards the repairs of Yateley Church, when further importuned to allow the crystal cup to be sold for the same object, he generously presented fifty pounds more, being the reputed value of the cup, rather than allow the parish to be deprived of so interesting a local memorial. In fact, the redemption of this almost unique heir-loom is entirely owing to the Bishop’s liberality. The cup must henceforth be considered as part and parcel of Yateley, and utterly inalienable, if only out of grateful regard for the episcopal benefactor.”

H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on the inscription on an *Olla* preserved in the Museum Disneianum at Cambridge, which it will be recollected was lately commented on by the Rev. H. M. Scarth.\*

Mr. Coote’s communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, March 17th, 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

\* Ante, p. 26.

From the Numismatic Society of London :—The Numismatic Chronicle, 1869. Part IV. [completing vol. ix.] 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author :—History of England, comprising the Reign of Queen Anne until the Peace of Utrecht. By Earl Stanhope. 1701—1713. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1869-70. No. 7. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Author :—Di ulteriori scoperte nell' antica necropoli a Marzabotto nel Bolognese ragguglio del Conte Giovanni Gozzadini. Large 4to. Bologna, 1870.

From the Author :—Studj sulla lingua umana sopra alcune antiche Inscrizione e sulla ortografia Italiana del Dottor Alessandro Ghirardini. 4to. Milan, 1869.

From the Author :—Catalogue of Colonel Leake's Engraved Gems in the Fitzwilliam Museum, by C. W. King, M.A. 4to. Cambridge, 1870.

From the Historical Society for Lower Saxony :—

1. Zeitschrift. Jahrgang 1868. 8vo. Hanover, 1869.

2. Einunddreissigste Nachricht. 8vo. Hanover, 1869.

From the Library Committee of the Corporation of London :—

1. A Description of the Roman Tessellated Pavement found in Bucklersbury ; with observations on analogous discoveries. By John Edward Price. 4to. Westminster, 1870.

2. Analytical Indexes to Volumes II. and VIII. of the series of Records known as the Remembrancia. Preserved among the Archives of the City of London. A.D. 1580-1664. 8vo. London, 1870.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Earl Stanhope, President, for the copy of his recent contribution to the historical literature of this country.

Alexander John Ellis, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

The following Resolutions, passed at a Meeting of the Council, held March 14th, 1870, Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair, were then read :—

That the letter addressed to the President by Augustus W. Franks, Esq. V.P., dated March 8, 1870, be read to the Society at the Ordinary Meeting of the 17th instant.

That the Draft of the Alterations in the Statutes be approved, and that in conformity with the Statutes, Chap. XIX., it be publicly read at the next Ordinary Meeting, in order that an opportunity be afforded for any amendments, and that a copy of it be suspended in the Meeting Room until the next Anniversary Meeting, April 26th, 1870.

Also,

That the Society be informed that if the proposed alterations in the Statutes be carried the President and Council intend to select for the Ordinary Meetings the first and third Thursdays in each month (excepting those excluded by the Statutes, Chap. III. Section ii.), and as many additional Thursdays as there may be days appointed for the Ballots for the Election of Fellows. (Statutes, Chap. V. Section xi.)

In conformity with the above Resolutions the following letter from A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., and the draft of the proposed alterations, were read :—

103, Victoria Street, S.W. March 8th, 1870.

MY DEAR LORD,

I have for some time past thought of addressing your Lordship on the subject of the Meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, but while I was Director I refrained from doing so as the suggestion which I am about to make might have been attributed to a desire to diminish my official labours. Subsequently I wished to see whether the zeal and energy of our present Director would improve the attendance at the Meetings.

The Evening Meetings do not, however, appear to be better attended than formerly. Some have thought that a change from the evening to the afternoon would be more convenient, but, as the Evening Meetings of many other Societies are well attended, I doubt whether so great an innovation would be necessary.

What I should, however, wish to suggest to your Lordship's consideration is the desirableness of reducing the *number* of the Meetings. Excepting the Royal Society no Society of the same *status* as ours holds so many Meetings; in fact during the present session we have one Meeting more than the Royal Society—26 to their 25. The Geological has 17 Meetings, the Linnean 15, the Royal Geographical 14, the Royal Society of Literature 9, the Numismatic 9, the Royal Archæological Institute 9, the Archæological Association 13, the Ethnological Society 16.

At the time that our Meetings commenced, the Societies in London were few, now they are very numerous. I see, by Taylor's Calendar, that no less than eleven meet on Thursdays. Many of the newer Societies occupy themselves with subjects more or less connected with our pursuits. The Archæological Institute and Association, the Asiatic, Syro-Egyptian, and Numismatic Societies deal with matters that are mostly within our range, while some of our subjects are taken up at the Royal Society of Literature and the Ethnological Society. The establishment, moreover, of numerous Archæological Societies in the country diminishes still further the communications made at our Meetings, and two of these Societies (the Surrey and Middlesex) may almost be considered as metropolitan.

The many scientific matters that are brought before the Royal Society and the exceptional position of that Society make it necessary that their Meetings should be numerous, but I have been informed that they are often scantily attended. Two of the best attended Societies, the Geological and the Royal Geographical Societies, meet only twice a month.

I would therefore suggest to your Lordship whether it might not be desirable for our Society to reduce the number of its Meetings. This would give the officers more time to collect materials for the Meetings, would in my opinion insure a greater variety of communications, and enable us to give only an abstract of some communications better suited for printing than for reading in public.

Alternate Thursdays are difficult to remember; I would therefore suggest that the evenings to be selected should be twice a month during our Session; for instance, the first and third Thursday. New Year's Week, Passion Week, Easter Week, and Whitsun Week would be excluded as at present, as well as the week in which the Anniversary is held. The third Thursday could never fall in Christmas Week.

The Meetings might commence on the third Thursday in November, and be extended, if desirable, to the first Thursday in July. In order to give up the largest number of Meetings to Papers, additional Thursdays might be devoted to the Ballots for the Election of Fellows. These however are matters of detail easily settled hereafter.

I should not propose that any new regulation should come into force until the close of the present Session; but, as it is very inconvenient to summon Special Meetings, the necessary changes in the Statutes might be made at the Anniversary Meeting.



If this change should meet your Lordship's approval, it might be brought forward at the next Council on the 14th instant, so as to be suspended before the 23rd instant, the last day on which any notice of alteration of the Statutes can be given. The notice might be given by three Fellows, but in so important a matter it would be better that the Council (if they approve of it) should take the initiative.

Believe me, my dear Lord,

Yours very faithfully,

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

To the Right Hon.

THE EARL STANHOPE, P.S.A.

In conformity with the Statutes, Chapter XIX., the President and Council give Notice, that at the next Anniversary, Tuesday, April 26th, 1870, they propose to submit for Ballot the following alterations in the Statutes:—

I. That Chapter III. Section i. be altered as follows:—"The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on such Thursdays as the Council shall at the commencement of each Session appoint; the Meetings shall commence at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, or at such other hour as the Society at any one of its Ordinary Meetings shall from time to time determine; and at these Meetings, in the absence of the President, and of his Deputies or Vice-Presidents, if five or more Fellows meet, the Treasurer, Director, or Senior Fellow there present, shall preside. This law shall not preclude the Society from holding Ordinary Meetings on other days, or at other hours, if they shall see occasion."

II. That in Chapter V. Section ii. for the words "within the next four succeeding Meetings of the Society (the day of his election not to be reckoned one)," the following words to be substituted, "within one calendar month from the day of election."

III. That in Chapter VI. Section i. the following emendation be made: Instead of the words "if the same do not fall on a Sunday, in which case," to substitute the words, "unless the same do fall on a Sunday, when—"

IV. That Chapter XIII. Section iii. be altered as follows: "He shall be *ex officio* a Member of all Standing Committees."

V. That Chapter XIV. Section iv. be altered as follows: "He shall be *ex officio* a Member of all Standing Committees."

STANHOPE, *President.*

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, V.P.

J. WINTER JONES, V.P.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, V.P.

FREDERIC OUVREY, *Treasurer.*

CHAS. SP. PERCEVAL, *Director.*

S. WINTON.

A. P. STANLEY.

E. P. SHIRLEY.

EDWARD FOSS.

T. GODFREY FAUSSETT.

BENJAMIN FERREY.

HENRY SHAW.

HENRY CHARLES COOTE.

W. DURRANT COOPER.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL.

It may be convenient to append for the information of the Fellows the Sections of the Statutes above specified as they *at present* stand.

#### CHAP. III. SECTION I.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on Thursday, in the evening, at eight o'clock,\* or at such other hour as the Society at any one of its Ordinary Meetings may appoint; at which Meetings,

\* At the Ordinary Meeting of April 28th, 1864, this hour was changed to half-past eight p.m.

in the absence of the President, and his Deputies or Vice-Presidents, if five or more Fellows meet, the Treasurer, Director, or Senior Fellow then present shall preside; but this law shall not preclude the Society from appointing Ordinary Meetings on other days, or at other hours, if they see occasion.

CHAP. V. SECTION II.

If any person, after being elected, fail to pay his admission fee and subscription within the next four succeeding Meetings of the Society (the day of his election not to be reckoned one) his election shall be absolutely null and void, unless the Council, upon special cause being assigned to them, shall extend the period for making such payments.

CHAP. VI. SECTION I.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society shall be held on St. George's Day the 23rd of April, if the same do not fall on a Sunday, in which case the Anniversary shall be held on the next day.

CHAP. XIII. SECTION III.—*Of the Treasurer.*

He shall be *ex officio* a Member of the Finance Committee.

CHAP. XIV. SECTION IV.—*Of the Director.*

He shall be *ex officio* a Member of the Library Committee and of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Council, a letter was read which had been received from W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A., informing the Council that the representatives of the late John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. had authorised him to offer to the Society a Portrait of Lewis Frederick Duke of Würtemberg, late the property of Mr. John Bruce, in the hope that the Society would give it a place on the walls of the Meeting Room, as a Memorial of a Fellow so deservedly lamented; and the Society were informed that the Council had adopted the following Resolution:—

“That the Council accept with cordial thanks this most welcome gift, which they are persuaded will ever be cherished by the Society with all the affectionate remembrance it so well deserves.”

Whereupon it was moved by F. Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, seconded by C. S. Perceval, Esq. Director, and carried *nem. con.*—

“That the Society desire to express entire concurrence in the Resolution of the Council, and rejoice to find they will have upon their walls a Memorial of their departed friend.”

The following communication from T. GODFREY FAUSSETT, Esq. F.S.A. was then read:—

It is understood that the Government has agreed to purchase, as a position for a Post Office, the site of the ancient and curious house, with beautiful pargetted front, known as Astley House, and standing in High Street, Maidstone, the condition being that the vendor is to pull it down and clear the ground for the Post Office authorities before the coming 1st of May.

Tenders for the demolition have already been advertised for, and are to be sent in before the 1st of April.

The house is of great and rare interest, as a very fine specimen of the domestic decoration of its date—about the period of the Commonwealth—with its elaborate pargetting outside, and its staircase, pannelling, and general arrangement inside.

It is therefore very desirable to preserve it if possible, and it is believed that it will be found sufficiently convenient, as it certainly is sufficiently sound, to warrant the Government in retaining it as the Post Office in its present condition, with a few interior alterations only; thus not only preserving a valuable and interesting piece of architecture, but saving some cost in the new building contemplated. The premises include a large courtyard in the rear of the mansion, where new buildings might be added to any desired extent without materially interfering with the house itself.

Photographs of the front are produced, as well as a copy of the advertisement for tenders. It will be seen that no time should be lost if we would preserve it.

It is suggested to petition the Prime Minister on the subject, with a view either to the purchase by Government of the house as well as the site, and its retention for the purposes of the Post Office, or to such other prevention of its destruction as may be found most practicable.

Whereupon it was resolved, on the motion of Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, seconded by W. M. Wylic, Esq. F.S.A.,

“That a copy of the communication just made to the Society by their distinguished Fellow, T. Godfrey Faussett, Esq., be forwarded by the Secretary to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P., with the expression of the urgent protest of the Society against the contemplated destruction of a very interesting memorial of the domestic architecture of the seventeenth century; the Society conceiving that the building in question might well be adapted for the purposes of a Post Office, without destroying its architectural features.”

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Thomas Barlow, Esq. some antiquities found at Little Cressingham in Norfolk, in 1849, in company with a male skeleton, buried with the head to the south and the legs drawn up. Besides a bronze dagger-blade with six rivets, the black dust of the wooden handle of which was observed when the discovery took place, these objects consisted of a necklace of amber beads of several different types and graduated sizes, the largest and most remarkable being somewhat elliptical in section and tapering to one end, which was pierced for suspension, and of three articles made of thin gold plate, recalling the manufacture of the



gold cup from Cornwall, exhibited to the Society on June 20, 1867.\* One of these objects was a flat plate of gold about 4 by 2½ inches in size, ornamented with a series of straight lines parallel to each side; the other two appeared to be halves of a small box of the shape of the common card pill-box, with corrugated lines round the sides.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq. M.D. himself read the concluding portion of his paper on Round Barrows, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 24th, 1870.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author :—The Stamford Mint. Communicated to the Numismatic Society of London by Samuel Sharp, Esq. F.S.A. F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. XIV. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1870.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland. Fasciculus II. Edited by J. H. Todd, D.D. F.S.A. 4to. Dublin, 1869.

2. Cormac's Glossary translated and annotated by the late John O'Donovan, LL.D. Edited, with notes and indices, by Whitley Stokes, LL.D. 4to. Calcutta, 1868.

Both Publications of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. Bulletin. Tome xiv. Nos. 1—3. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1869.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1869-70. No. 8. 4to. London, 1870.

From C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., Sec.S.A. :—*Serrurerie, ou les Ouvrages en Fer Forgé du Moyen-Age et de la Renaissance*. Par J. H. De Hefner-Alteneck. 84 Planches gravées en taille douce. Edition Française publiée par M. Edwin Tross. Texte traduit par M. Daniel Ramée. Folio. Paris, 1870.

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Mr. Knight Watson for his handsome gift to the Library.

Arthur Giles Puller, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

\* Proceedings, 2 S. iii. 517, and *Archæological Journal*, xxiv. 189, where the cup is figured. The gold and amber objects are figured, and an account given of their discovery in *Norfolk Archæology*, iii. 1.

A letter to the Secretary was read, written by direction of the First Lord of the Treasury, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, relative to the proposed demolition of Astley House, Maidstone (*see above*, p. 455), stating that the Postmaster-General was in communication with the First Commissioner of Works on the matter, and expressing an assurance that Mr. Gladstone would be much pleased if the interesting structure in question could be preserved.\*

Letters were read addressed to the Secretary by G. G. Scott, Esq. F.S.A. architect to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. F.S.A. deprecating the removal of the ancient rood screen of the Cathedral of Exeter, a fine work of the fourteenth century—a measure which was strongly advocated by a local society in that diocese.

Mr. Scott remarked that if the arguments employed on this occasion were listened to, they would apply equally to the removal of the screens of York Minster (fifteenth century), Lincoln Cathedral (fifteenth century), and such others as remain, and that he could but feel it to be the duty of all lovers of antiquity to support the Dean and Chapter in the conservation of the screen.

The following resolution was hereupon proposed and carried :—

The Society of Antiquaries learn with regret that an effort is being made in the diocese of Exeter to induce the Dean and Chapter to remove the Choir Screen, which forms one of the most interesting features of their Cathedral.

The Society has reason to know that this project is in decided opposition to the wishes of the distinguished architect who is charged with the repairs of the Cathedral, and they cannot for a moment imagine that so objectionable a proposal will ever meet with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter.

The Society trusts that both the Dean and Chapter and the architect will continue to offer a firm and decisive resistance to an act of vandalism scarcely to be paralleled even in the annals of Church restoration.

And it was resolved that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Bronze Thurible, probably of the fourteenth century, much resembling that figured by Mr. Worsaae in his *Nordiske Oldsager*, p. 149.

WILLIAM BOLLAERT, Esq. exhibited a crescent-shaped Stone Implement or Club, circular in general outline,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a small semicircle cut out of one side, and furnished with a heavy cylindrical handle about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

This exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks by M. Bollaert :—

\* The house has since been destroyed.

"The object was found on the Rosario estate, in the province of Santiago de Chile, when ploughing the land, in 1845. In the vicinity was discovered a sort of natural stone table full of holes and what appeared to be figurative marks. It was entrusted by the owner to my friend Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Valparaiso, to exhibit it in Europe and bring it back—which has been done. I send for the Society's acceptance a tracing of this 'macana' or ancient Indian club. It weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and seems to me to be made of the siliceous limestone abounding in the district. As antiquities are rather rare in Chile, I have thought it worth while to present the following brief observations, and I may refer to my 'Antiquarian and other Researches in the New World,' published in 1860, beginning at p. 169, and to my paper 'Contributions to an Introduction to the Anthropology of the New World,' in the second volume of the 'Memoirs of the Anthropological Society, London,' for some details on Chilean antiquities. I may state that we know nothing of the early history of Chile. The later Incas of Peru made inroads into the country, but were not allowed to go further than the river Maule ( $35^{\circ} 20' S$ ). No native monuments of stone have been found in Chile. There are a few remains of Incarial fortresses in the South.

"Commencing in the North, the great tribes were, the Copeapinos, Coquimbis, Quillotanes, Mapoches—in whose country the club exhibited was found, Promaquis, Curis, Cauquis, Antales, &c. The Araucanos lived, and still live, in tents and rude huts; the centre of their territory lies about  $38^{\circ}$  South; they are governed by chiefs called Toquis and Ulmenes (not Caciques, a word of Arabic derivation introduced by the Spaniards). The Araucanos call themselves Alapuche, or children of the land. The term Araucanos is one of reproach, meaning brigands or ferocious fellows, given to them by the Spaniards, who were called by the Indians Huincas or murderers. The graves of the present Araucanos are sometimes distinguished by a round post of wood, the top ornamented, according to some observers, in the shape of a double-headed eagle, to others, in the likeness of a hat; there are also rudely carved logs to represent the human figure.

"Chile may have had before the arrival of the Spaniards some four or five millions of Indians, a few years since there were not 20,000. At present there is war between the Chilians and the Araucanos, which must lead to the diminution of the latter."

The Rev. W. B. MARRIOTT, F.S.A. communicated a dissertation on the remarkable Greek inscription at Autun, the first letters of the successive lines of which form the word  $\text{ΙΧΘΥΣ}$ .

An interesting discussion ensued, in which the Dean of West-



minster, F.S.A., W. H. Black, Esq. F.S.A. and R. Stuart Poole, Esq. took part.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, March 31st, 1870.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. XVIII. No. 117. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—Proceedings. Vol. VII. No. 1. 8vo. Alnwick, 1869.

From the Powis-Land Club:—Collections Historical and Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire. Part VI. (vol. iii. i.) 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Editor:—Fac-simile of an Original Letter from Amye [Robsart], wife of Lord Robert Dudley, found among the Marquis of Bath's Documents at Long-leat, November 30, 1865, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson. Fol. 1 leaf.

From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., M.A., F.S.A.:—Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Printed Broad-sides:—viz.—

I. Printed Books on Scandinavian Antiquities, published at Copenhagen:—

1. Beretning om undersøgelsen af Erkebiskop Absalons Grav i Torø Kirke. 4to. 1829.

2. J. H. Bredsdorff. Om Runeskriftens Oprindelse. 4to. 1822.

3. Royal University of Copenhagen. Solennia Academica. 28th Jan. 1817, 1820, 1821, and 1822. Folio. 1817-22.

4. Om Nordiske Oldsager og deres Opbevaring. 8vo. 1831.

5. John Espolin. Nogle Bemaerkninger ved Prof. Dr. P. E. Müllers Saga-Bibliothek. 8vo. 1829.

6. La Motte Fouqué. Island. Ein Skaldengruss. 4to. 1821.

7. F. J. Lorich. Lodbrokar-Quida, carmen Gothicum, famam Ragnari Lodbrochi celebrans. Small 4to. Lund, 1802.

8. Finn Magnusen. Carmen Runicum in Coronationem Friderici VI. ac M. S. Fridericæ, MDCCCXV. 4to. 1815.

9. ———— Noget om Gammel-Gronland. 4to. 1817.

10. ———— Udsigt over den Kaukasiske Menneskestammes ældste Hjemsted og Udvandringer. 8vo. 1818.

11. ———— Oplysninger om Rilderne til Hr. Prof. Torkel Badens sammenligning mellem den nordiske og den græsk-romerske mytologie. 4to. 1821.

12. ———— Udsigt over Snorre Sturlesöns Liv og Levnet. 8vo. 1823.

13. ———— Den 1<sup>ste</sup> Nov. og den 1<sup>ste</sup> Aug. To historisk-Kalendariske Undersøgelser, med et Tillæg om Højtidsbauner, offerbaal, Nödild og Ilddyrkelse. 8vo. 1829.

14. ———— Om Edda. (Dansk Litteratur-Tidende for 1830. No. 11, 12.) 8vo.

15. ———— (Oversigt over det K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Forhandlinger og dets Medlemmers Arbejder i Aaret 1838.) See p. 17, On the present state of Runic Literature. 4to. 1838.

16. ——— Om Dagens Tider. (From the same. 1844, 1846.) 8vo.
17. ——— Islands Gjenlyd af Danmarks Højtidsglæde ued ven K. Formaeling i Kjøbenhavn, aaret efter asers og gothers tidsregning 1866 ; efter den Kristelige, 1828. 4to.
18. ——— Oldnordisk Verdensbetragtning. 4to.
19. ——— [An Account of Finn Magnussen's Life and Works, with a portrait.]
20. Christian Molbech. Kong Erik Plogpenning's Historie. 8vo. 1821.
21. In Hundrad Silfurs cum Kristni-Saga. Per G. P. 8vo. 1773.
22. C. C. Rafn. Kraknmal sive Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci regis Daniæ. 8vo. 1826.
23. R. Rask. Ottars og Ulfstens Korte Rejseberetninger med Dansk Oversættelse, Kritiske Anmærkninger og andre Oplysninger. 8vo. 1816.
24. T. G. Repp. Periculum Runologicum. 8vo. 1823.

## II. Manuscripts :—

1. Prospectus. Scriptores Rerum Britannicarum Medii Ævi. The original MS. and imprint of the same. 1822. [Finn Magnussen.] 4to.
2. Copies of Inscriptions made by State Prisoners on the walls of the Dungeons in the Castle of Loches ; among them are some which may be the work of Philip de Commines, who was confined there in 1486. Copied by Dr. G. B. Jermyn. 4to. 13 leaves.
3. "Gesta Consulum Andegavensium." Transcribed from MSS. in the possession of Mr. Louis Lesourd of Loches, by Dr. Jermyn, in 1843, in 6 quires. 4to.
4. A Letter from A. M. de Cardonnel Lawson, on some discoveries in a Roman Cemetery near Bath ; inclosing also an impression from an ancient oriental inscription engraved on a copper plate. 4 leaves. 4to.
5. Letter from the late Professor Nicoll of Oxford on the above inscription. April 8, 1821. 2 leaves. 4to.

## III. Printed Broad-sides :—

1. A parcel of Broad-sides, &c., circulated or posted in Edinburgh, when it was proposed to illuminate the city in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill. 1832. With MS. note by W. C. T. 8.
2. Notice regarding the Stone used in constructing the Temples at Pæstum. Letter to Prof. Jameson from W. C. Trevelyan, Esq. 1839.
3. The People's Charter. 1848.
4. Two engravings of a standard taken from the Turks at the siege of Vienna in 1683, and sent to Pope Innocent III. Rome, 1683.
5. Italian caricature on the losses inflicted by Admiral Rodney on the Powers at war with England. About 1764.
6. Edict of Pope Leo XII. against the Brigands. "Il capo Bando" Gasparoni is especially mentioned in it. 1824.
7. Woodcut of the Victory, first-rate, Admiral Balchen, lost off Alderney, in 1744.
8. Account of the Fire at York Minster in 1829.
9. Abner Kneeland's Code of Morals, &c. Hebron, New Hampshire, U.S. 1833.
10. Extract from the Commission of the Peace for Northumberland. 1st Will. IV.
11. Letter on proposed Memorial to Earl Grey. 1834.
12. Letter on proposed Monument to Admiral Collingwood. 1838.
13. James Byres. Proposals and signed receipt for £1 11s. 6d., the first payment for the "Tarquinian Antiquities."
14. Receipt signed by Alex. Innes, 172— for a subscription for his "Critical Dissertation on the Books of the Old Testament and the New," in 2 vols. folio.

15. Peter White. Signed receipt for his work, "The Cæsars of the Emperor Julian in Greek and English." 17—.
16. George Gordon (of Semple), Proposals and signed Receipt for a Genealogical Tree of the Heathen Gods and their Descendants. 1729.
17. Broadside in Danish containing the Inscription on Archbishop Absalon's Tomb. Dated 1829.

Sir Walter Trevelyan at the same time presented the following Drawings and Engravings :—

1. Rev. G. B. Jermyn. Three drawings of a Roman Altar in the church of the Castle of Loches.
2. ————— Drawings of two Sarcophagi at Bordeaux.
3. ————— Drawing of the Monument of Peter Berland, Bishop of Bordeaux. 1457.
4. Tracing of an Arabic inscription on a Sepulchral Stele in Egypt, with interpretations by the late Professors Macbride and Nicoll, of Oxford. 1819.
5. Drawing and etching of a curious Saxon Sculpture discovered by W. C. Trevelyan in 1823, in Bridlington Church, Yorkshire, and published in *Archæologia Æliana* ii. 168, and afterwards in Prickett's History of Bridlington. 1831.
6. Drawing of the tomb of Philippa daughter of King Henry IV. and wife of Eric, King of Sweden, 1430, in Wadstena church, Sweden ; copied from a drawing by Abildgaand, in the collections of the Northern Antiquarian Society, Copenhagen, and an impression of the Lithograph taken from it and published in *Archæologia Æliana*, ii. 1869.
7. Etching of a Fire-place in Edlingham Castle, Northumberland, published in Hodgson's History of Northumberland.
8. Lithograph of Font in Hartburn Church, Northumberland.
9. Engraving of Sepulchral Brass of Roger Thornton in All Saints Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1429, published in Brand's History of Newcastle.
10. Old-Nordisk Cosmographie efter de Eddiske Myther. [This is a small quarto volume containing a printed zodiacal calendar, 1820, fixed inside the cover. MS. title and table. Four drawings numbered 1—4, and a folding drawing at the end.]

A vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Sir Walter Trevelyan for his interesting contribution to the Library and Portfolios of the Society.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Tuesday, April 26th, at the hour of 2 p.m.

The following letter was read, addressed by the Dean of Exeter to the Secretary, with reference to the Resolution passed on the previous Meeting :—

Deanery, Exeter, 26th March, 1870.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Antiquarian Society which you have been so good as to send me for communication to the Chapter of Exeter. I have laid it before them at the Chapter Meeting of this day, and am desirous to convey to the Society their gratification in



finding that the opinions of so distinguished and important a body harmonise with the impressions of the Chapter.

I am, &c.,

A. BOYD, Dean of Exeter.

EARL STANHOPE, President, exhibited and presented a Letter from William Smith to Lionell Thallamage, of which the following is a copy :—

My dutie remembred, your worshippes sonnes, god be thanked, are in health, and soe are wee all in Elsinge hetherto, god for his goodnes continewe it. The tymes I knowe are dangerous ; wee vse the best meanes wee cann to avoyde danger. I lodge none but those whom I knowe to abide in places cleene. In deed I lodge seldome any. Schollers nowe beinge offered me, I refuse all, and will take none till god turne this his heavy hande from vs. Places they frequent none, but the churche, otherwise my yerde is the pounce for all my bourders. I admitte none into my house but such as I well knowe. I have geven all my house charge to forbare them that come at any tyme to my doors. God blesse vs and make these and all other means effectuell for the avoydinge this infection. Their hose, doublets and jerkins wilbe welcome vnto them, for their wantes they are somewhat, thoughe not great. If any thinge shall happen otherwise then well, assure you I will forthwith sende unto you, and soe with the remembrance of all our duties I ende, committing you to gods protection in Christ Jesus.

September 21, 1603.

Your worshippes to commande,

WILLIAM SMITH.

To the right worshipfull Lionell Thallamage esquier, geve theys.

William Smith, the writer of this letter, was instituted in 1590 to the Rectory of Elsing, in the county of Norfolk, whence the letter was written.\*

This correspondent was probably Lionel Tollemache, son of Sir Lionel Tollemache, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, by Susan, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn. He was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1609, was knighted and created a baronet in 1611, and died in the following year. By his wife Katherine, only daughter of Henry Lord Cromwell, he had three sons, Lionel, Robert, and Edward, born in 1591, 1592, 1596 respectively (Davy, Suffolk Pedigrees, Add. MSS. Brit. Mus.), two at least of whom appear to have been under the tuition of Mr. Smith at the date of the letter. The plague was raging in England at this time. On August 8, 1603, a proclamation had been issued forbidding the keeping of Bartholomew Fair in London, of Stourbridge Fair near Cambridge, or of any other fair within fifty miles of London, for fear of spreading the infection.

\* Norfolk Archaeology, vi. 210.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the ancient Crypt beneath the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, the object of his communication being to show that this chamber was used in the time of King Edward I. as the Treasury of the Great Wardrobe. This paper will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, April 7th, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Editor:—The Church Builder. No. 34, April. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Powys-Land Club:—Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire. Parts 1—5 (Vols. I. and II. complete). 8vo. London, 1867-69.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—Lapidarium Septentrionale; or, a Description of the Monuments of Roman Rule in the North of England. Part I. Folio. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1870.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

1. Journal. New Series. Vol. XXXVIII., Part I., No. 4. 8vo. Calcutta, 1870.

2. Proceedings. No. XI., Dec. 1869, and No. I., Jan. 1870. 8vo. Calcutta, 1869-70.

From the Right Honourable Earl Stanhope, P.S.A.:—Germanische Mythen, Forschungen von Wilhelm Mannhardt. 8vo. Berlin, 1858.

From O. Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P.:—Publications of the Arundel Society for 1869.

Special Thanks for his Present were voted to the President.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting would be held on Tuesday, April 26th, for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, and the names recommended by the Council for election as the Council and Officers for the ensuing year were announced.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1869 was read as follows:—

WE, the AUDITORS appointed to Audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January 1869 to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT:—

VOL. IV.

[illegible]

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Consols  
on the 31st day of December 1869, £11,500.

Witness our hands this 29th day of March, 1870,

J. G. JOYCE,  
G. STEINMAN STEINMAN,  
ALEX. NESBITT.

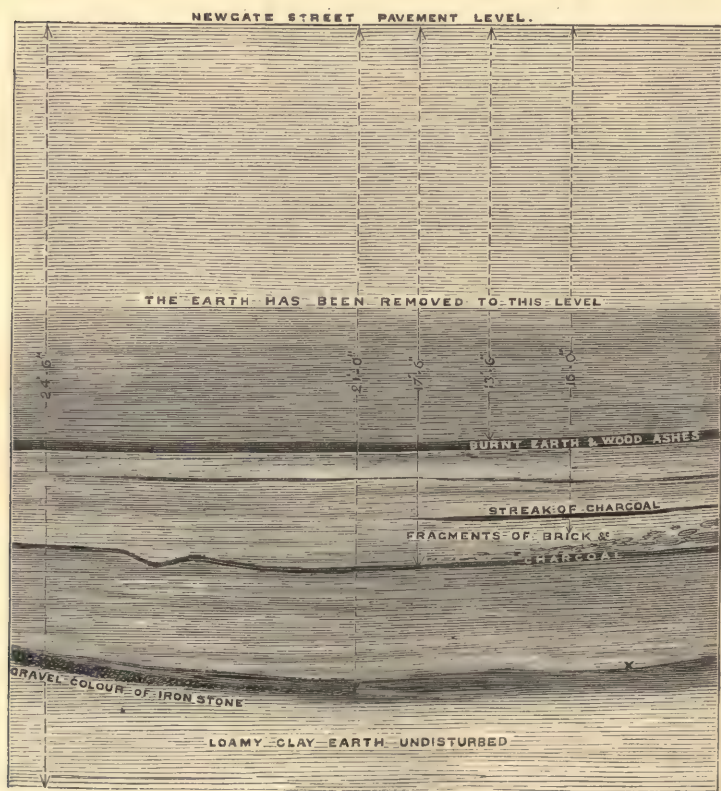


On the motion of the Director, Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The FIRST COMMISSIONER of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings exhibited a collection of antiquities recently found in excavations now being carried on at the corner of St. Martin's-le-Grand and Newgate Street, and extending in front of the General Post Office, for the erection of additional buildings in connection with that establishment.

The objects exhibited were mostly Roman, including a considerable amount of broken pottery of the red kind called Samian, and a quern stated to be formed of the Nieder-Mennig



SECTION OF EXCAVATIONS IN ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

trachyte, and much resembling the specimen figured in Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of his Museum of London Antiquities, p. 69.

Mr. JOHN GOULD, the Clerk of the Works in progress at St. Martin's-le-Grand, exhibited and presented a diagram which he had prepared to show the character of the soil in the place where these antiquities were found, and accompanied the exhibition by oral remarks explaining the particulars of the discovery.

A woodcut reduced from Mr. Gould's drawing is given at the foot of p. 466, in which will be observed a distinct line marked by black earth and ashes, indicating, it was considered, the ground level at the time of the Great Fire.

Mr. Gould also exhibited and presented drawings of several of the most interesting fragments of figured Samian ware. The following potter's marks occurred:—

AIISTIVI · M and OF · LICINI, (marks noticed by Mr. Roach Smith, Cat. Lond. Antiq. pp. 40-43.) and PAVI · I · I ·.

M. C. JONES, Esq., exhibited four small bronze Torcs (of which two are here figured, reduced to two-thirds of actual size), and forwarded the following note of the particulars of their discovery:—



The accompanying four rings or torcs were found about the year 1867 on the farm Bryndreiniog, in the township of Glenhafon, in that portion of the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant which is situate in the county of Montgomery.

They were discovered near the surface with four others, making nine in all, by Mr. Phillips the owner of the farm, whilst he was removing soil near an old fence.

One of the torcs was broken by a workman when trying to open or widen it. Another of them had pendent pieces attached to it, but unfortunately no drawing of these pendants was taken, and this and the four other torcs are not now to be found.

On the adjoining farm of Glenhafon, and a few fields distant from the place where these objects were found, my informant (Mr. T. W. Hancock, British schoolmaster, Llanrhaiadr), states there is a field called "Maes-y-fattel" (the battle-field), where an ancient spur and a piece of a sword-handle were found. The latter was sold by the finder for a few pence, but, proving to be of gold, it fell into the hands of a Jew in Chester.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited—

1. A bronze Bell, probably of Italian workmanship, in the shape of a lady richly dressed in the style of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century.

2. A small copper Bucket, with handle, probably of the sixteenth century, of doubtful use.

JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two early Paintings in oil on panel, one assigned to the poet Petrarch, the other to his Laura. They were stated to have been taken from a Venetian palace during the wars of Napoleon Buonaparte, and were purchased at Gibraltar in 1816.

Padre RAFFAELE GARRUCCI, Hon. F.S.A., communicated some remarks on the Sarcophagus lately discovered at Westminster Abbey, in two letters addressed to W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., of which the substance is here translated.

"There are two rules to which we can have recourse for the purpose of determining, in some degree, the approximate date of this monument. The first is the style of the nomenclature; the second that of the orthography, and palæography. It is well-known that the use of the I, lengthened more than the other letters, as occurs here in VALERI, and PATRI, originated in the seventh century of the Roman republic. The first example we have presents itself on the coin of the *triumvir monetalis* M. CALIVS, prior to the first half of the seventh century. I was the first to quote this example, and all, even Mommsen, now agree with me. (Ann. Instit. 1865, p. 312.) Several lustres elapse before we meet with another example; indeed, none occur till we find the long I growing into general use in the time of Sylla, to which the "*vasellini di S. Cesario*" for the most part belong, as for example,—

◊ < AECILIS  
A.D. VII IDVS NO

DERCINA IVANALARIA  
OBIT IDIVS. NOVEMBR

C. VALERI • C • L • BARNAES  
A.D. X. K. DEC.



“ Ritschl’s edition is not sufficiently correct, nor can I accept the observations of Dr. Henzen, as I shall prove at a future opportunity.

“ Again, a coin of the Calpurnian family, which came under the notice of Cavedone, has the *cognomen* FRVGI thus written. (Bull. Arch. Nap. 1862, p. 62.) Cavedone assigns the date of about 665 to this coin. Not far removed from this date is the inscription, which I have several times had occasion to quote, HOSPITAALITAS INTERPROMINI, on a gold ring found at Torano. Very similar is the Syllan inscription of 672–75, in which occur FELICI, DICTATORI, VICVS. I need not refer again to the examples already given in my Dissertazioni Archeol. vol. i. p. 58, and elsewhere.

“ This orthography continues throughout the whole of the first century of the Christian era, when indeed it attains its highest development, nor does it begin to fall off till after the middle of the second century. Consequently no examples of its use have thus far been met with in Christian inscriptions. Nevertheless, as I have already had occasion to mention (Marmi Antichi di Fabreria Vetere. Rome, 1858), it occurs in the inscription to Sabinia Tranquillina, of the third Christian century, which Orellius, Syll. 977, suspects to be an interpolation. Mommsen, however (Inscr. Neap. Lat. 6787), has very rightly vindicated its authenticity. I have seen the stone, and preserved a tracing, which is worthy of publication by reason of its palæography. The word PII occurs in it. I have also already cited (Segni delle Lapidi. Rome, 1857), the inscription of Caius Emilius Berenicianus, engraved after the time of Caracalla, in which occur two instances, DIVO ANTONINO.

“ These references enable us to form an opinion as to the probable date of our inscription. We find it in two examples of the long I in VALERI and PATRI, but AMANDINI is not so written, although in this word the vowel occurs twice, and is long by nature. At the latest we can only assign it, with probability, to the first half of the third century. On the other hand its own internal evidence, by the omission of the *prænomen* both of the father and sons, Valerii, is opposed to our carrying it much further back than the time of Caracalla. We know that the last blow to the nomenclature of the free citizen—that is, the *tria nomina*—was given by the constitution of Caracalla which granted the right of Roman citizenship to the empire at large. This put an end to the avidity, which till that time existed, of being distinguished by the use of all the names. The *cognomen* Amandinus, moreover, does not belong to the last period, since about the time of Alexander Severus words of a similar termination as Verecundinus and Verecundius furnish

means of comparison. I cannot call to mind any similar words in the good period.

“ Having thus arrived at the approximate period of the inscription, it will not be difficult to see that the skeleton found in the sarcophagus is not that of Valerius Amandinus. It belongs to the late period, in which alone the elongated cross on the cover could have been sculptured. I cannot agree with the comparison that has been made between this cross and the one that begins to make its appearance on the coins of Galla Placidia. The ends of the arms of this latter cross are never enlarged, like the one before us, and it terminates moreover in a rectangular base. Nor can I find any cross that will serve for a comparison till we come down to the period of barbarism in which, for instance, was sculptured the sarcophagus of St. Ambrose, at Milan, wrongly attributed by Biraghi to the time of Diocletian. On this, instead of the *labarum* of Constantine, is a cross of this configuration (*see woodcut*). But I am unable to place this cross in any portion of the Christian period with the monuments of which I am acquainted, as no means of comparison exist.



“ We must necessarily infer that the sarcophagus, with its lid, was used a second time, at a late period, and that the cross was then sculptured upon it.

“ — You remind me very opportunely of the cross in the church of St. Ambrose at Milan, which I know well. The form really does approximate to that of the one at Westminster, and I send you an outline both of this and of that which St. Victor holds in his right hand (*see woodcuts*). In this latter cross (fig. a.) you will observe the monogram I H in conjunction with the head of the

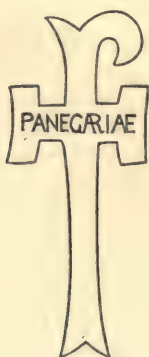


fig. a.



fig. b.



letter S expressed. In cross, fig. b.) I have never yet succeeded

in ascertaining the meaning of the circles that embrace the arms of the cross. Examples for comparison do not exist, for it is not possible to compare the circle that surrounds the prominent part of the cross in the catacombs of St. Gennaro at Naples (fig. c.) which is evidently a *nimbus*.

"I can only suspect an allusion to the two natures of Christ in opposition to the Arians. This cross, however, is not anterior to the fifth century.



" . . . . . It will be found a difficult attempt to carry the Westminster inscription below the date assigned in my former letter, for which I gave good reasons.

" . . . . . Several examples exist of the anchor united with the cross,  or thus, —but never in such equivocal form as that on the Westminster Sarcophagus would be. We must, therefore, be cautious. For myself, I have no such idea, and see nothing but a cross terminating in a lily."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

## ANNIVERSARY.

Tuesday, April 26th, 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently the  
EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

R. C. Nichols, Esq. and W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. were nominated by the Chairman, and appointed Scrutators of the Balloting List.

During the Ballot the following Address was delivered by the President:—

GENTLEMEN,

Referring in the first place, according to annual custom, to the Fellows who have passed from us during the last year, that is, from the 5th of April, 1869, to the fifth of the present month, I find the names to be these:—

\*Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq. F.R.S.

Hugh John Cadell Beavan, Esq.

\*John Goble Blake, Esq.

\*Rev. Samuel Thomas Bloomfield, D.D.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.



- \*John Bruce, Esq.
- \*Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
- \*Thomas John Green, Esq.
- William Harvey, Esq.
- \*Sir William Charles Hood, M.D.
- James Hunt, Esq. Ph.D.
- \*Thomas Lott, Esq.
- Rev. William Monk, M.A.
- \*Sir James Prior, R.N.
- \*Arthur Taylor, Esq.
- Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D.
- \*William Wansey, Esq.
- \*Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq. B.A.
- \*Sir Charles George Young, Garter King of Arms.

*Honorary.*

M. Antoine Charma.  
M. Paul Grimblot.

It will be within the recollection of all who hear me, that at the commencement of the present Session a general gloom was cast over this Society by the startling intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. JOHN BRUCE, which took place on the 28th October 1869. The Council seized the first available opportunity for passing a Resolution, at their opening Meeting (November 16th, 1869), which endeavoured, however feebly, to give expression to the feelings of deep concern with which they had heard of the death of their friend and colleague, and you, Gentlemen, at the opening Meeting of the Society were forward to manifest your hearty and sincere concurrence in the terms of that Resolution. But while testimony was thus unanimously borne by us to the general qualities which endeared Mr. Bruce to every Fellow of the Society, and which made him known and beloved far beyond its limits, this same Resolution stated that it would be left to the Anniversary Address to put on record, in detail, the special services by which he had so deservedly earned our lasting gratitude. It is to this record I would now invite your attention, that we may thus discharge what yet remains due from ourselves of tribute to his honoured memory.

Mr. Bruce was born in the year 1802, and was elected a Fellow as far back as the year 1830. He was brought up to the profession of the law, and to that training may probably have been indebted for the terseness and precision which characterised everything he said or wrote. He did not, however, follow up

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

his early pursuits ; literary and antiquarian tastes lured him, to our lasting benefit, into other and more congenial spheres. Before his election on our roll he had contributed to the *Archæologia* a paper on the origin of the word "Mass," which was read on the 8th April 1824. This was only the first of a long series of communications with which he adorned both our *Archæologia* and our Proceedings. To the former he contributed not less than twenty-two papers, varying in length, but occupying altogether nearly 500 pages. The titles of these papers and the references to his shorter communications to our Proceedings will be found in the subjoined note.\* As we might, *à priori*, have expected, the leading subject throughout is history—the history of England. The History of the Court of Star Chamber, the Gunpowder Plot, the Gowrie Conspiracy, the Imprisonment of William Penn, the death of Fisher and of Sir Thomas More, the Treaty of Newport—such are some of the great episodes of English History on which Mr. Bruce's careful investigations have thrown a new light, by which all who are engaged in like pursuits cannot fail to profit. Closely akin to these papers was the memorable defence of the Paston Letters, a

\* The following are the references to Mr. Bruce's communications printed in the *Archæologia*:—On the word "Mass," xxi. 113 ; A long note in Mr. Amyot's observations respecting Henry VIII. and the work against Luther, xxiii. 67 ; On a silver box found between Abingdon and Cumnor, xxiii. 1 ; On the death of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, xxv. 61 ; The Court of Star Chamber, xxv. 342 ; Documents relating to Sir Thos. More, xxvii. 342 ; Letters illustrative of the Gunpowder Treason, xxviii. 420 ; On the Star Chamber proceedings against Lord Vaux and others, xxx. 64 ; On inaccuracies in the published Letters of Sir Thomas More, xxx. 149 ; On the Earl of Gowrie and the Gowrie Conspiracy, xxxiii. ; Defence of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, xxxiii. 241 ; On the Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven, xxxiv. 190 ; Report of the Committee on the discovery of the body of Bishop Lyndewode, xxxiv. 406 ; William Penn's imprisonment, xxxv. 70 ; On a lease of two houses in the Piazza, Covent Garden, 1634, xxxv. 194 ; Minchinhampton Churchwardens' accounts, xxxv. 409 ; Lord Buckhurst and Recorder Fleetwood, xxxvii. 351 ; On a MS. Relation of the Proceedings of Parliament, 1628, xxxviii. 237 ; On a MS. Account of the Treaty of Newport, 1648, xxxix. 112 ; On a Pocket Dial of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1593, xl. 343 ; The authenticity of the Paston Letters, xli. 15 ; Report of the Committee on the Paston Letters, xli. 39 ; Note on the authorship of the MS. account of the Treaty of Newport, xlii. 258.

The following are the references to Mr. Bruce's communications printed in the Proceedings:—Roman Fibula from Minchinhampton, i. 270 ; On the Crown Badge, i. 317 ; On the East Wickham Crown Badge, ii. 12 ; Transcript of a MS. relating to the Visit of Prince Charles to Madrid in 1623, ii. 17 ; On Celtic Horse-worship, ii. 19 ; On the Leicester Mace and Loving-cup, ii. 147 ; On a Picture of the Entry of the Imperialist Army into Rome, A.D. 1527. ii. 157 ; Greek Diptych Altar-tablet, ii. 261 ; On Society of Antiquaries MS. No. 138, iii. 9 ; Sack-pot, 1641, iii. 71 ; Conveyance of Lands at Surrenden, Kent, A.D. 1020, iv. 76 ; Kimmeridge Coal-money, iv. 169 ; Deed with supposed signature of Anna of Cleves, iv. 265 ; Observations on Early History of Oliver Cromwell, 2 S. i. 270 ; Further Communication on the Early Biography of Oliver Cromwell, 2 S. i. 293 ; Triptych, &c. 2 S. ii. 35 ; Bas-relief of the Betrayal, 2 S. ii. 155 ; On a MS. account of the Trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, 2 S. iii. 521 ; Letter on the Early Editions of Camden's *Britannia*, 2 S. iv. 154 ; On a Deed belonging to the Earl of Verulam, bearing the signatures of Sir Francis Bacon and the Lady Alice his wife, 2 S. iv. 280.

masterpiece of ingenious argument, which is the more remarkable from having been committed to paper in a single night, the night before it was read at a crowded meeting of the Society. Time and space would alike fail me if I attempted to place before you the great literary activity of Mr. Bruce in fields of historical research external to this Society. At one moment he was editing the "Gentleman's Magazine," at another the "Athenæum" newspaper. Fourteen volumes of the Publications of the Camden Society, eleven volumes of the Calendars of State Papers, bear on their title-page the name of Mr. Bruce as editor, and throughout proclaim the diligence of a painstaking student, the elegance of an accomplished man of letters. I have no pretension to speak in the name either of the Camden Society or of the Public Record Office, but I venture to assert that in both Mr. Bruce has left an example which his successors, whoever they may be, should be proud to emulate.

The services rendered by Mr. Bruce to the Society do not end with his contributions, however valuable and however numerous, to the pages of our Publications. On the 23rd of April 1849 he was elected to the important office of Treasurer of this Society, and three years after his election we find palpable evidence of the thoroughness with which he had made himself master of the financial history of the Society from the earliest recorded period to his own. This evidence is contained in a letter which was printed and circulated among the Fellows in May 1852, and which was addressed to myself as President of the Society, the subject, as announced on the title-page, being "The propriety of reconsidering the resolutions of that Society which regulate the payments from the Fellows." I have no desire to recall, much less to rekindle, the dissensions which gathered around the important reform which Mr. Bruce advocated, and which the Society adopted,—the reform, I mean, by virtue of which the subscriptions of Fellows were reduced from four guineas to two guineas. For my own part I was from the first clearly in favour of the change which he proposed, and I sought as President to give it all the support in my power. But I am sure that even those who differed most widely from him upon this subject must have appreciated the zeal for the Society which prompted, and the ability and earnestness which promoted, his proposals.

Mr. Bruce resigned in 1854 an office in which I rejoice to think he found so able a successor in the person of our present Treasurer. The reform he had so strenuously urged had then been in operation for two years, and in a letter to myself announcing his resignation, which you will find printed in our Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 74, he was able with perfect truth to use the following words: "I am happy to be able to assure your Lordship that nothing can be more satisfactory than our present



financial condition and prospects. The Society has greatly increased and is still rapidly increasing in numbers; the elections far outnumber the deaths; retirements have almost ceased; and the new Fellows comprise men in every way competent to aid in the Society's proceedings and to add to its honour and its usefulness. The invested fund also has considerably increased; I found it £5,100, with a cash balance of £1,400, I shall leave it £8,000, with a cash balance of £700." Facts such as these have an eloquence of their own.

In ceasing to be Treasurer Mr. Bruce did not think himself exonerated from further services towards the Society. Members of the Finance and Library Committees will be eager to bear testimony to the zealous assiduity with which he took part in their important labours. It will be remembered too that when Mr. Lemon's failing health prevented him from carrying through what he had begun, namely, the Catalogue of the Society's Broad-sides, Mr. Bruce responded, with his usual alacrity, to the request of the Council, and supplied in the most masterly style, an Introduction to the volume, the want of which had so long delayed its publication. Neither will it be forgotten how prominent was the part he took in promoting a measure which no literary inquirer will undervalue, who through it has gained access for literary purposes to the repository of wills at Doctors' Commons. The extension of these facilities in various directions, and over a wider area, is, I conceive, an object which this Society may well do its utmost to achieve.

Although I have done little more than touch upon a few of the more important services rendered to this Society by Mr. Bruce, I think I have said more than enough to justify the regret so generally felt at his decease. Under these circumstances we must regard as a matter of true though mournful satisfaction, that we shall thenceforth, through the kindness of his representatives, have on our walls a lasting memento of his presence among us. I refer to the portrait of Lewis Frederic Duke of Wurtemberg, formerly the property of Mr. Bruce, which has recently, as you know, been presented to the Society. If I am not misinformed, we are largely indebted for this interesting addition to our pictures to the good offices of Mr. Bruce's sole executor and bosom friend Mr. W. J. Thoms. I am sure I carry you with me when I ask that gentleman to accept the expression of our sincere condolence at the grievous loss he has sustained in the severance of a friendship of forty years.

SIR JAMES PRIOR, R.N. was elected a Fellow on the 25th November 1830, and died in November 1869. Six years before his election he had commended himself favourably to the notice of the literary world by a Biography of Edmund Burke, which

has not yet lost its hold on the attention of the public. At a later period he added to this first publication a *Life of Goldsmith*, published in 1836, and a *Life of Malone*, published in 1860. Although Sir James Prior did not contribute any paper to our *Transactions*, it will scarcely be doubted that works such as those I have named entitle him to special mention in these notices of departed worthies. I may add that he was more than once elected a Member of our Council, and in that capacity evinced, by regular attendance at its meetings, the interest he took in our work and welfare.

ARTHUR TAYLOR, Esq. was elected a Fellow in December 1818, and died in March 1870. His paper in the *Archæologia* (Vol. xxxiii. p. 101-124), on the Original site of Roman London, stamped him at once as an authority on the early history of this metropolis, and will often be referred to by writers on that subject. At a later period he contributed two short but valuable communications to our *Proceedings*,\* both of which, in common with the paper on Roman London, evinced extensive investigations in original sources. On two occasions he made important additions to our Collections of Proclamations and of Broad-sides.†

There is another name of great distinction on our List which I am obliged to pass over with a brevity altogether disproportionate to his work. I refer to the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., who was elected a Fellow on the 13th January, 1853, and died on the 28th June, 1869. As an antiquary, a scholar, and a divine, Dr. Todd held, beyond dispute, a very high place. His labours, however, were all but exclusively bestowed on the country in which he resided, on the University and Academy which he adorned. To the Royal Irish Academy, therefore, I must resign the office of commemorating his distinguished literary labours. There is, however, one contribution made by Dr. Todd to our publications, which is far too important to be passed over. It will be remembered that in the year 1866 Dr. Todd laid before the Society some remarks‡ in illustration of twelve coloured drawings, fac-similes of Irish Illuminated Manuscripts, which had been placed in his hands for the purpose of exhibition, by Miss Stokes. At a later period the Council decided on publishing, towards the completion of the sixth volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, a fasciculus of illustrations of Irish Illuminations, comprising selections from these drawings, which, with generous courtesy, had been placed at our disposal by Miss

\* *Proceedings*, ii. 307 ; 2. S. ii. 213.

† *Proceedings*, ii. 310 ; iii. 18.

‡ *Proceedings*, 2 S. iii. 271.

Stokes. The letter-press to this publication was contributed by Dr. Todd.

BERNARD BOLINGBROKE WOODWARD, Esq. Librarian to the Queen, was born at Norwich in the year 1816, was elected a Fellow in 1853, and died somewhat suddenly on the 12th October, 1869. Our *Archæologia* contains no contribution from his pen, but in the Proceedings, as will be seen from the subjoined note,\* we constantly find his name as the author of communications of great interest. On the death of the late Mr. Glover, Mr. Woodward was appointed Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor, and Keeper of the Royal Collection of Prints and Drawings. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Woodward had not devoted any special attention to the history and literature of art. The success he afterwards achieved in that department is a striking instance of his singular aptitude for rapidly making himself acquainted with fields of knowledge which he had hitherto left unexplored. He founded and edited the "Fine Arts Quarterly Review," the contents of which publication make us regret that it ceased to appear after the second volume of the second series, making in all five volumes. The latest fruit of his labours in this direction is contained in a volume only recently given to the world, and entitled "Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters, from the Royal Collection at Windsor. With Descriptive Text, by B. B. Woodward." How widely Mr. Woodward was beloved and respected is known to all. His numerous avocations and undertakings prevented him of late years from attending our meetings and taking part in our proceedings as often as his attachment to the Society would naturally have induced him to do, but we may feel sure that it was only want of leisure, by no means diminution of regard, which thus withheld him.

Sir CHARLES GEORGE YOUNG, Knight, Garter King of Arms, Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., was elected a Fellow on March 21, 1822, and died at his residence in Prince's Terrace, Hyde Park, on the 31st August, 1869. He had been a Member of the College of Arms for considerably more than half a century, for he became a Pursuivant in 1813, York Herald in 1820, and Garter in 1842. He was also for twenty years Registrar to the College, viz. from 1822 to his last promotion. He devoted himself with assiduity and with eminent success to the best interests of his profession, and served to his uttermost the advancement of historical and genealogical studies. He was for years in constant correspondence with Surtees, Raine, and Hunter, and other topographical

\* Proc. iii. 287; iv. 68, 202, 326, 339. Second Series, i. 29, 40, 64, 97, 112, 116, 322, 340, 351, 373; ii. 183, 283, 437; iii. 144.



labourers; and Sir Harris Nicolas, in almost all his works, is eager to acknowledge the obligations he was under to him. Sir Charles Young produced no important work of his own, but he privately printed several tracts on Precedence; a Catalogue of the works in his library on the Peerage and Baronetage; a Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms, which had been prepared by our fellow Mr. W. H. Black; an account of the Controversy for Arms between Hastings and Grey de Ruthyn; and the "Titles of Honour," written by one of his predecessors as Garter, Sir Thomas St. George. To the *Archæologia* Sir Charles Young contributed only one paper, entitled "Remarks on the Sword, Dagger, and Ring of King James the Fourth of Scotland, preserved in the College of Arms, London." (*Arch. vol. xxxiii. 335.*) To our Proceedings his communications were almost equally scanty.\* The true measure of the work he did on our behalf is to be found in the Minute Books of our Council and of our Finance Committee. At a time when our finances had become involved in much confusion—I speak of some thirty years ago—Sir Charles Young took the helm, and, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, steered the vessel through the rocks and brought her safe to port. Those who remember the history and condition of the Society at the time to which I refer, will think with me that we are bound to cherish warmly the memory of Sir Charles Young.

Such, gentlemen, are the obituary notes which on this occasion I desire to place before you. In these, as in my obituary notes of former years, I have received, and I desire to acknowledge, the fullest aid from the kindness and the diligence of your accomplished Secretary, now beside me.

During the past year, from April to April, the elections to this Society have been as follows:

Charles Whitehead, Esq.

Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq. M.A.

Cowdell Chapman, Esq. M.A.

Nathaniel Hubert John Westlake, Esq.

Henry Paul Hawkshaw, Esq. B.A.

George Wharton Simpson, Esq. M.A.

John Ribton Garstin, Esq. M.A.

The Honorable William Owen Stanley, M.P.

Francis Henry Lascelles, Esq. LL.B.

Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, Esq. M.A.

Stuart Archibald Moore, Esq.

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. M.A. (re-election).

\* Proceedings, i. 222; iii. 223.

Rev. Henry Smith, M.A.

Rev. Frederic Thomas Colby, B.D.

Robert William Edis, Esq.

James Kenward, Esq.

John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq.

Rev. Frederick Brown.

Walter Consitt Boulter, Esq.

Alexander John Ellis, Esq. B.A., F.R.S.

John Watney, Jun. Esq.

Gentlemen, you are no doubt aware that by the Act 3 Will. IV. cap. 4, the President and Council are entitled to elect one of five additional Trustees of the Soane Museum, such election being made by them, as the Act requires, at the Anniversary Meeting. Mr. Bruce was elected in this manner a Soane Trustee at the Anniversary of 1861; and, a vacancy having now occurred through his decease, I may inform you that our choice, as decided at a former meeting of the Council, has fallen on our much respected Treasurer Mr. Ouvry.

As regards the Sepulchral Monuments Committee which was appointed by you, the returns are not yet all made, but a considerable number have been sent in, and there is reason to hope that the rest will shortly follow.

You may also expect from me some information as to the works now in progress at Burlington House. I find that the contractors are bound, under a penalty, to deliver up the new apartments in March 1872. Another year, however, would in all probability elapse before the fittings are complete; and meanwhile I think you will agree with me that the Society has no cause to be dissatisfied with its present abode.

There is one event in the past year to which your especial attention should, I think, be called. I received accounts from Sir Charles Trevelyan, who had just returned from a tour in the Levant, and accounts from other quarters also, that the Turkish authorities were planning, and had indeed commenced, the demolition of the walls of Constantinople. It is an act which might have been worthy of the Turkish hordes in their earlier days, but which is wholly inconsistent with that more enlightened course upon which it was hoped the Turkish Government had entered. The walls of Constantinople well deserve to be spared, not merely for their picturesque beauty, which many travellers have celebrated, but for the part which they bore in several memorable sieges, and for the bulwark which they long afforded to the cause

of letters and of learning. It seemed to me that I was bound to lay before the Council the accounts which I had received, and to refer to its advice and direction. Having done so on the 19th of February last, it was moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, seconded by Mr. A. W. Franks, and carried unanimously, that I should be requested to write to the Earl of Clarendon in the name of the Society, and ask his good offices to avert the threatened destruction. Lord Clarendon, notwithstanding the many other calls upon his time and thoughts, responded in the kindest manner to the appeal which I, in behalf of this Society, had made to him. A letter was sent to me by his direction from the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Hammond, on the 9th of the present month, stating that, "having caused inquiries to be made on the subject, Lord Clarendon has ascertained that there is no intention on the part of the Turkish Government of demolishing the walls of Constantinople." There can be little doubt, as I believe, that, although no such intention exists at present, such an intention did exist at a recent period, and was even in progress of being carried into practical effect. The Society may therefore, as I conceive, justly congratulate itself at having lent its timely intercession to protect from ruin one of the most interesting monuments which the City of Constantine displays.

In the last place, gentlemen, you must allow me to advert, though but in brief terms, to the important alteration in your statutes which is this day proposed. The reasons in its favour are so fully stated in Mr. Franks's letter\* that it leaves me scarce anything to add. I can assure you, however, that I should not have given my sanction to the measure unless these reasons—which, indeed, I had heard from him at even a much earlier period—had seemed to my own mind sufficient and convincing. It is a question, however, of which the final decision rests, I need not say, wholly with yourselves—with the Society at large as now at its Anniversary assembled. We, whom you may honour with your confidence as the officers of the Society, shall cheerfully acquiesce in your decision whatever it may be. If you desire to retain the more frequent Meetings, we will do our best as heretofore to give them efficiency and interest; and if, on the other hand, the change now in contemplation should please you, we shall have the further incentive to exertion of seeking to justify our deliberate proposal by a prosperous result.

The President, having concluded his Address, it was moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, seconded by W. J. Thoms, Esq. and carried unanimously—

\* See *ante*, p. 453.



"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

In pursuance of the Soane Museum Act, referred to in the President's Address, the formal election of a Soane Trustee was proceeded with by the President and Council, when Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, was duly elected to that office.

The Ballot was then taken on the question of the proposed alterations of the Statutes (see *ante*, p. 454). Clauses I.—III. being put separately, were carried by 29 Ayes to 22 Noes, the remaining clauses by a large majority.

The Ballot for the election of President, Officers, and Council being closed, the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Fellows were found to have the majority of the votes of the Society:—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Earl Stanhope, *President.*

John Winter Jones, Esq. *V.P.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. *M.A. V.P.*

Sir William Tite, M.P. *V.P. and Auditor.*

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. *LL.D. Director.*

Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. *Auditor.*

Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. *M.A.*

George Edmund Street, Esq. *A.R.A.*

Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D. Dean of Westminster.

Samuel, Lord Bishop of Winchester, D.D.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Rev. James Gerald Joyce, B.A. *Auditor.*

George Steinman Steinman, Esq. *Auditor.*

John Evans, Esq.

Colonel Augustus Henry Lane Fox.

Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq.

Clements Robert Markham, Esq.

Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L.

William Smith, Esq.

William Smith, Esq. *LL.D.*

Sir Albert William Woods, Garter King of Arms.

C. Knight Watson, Esq. *M.A. Secretary.*

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Balloting Lists.

Thursday, May 5th, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Editor, Samuel Tymms, Esq. F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. IV. No. 110. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1870.

From the British Archæological Association :—The Journal. March 31, 1870. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Anthropological Society of London :—The Anthropological Review. No. 29. April. 8vo. London, 1870.

From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., F.S.A. :—

1. Il Cappuccino Scozzese di Monsig. Gio. Battista Rinuccini. 12mo. Macerata, 1655.
2. The same, another edition. 12mo. Rome, 1760.
3. Grönlands Historiske Mindesmaerker, udgivne af det kongelige nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 3 Vols. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1838-45.
4. Storia di Nettuno, e Porto d'Anzo, scritta dal Sig<sup>re</sup> Abbate Bartolomeo Soffredini Nettunese. 4to. MS. (Titles, 2 leaves. MS. 25 leaves. Blank, 3 leaves.)

From the Society of Emulation of Rouen :—Bulletin des Travaux. Année 1868, 1869. No. 12. Mars-Juin, 1869. 8vo. Rouen, 1869.

From the Author :—The Primeval Monuments of Peru compared with those in other parts of the World. By E. G. Squier, M.A. Hon. F.S.A. 8vo.

From the Chetham Society :—Publications. Vol. 76. Heywood's Observations in verse. Edited by J. Crossley, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. Manchester, 1869.

From the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education :—Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum. Universal Catalogue of Books on Art. Vol. 1. A to K. Proof sheets. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Author, M. J. Garnier :—

1. Les Insectes dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen Age. 8vo. Amiens, 1868.
2. Notice sur quelques Enseignes de Pélérinage en plomb concernant la Picardie. 8vo. Amiens, 1865.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardie :—

1. Mémoires. Documents concernant la Province. Tome 7<sup>me</sup>. 4to. Amiens, 1869.
2. Mémoires. Tomes 21 et 22. 8vo. Paris et Amiens, 1867-68.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. XVIII. No. 118. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—Transactions. New Series. Vol. ix. 8vo. Liverpool, 1869.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—The Journal. Vol. 39. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee :—Eighth Annual Report. 8vo. Birmingham, 1869.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich :—Mittheilungen. Band xvi. Abtheilung I. heft 1-4, Abtheilung II. heft 1-4. 4to. Zurich, 1867-70.

From R. C. Hussey, Esq. F.S.A. :—Compotus Johannis Pritirwell de Festo Sancti Michaelis A.D. 1364 per unum annum integrum. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author, M. Devals aîné :—

1. *Le Feu dit de la Saint-Jean.* 8vo. Coup d'œil sur l'Age Antéhistorique dans le Département de Tarn-et-Garonne. 8vo. (Bound together.)
2. *Des Habitations Troglodytiques.* 8vo.

From the University of Cambridge, through Henry Bradshaw, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. *A Catalogue of Adversaria and printed books containing MS. notes.* 8vo. Cambridge, 1864.
2. *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge.* Vol. 5. Index to the Catalogue of MSS. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1867.

From the Author :—*Le Tombeau de Mausole.* Par Ch. Ræssler. 8vo. Paris, 1870.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—*Proceedings.* No. 2. February. 8vo. Calcutta, 1870.

From the East Indian Association :—*Journal.* No. 1. Vol. IV. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. *The Journal.* Vol. I. Fourth Series. No. 1. 8vo. Dublin, 1870.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—*The Archæological Journal.* No. 104. [Completing vol. xxvi.] 8vo. London, 1869.

The nomination by the President of the Very Reverend Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D. Dean of Westminster, to be a Vice-President, was read.

The following presents of Photographs were announced :—

1. The Palestine Fund Committee :—Photograph of a stone recently discovered bearing a Moabitish inscription.
2. Rev. W. Sneyd, F.S.A. :—Nine Photographs of mediæval and other objects in his own collection.
3. Rev. W. G. Clark, F.S.A. :—Three Photographs of the Roman Amphitheatre lately excavated in Paris.

Mr. Clark's present was accompanied by the following remarks in a letter addressed to the Secretary :—

I send for the inspection of the Society three photographs of the newly-discovered Amphitheatre at Paris.

It is evidently the work of military masons, constructed for use rather than show. It is built of stones taken, as M. Read told me, from a quarry in the immediate neighbourhood.

There is nothing to indicate the date of its construction. Coins have been found from Adrian's time downwards, but these give no clue to the date of the building, as the interior, after serving as a quarry, has evidently served also as a place where rubbish might be "shot." A very few yards to the north of the principal entrance, at the northern end of the major axis, and in a straight line with it, the natural soil, with its strata of yellow and red sand, remains undisturbed at a height considerably above the level of the arena. The amphitheatre was doubtless approached from the west. The antiquaries of Paris are agreed that the first Roman station was on the site of the Pantheon and the Luxembourg, lying to the west of the amphitheatre.



There were no structures *under* the arena, as at Capua and elsewhere.

In default of special information, we may conclude that the building dates from the early days of the Roman occupation, because the amphitheatre, serving as it did for inter-regimental, or rather "inter-legionary," athletic contests, was an essential adjunct to a military establishment.

The Emperor has visited the ruins and takes great interest in their preservation, so we may hope that the required million of francs may be forthcoming, and that Cæsar may preserve that which was Cæsar's.

R. H. MAJOR, Esq. F.S.A. communicated, in a letter to the Director, his reasons for concluding 1497, not 1494, to be the true date of the discovery of the northern portion of the American continent by English sailors under John and Sebastian Cabot. This letter will be printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, May 12th, 1870.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—Burton-on-Trent ; its history, its waters, and its breweries. By William Molyneux, F.G.S. 8vo. London and Burton-on-Trent, 1869.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—Transactions. Vol. xxiv. Antiquities, Part 8. Polite Literature, Part 4. Science, Parts 9-15. 4to. Dublin, 1867-70.

From G. Manners, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. *Speculum Historiale Fratris Vincencii*. Impressum per Johannem Mentellin. 4 Vols. (in 2.) Large Folio. *Sine loco*, 1473.

2. *Summa Baptistiniana*. By Baptiste de Salis. Folio. Spire, 1488.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. :—Publications of the Arundel Society. First Annual Publication, 1870. Chromo-lithographs, viz. :—

1. Christ and Mary Magdalene in the Garden. From the Fresco by Fra Angelico in the Convent of St. Mark, Florence.

2. Jesus and his Disciples at Emmaus. From a Fresco by Fra Bartolomeo in the Convent of St. Mark, Florence.

3. The Triune God. The Virgin Mary. St. John the Baptist. From the Altarpiece, by the brothers Van Eyck in the Cathedral of St. Bavon, at Ghent.

A Vote of Special Thanks was accorded to G. Manners, Esq. for his valuable present of two fine specimens of early printing.

The two following Resolutions of a Council of the Society, held on May 10th, 1870, Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair, were then read :—

(1.) The Council have taken into their most serious consideration the result of the Vote at the last Anniversary, when the change in the Statutes which they recommended was carried by the very narrow majority of 29 to 22.

It never was their desire or intention that so important a change in the Statutes, or so large a reduction in the number of Meetings, should be effected, unless by a nearly general assent of the Fellows. Finding that this degree of assent does not exist in the present case, the Council desire to state at once to the Society that they think it most consistent with their duty to yield to the feelings expressed by so respectable a minority. They will not, therefore, make use of the new powers entrusted to them by the change in the Statutes to make any material reduction in the number of Meetings. The Meetings to be appointed for next Session will be weekly, that is, the same as the old statutes would have appointed. There shall only be one single exception—the Meeting, namely, fixed by the old statute on the Thursday next before Christmas Day, which will be discontinued, as in practice it has always been found a failure or a difficulty from its contiguity to that general holiday. The Council reserve to themselves the discretion of making any similar and slight change in other Sessions, if they see occasion; but, so far as they can bind their successors, they would never decide on any great or material reduction in the number of the Meetings, unless they had reason to believe that there was in the Society a large concurrence of opinion in its favour.

It has however seemed to the Council that, without diminishing the number of the Meetings, some of them might in future seasons, and more especially in the inauguration of the new apartments, be diversified in their object. There might be, on some appointed evenings, instead of the reading of papers, the exhibition of interesting objects, such as the Society has had before,—extended perhaps, as on former occasions, for the inspection of Fellows and their friends through several following days. There might also be perhaps, from time to time, a *conversazione* instead of a reading, affording to the Fellows a point of union and an opportunity of antiquarian communications. There are points on which it would be premature to announce any present decision until all circumstances have been considered and all possible obstacles weighed. But the Society may rest assured they shall not escape the care and the thought of those whom the Society may continue to honour with its confidence in the direction of its affairs.

(2.) **RESOLVED**,—That the following proposal be submitted to the Society on Thursday June the 2nd next :

That whereas the following Fellows of the Society [here the names of 17 gentlemen were inserted] are in arrear of their subscriptions two years and upwards, and repeated applications having been made to them by the Treasurer,

That, unless their arrears be discharged previously to the 2nd day of June next ensuing, the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the list of the Society and held as no longer Fellows thereof, unless some special cause of the delay shall be shown to the satisfaction of the council.

John-Major, Lord Henniker, proposed for election as a Fellow by the President, being entitled as a peer of the realm to have

his election at once proceeded with, the Ballot for such election was taken, and his lordship was declared to be duly elected.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited and presented a photograph of an ancient stone Cross, ornamented with an interlacing pattern, recently discovered, as built into an old wall, forming the back of a shed over a well in the premises of Bishop's Court at Llandaff, the residence of the bishop of that diocese.

It was not previously known to exist, and is, as Mr. Morgan believes, the only instance of that kind of cross found in that locality. Fragments of two similar crosses were dug up at Caerleon a few years ago, and stones with similar ornamentation are now standing in the churchyard at Llantwit, in Glamorganshire. There is a remarkably fine and large cross of this type at Carew, in Pembrokeshire, and three others in different parts of Wales, accounts of which are given in the *Archæological Journal*, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the *Isca Silurum*, and the Catalogue of the contents of the Museum at Caerleon, where the fragments there found are preserved.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some further notes upon the Crypt of the Chapter House at Westminster, which will be incorporated into his former paper on the same subject, to appear in the *Archæologia*.

J. H. PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. gave an account of what he had been able to do in Rome during the season now just over, with the help of the "Roman Exploration Fund," to which the Society had contributed. Mr. Parker observed that he had had more than usual difficulties to contend with, owing to the sitting of the Great Council, which occupied the time of the government officials so constantly, that it was impossible to obtain their attention to anything else. In consequence of this he had not obtained written permission for a single thing that he had asked for during the whole season. He had verbal permission for all that he asked, with plenty of compliments, but in Rome a verbal permission goes for nothing. There were, however, certain things that might be done safely without any permission beyond that of the proprietor and the tenant of the ground, which were generally easy to obtain.

Mr. Parker began by carrying on what he had begun in the previous season, and obtaining further proofs of his former statements in order to answer the doubts expressed by the Roman and German schools. He hired again the cellars which he had found to be the principal chambers in the Mamertine Prison, and made further excavations in them. He found that the ground floor of these cellars is a bed of that peculiar kind of cement



which holds water, or resists the passage of water and damp. This cement was in use in Rome during the time of the Empire only. It is called in Latin *opus signinum*, and by the Italians *coccio pesto*; it is made of fresh lime and broken pottery, and probably clay in powder, to increase its watertight properties. Under this floor of cement there is about ten feet of earth, and under that the old stone pavement of the time of the Kings. The walls are entirely built of the large squared blocks of tufa, like the other walls of Servius Tullius. There are four chambers, each forty feet long and fourteen wide, with doorways from one to the other. The excavators were unable to find the end of the subterranean passage from the vestibule of the Mamertine Prison, called the Prison of St. Peter, of which the opposite end had been found last season, because the vaulted passage passes under some modern houses and a modern street, and this could not be opened without written leave from the authorities.

The next point was to demonstrate that the river Almo is really divided into two branches, and has two mouths; one branch going through the valley of the Caffarella, and having its mouth near the great church of San Paolo *fuor le mura*, about a mile from Rome, while the other branch passes through Rome, and has its mouth in the Pulchrum Littus of the Kings, in which an aperture was left for it when that tufa wall on the bank of the Tiber was built. This stream is usually called the Marana, which is merely the Italian name for any small running stream. It is a mill-stream, and must have been so for a very long period; it turns the wheels of many mills, both in Rome and outside the walls. For this purpose it has been made into a small canal, with locks at intervals to regulate the quantity of water; when it passes over low ground it is raised on banks of clay, sometimes as much as ten feet above the level of the ground, and the surplus water, in time of flood or after rain, is carried over lashers into the other branch. This flows at its old low level in a deep foss, which winds about the Campagna in all directions for many miles, and at times inundates a large part of it. The branch that runs through Rome is no longer subject to floods, on account of the locks and lashers, but in the time of Cicero there was a very serious overflow of this stream, which, as he relates in one of his letters, did a great deal of mischief in Rome. It is probable that the canal was made to prevent this, soon after his time, as we have no mention of any other flood of this stream at a subsequent period. Some of the brickwork of the locks is of the time of the early Empire, although mixed with, and partly concealed by, mediæval and modern work. Some of the locks are still in use; the most perfect is near the Torre Fiscale, a little more than three miles from Rome.

This discovery is important, because it shows that there is no

need to extend the first *regio* of Rome beyond the present walls, and, as all the other *regiones* are known to have been also within the walls, it proves that the City of Rome never extended beyond the present walls.

Mr. Parker also obtained leave from Prince Torlonia to make excavations in his large vineyard on the Aventine, between the church of Sta. Prisca and the Porta S. Paolo or Ostiensis. Canina began some excavations here twenty years ago, but had not gone deep enough; the upper part of a fine piece of tufa wall, of the time of the Kings, was visible, but not the lower part. The new excavations were carried on to the bottom of this wall, proving the existing remains to be forty-five feet high and twelve feet thick, built as usual against the vertical surface of a scarped cliff, and resting on a ledge of the tufa rock cut out for the purpose. The upper courses of stone are wanting, and, as the present wall is nearly level with the earth at the back, it was probably 60 feet high originally. A part of this fine wall has been rebuilt at an early period and two arches inserted in it, one of which remains perfect. These appear to have been embrasures through which a catapult or balista might throw heavy stones, and there is a platform of cement behind the wall, on which such an engine might stand.

This fort is at one angle of the valley between the two parts of the Aventine Hill, and at the opposite corner is another similar fort, built of concrete, against the cliff. This concrete is worked in layers or courses, and looks as if made in boxes, not a continuous mass, and has had a casing of tufa wall, like that of the fort first described, as appeared by remains found at the foot during the progress of some other excavations. Upon this ancient fort stands the church and monastery of S. Sabba. These forts are supposed to have been made at the time when Hannibal threatened Rome, and pitched his camp at about three miles distance. Their construction clearly shows an alteration of the original fortifications; the reason for which must be sought in the absence of the outer wall of the city at this point.

These two forts at the angle of the valley protected the approach to an important gate which stood at the point where the four roads meet between Sta. Prisca and Sta. Sabba. Close to this point a cave was found with five of the aqueducts meeting in it, to throw the water into the lowest *specus*, that of the Aqua Appia. This must have been carried over the arch of the gate, across the deep foss-way, and under the hill to the other cave on the bank of the Tiber called the cave of Faunus, near the Marmorata and the Porta Trigemina, which was hired and shown last year as the mouth of the aqueducts. The *specus* was also found on the line between the two caves in another old subterranean stone quarry under S. Prisca.

In the same large vineyard or garden of Prince Torlonia, under the house of the gardener, were found in the cellars remains of the private house of the Emperor Trajan, with a fine painted chamber of his time and a suite of corridors and other chambers of the same period. In front of the great wall of the Kings before mentioned, in the great foss, which as usual had been filled up in the time of the early Empire, are four deep pits, about a yard in diameter, looking like wells, with holes in the rough sides to serve as a ladder for going down to clean them out. These pits are carried down the same depth as the wall, and rest upon the same ledge of the tufa rock, but, as the surface of the earth is lower on that side which was outside of the city and in the foss, they are about thirty feet deep. These appear to have been in connection with the Thermæ, of which a wall faced with *opus reticulatum* of the time of Trajan passes close by, and outside of them. Near this point also is a drain, of the usual brick construction of the early Empire, and in this brick-stamps were found, which gave the date of A.D. 130. The drain was made after the Thermæ and after the pits. The Thermæ are believed to be those of Sura, the cousin of Trajan. This and the private house of Trajan are mentioned in the catalogue of the fourth century as being on the Aventine.

Other excavations were made in the garden of Signor Brocard, near the grand Thermæ of Antoninus Caracalla, and in which the remains of the Porticus or Arcade of Caracalla and Heliogabalus are situated. It was thus ascertained that each of the arches of the arcade had been a bath chamber, and at the back the *specus* of an aqueduct was found, near the top of the arcade, evidently to convey water to these baths. The *specus* is carried on a thick wall of rough stone, not intended to be seen, but buried from the time it was built; it was carried obliquely across an old road, the pavement of which was found at the depth of 30 feet from the surface. This road led from the Via Appia to the private house of the Emperor Hadrian, which was excavated by the Cavaliere Guidi two or three years ago, and is miscalled the house of Asinius Pollio. Part of a subterranean passage leading from the house to the Thermæ of Commodus, discovered last year, near S. Sisto Vecchio, was also found under the present cross road. In front of the arcade, near the church of SS. Nereo and Achilleo, remains of a temple (?) were found, a piece of a marble column, and the basement of others. Further excavations are required in order to examine this.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, May 19th, 1870.

EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

- From the Numismatic Society of London:—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. x. New Series. No. xxxvii. 8vo. London, 1870.
- From the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:—The Journal. Vol. 1. Third Series. No. 7. 8vo. Dublin, 1869.
- From the Author:—Researches into the History of Welton, Yorkshire. By Thomas Thompson, F.S.A. 8vo. Kingston-upon-Hull, 1869.
- From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq. F.S.A.:—The East Anglian. Vol. iv., No. 111. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1870.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1869-70. No. 9. 4to. London, 1870.
- From the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—Journal with the 52nd Annual Report. No. xi. 8vo. Truro, 1870.
- From the Canadian Institute:—The Canadian Journal. New Series. Vol. xii., No. 5. 8vo. Toronto, 1870.
- From J. R. Appleton, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Guide to the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. By George Bouchier Richardson. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday May 27th, and a list of the candidates was read.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a copy of a Letter which he accompanied by the following remarks:—

The accompanying letter from one of the best and bravest of the Cavaliers will not be uninteresting to some of our Fellows.

Spencer Compton was son and heir of Sir William Compton II. Baron Compton, (who was created Earl of Northampton on the 2nd of August, 1618,) by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, Knight, Alderman of London. He was one of the peers who followed the King to York after his final rupture with the Parliament, and faithfully served his master until he met his death by a blow from a halbert at the battle of Hopton Heath 19th March, 1643.

At the time this letter was written he was evidently in very good spirits, little anticipating the years of bloodshed that were about to follow. Perhaps he thought that there would be no serious appeal to arms, or that one crushing defeat would settle everything. Such we know, even after the battle of Edge Hill, was the opinion of some of those who watched narrowly the progress of events.

“So wise in matters of war was I, and all the country besides, that we commonly supposed that a very few days or weeks, by one other battell, would end the wars,”\* says Richard Baxter,

\* Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, ed. Matth. Sylvester, part i. p. 43.

who on such a matter is sure to have reflected the more intelligent opinion of his time.

Crosby Place was inherited by Lord Northampton from his mother, Elizabeth Spencer. It had belonged to William and Martin Bonde, sons of Alderman Sir George Bonde. These persons sold it in the 36th of Elizabeth for the sum of £2,560 to Sir John Spencer, who kept his mayoralty there in 1594. Sir John died in 1609, when the old palace with other property passed to his daughter. In 1636 Lord Northampton was residing here,\* and it seems that it continued to be his town house until he was driven from it by the discord of the times. During the troubles the Parliament used it as a prison for political offenders.† I append a list of thirty-seven unfortunates who were in captivity here in October, 1642.

Spencer Compton married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont of Glenfield, co. Leicester. The James mentioned in the letter is his eldest son, who succeeded him in his honours and estates. The "wenches" to whom he sent kisses were two daughters, viz.—1. Anne, who married Sir Hugh Cholmeley the younger, of Whitby, in Yorkshire, eldest son and heir of Sir Hugh Cholmeley of that place, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Twisden of East Peckham, in Kent. Anne bore her lord two daughters only. Mary, who died an infant, and Anne, who married her cousin Nathaniel Cholemly, of London.‡ She died 26th May, 1705, and was buried in Whitby church. 2. Penelope, who married Sir John Nicholas, K.B., son of Sir Edward Nicholas, of West Horsley, co. Surrey, Secretary of State to Charles I. She died in 1703, aged 64.§

The fact that the letter exists to this day among the State papers is a sufficient proof that it never reached its destination. The messenger who bore it no doubt fell into the hands of some servant of the Parliament, and the dispatch, trivial as it was, was thought of sufficient importance to be detained and laid before the authorities.

[Stat. Pap. Dom. 1642. 14 June.]

SWEET HART,—

I write you nothing about my big words and my quarrell, because itt was not heere, but made by your shee newes maker att London; wee are all well heere, and agree very well, and are very well lincked to gether. Wee heare of Mr. Pimes motion of searching our howses. I hope you haue taken care hee shall not fiend much at Crosby howse, and for the cuntrey wee shall tacke such order heere that the serching of our cuntrey houses will bee in little danger as wee thincke. I dare not write so att large as I

\* Blackburn's Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place, 1843, pp. 59—63.

† Commons Journals, II. 839, 840, 894.

‡ Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, 323. Memoirs of Sir Hugh Cholmley, 1787, p. 96.

§ Hoare's Modern Wilts, Alderbury Hundred,

would, but I dare write that I long much to bee with hir to whome I will  
euer bee, as now I am,

Your asured louing  
husband untill  
death, NORTHAMPTON.

Yorke, this 14th of  
June, 1642.

My blesing to the children. I will not be unmind full of James his busi-  
nes; itt consernes us all. Kis my wenches, and tacke care your cock horses  
be not apointed for the melichia.

N.

To my very louing  
wife the Countes  
of Northampton  
these.

[Stat. Pap. Dom. 1642.]

Delinquents Imprisoned in Crosbie house ye 29<sup>th</sup> of Octob. 1642.

Sr Will. Acton	Mr. Brograu
Sr Georg Whittmoore	Mr. Alden
Sr John Cordell	Mr. Munger
Sr John Jacobs	Mr. Langhorne
Mr. Sloane	Mr. Cudner
Mr. Swadlinge	Mr. Newton
Mr. Daue	Mr. Walcott
Mr. Fish	Mr. Smith
Mr. Shawe	Mr. Clerke
Mr. Dudleye	Mr. Ward
Mr. Gardner	Mr. Petware
Captaine Beale*	Mr. Withers
Mr. Baker	Mr. Greene
Mr. Bludworth†	Mr. Heather
Mr. Vyuian	Mr. Henricke
Mr. Middleton	Mr. Bacon
Mr. Hollingsworth	Mr. Gibson
Mr. Osberton	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Topham	

The Rev. E. DUKE exhibited a Roman Vessel of pewter of the  
same type as those from the Fens noticed at page 425 of the  
present volume, being of a bowl shape with a foot, and with a  
brim of which the exterior outline is formed by eight equidistant  
points connected by indented curved lines.

It was found in 1793 at tinworks called Hallivick in Cornwall,  
and is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pl. 9. A portion of  
one side is broken away, and partly fused by the action of fire,

\* A Captain Beale was among the Royalist prisoners taken on the surrender of  
Tenby, *circa* June 1, 1648. A Colonel Beale was a few weeks after one of the  
Royalist garrison at Colchester.—Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* iv. pt. ii. pp. 1142, 1167.

† It seems from an entry in the *Commons Jour.* 6 Nov. 1642, that John Bludd-  
worth, citizen and merchant of London, was secured in Crosby House because he had  
declined to subscribe for carrying on the war against the King. Alderman Bludworth  
and Mr. Penning of Fenchurch Street were ordered to be arrested by resolution of  
the Council of State, 9th Feb. 1659-60.—*Commons Journal*, VII. 837.



whether before or after the exhibition before the Society in 1807 does not appear. The dimensions are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide over the top,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches high. The metal, described as tin in the *Archæologia*, appears similar to that of which the Roman vessels from the Fens were composed.

Mr. Duke also exhibited an Ornament in bright yellow metal of circular form, which was found in 1802 at Trenoweth in Cornwall, and will be found engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pl. 10. This engraving, though very carefully reproducing all the lines of the pattern with which the upper surface of the object is covered, wants decision and intelligence. Hence the "late Celtic" character of the ornament does not come out as it should, the most characteristic curves not being boldly drawn. Seven alone of the little coloured beads which were originally set in the collar now remain. Of these four are white, and have the appearance of rock crystal, the other two are of the colour of amber, but do not possess the electric properties of that substance.

PATRICK O'CALLAGHAN Esq., D.C.L. F.S.A., exhibited an Autograph Letter of Lucretia Borgia addressed to Hercules II., Duke of Ferrara, father of her third husband, Alfonso d'Este. The text of the letter follows :—

Ill<sup>mo</sup>. et excell<sup>mo</sup>. mio S<sup>or</sup>. et pr'e obs'uan<sup>mo</sup> i.c'.

Anchor che sappia vostra ex<sup>lia</sup> essere ben certificata per Barthol<sup>o</sup> Bressano de quanto se in sinqua operato per hauer quel numero de Relligiose che v. Ill<sup>ma</sup> S. desydera, puro azo quella anche intenda per mie littere el successo della cosa, me parso scriverli la presente, alla quale significo como essendo de proximo venute da me queste Relligiose de Viterbio, che sonno qui in Roma, lo trovate non poeho mutate; comensandose ad monstrarre molto dure et difficile, de non promettere che ce habi ad venire perniente piu numero de quarto, allegando molte loro studiate rasone; et quantuncha Io mo con blande et mo con rigorose parole le animasse et rimondesse ad non douer usare tale renitia et difficulta; mai le possetti mutar della loro opinione, perelche finalmente li conclusi che quando nollo vogliano far de bona uoglia, chelli serra menestero farlo per forsa; et cosi ho delliberato fare ogne opera collo lor generale Ministro et lo simile col Governatore de Viterbi et de Narnia; azo piu finalmente per tal mezzo possiamo expugnare la loro duresa et obstinatione. Questo scriuo solo ad v. ex<sup>lia</sup> per che la intenda qualche de presente se opera in questo negocio.

Supplicandolla che non per questo ne voglia star de mala voglia; maxime per esser certa che per me non se ce lassa che fare, azo oi'amente succeda iuxta el desyderio et ordinatione de quella; et cosi cercha le altre particularita non me extendero altramente, per remetterme del tutto al scriuere desso Barthol<sup>o</sup> Bressano. Allaquale basando le mani de continuo humelmente me Ricommando. Rome die xxvij<sup>a</sup>. Novembr', 1501.

De vra Ill<sup>ma</sup> S<sup>ria</sup>.

Obediente figliola e seruitrice

LUCRETIA ESTEN' DE BORGIA;

Chri. Piccinin<sup>o</sup>.

Indorsed.

Allo Ill<sup>mo</sup> et Excell<sup>mo</sup> mio S<sup>or</sup> et patre obseruan<sup>mo</sup> lo signor Ducha de Ferrara.

The letter still retains a tolerable impression of the seal, stamped on a wafer under the paper. It exhibits a simple shield of arms bearing Este and Borgia quarterly. Este is counter-quartered. 1st and 4th, France modern, a bordure [or and gules] indented one with the other, being an augmentation granted by King Charles VII. of France in 1432 to Nicholas d'Este, Marquis of Ferrara; 2nd and 3rd, Este or Ferrara, [Azure,] an eagle displayed [argent]. Borgia, as borne by Lucretia's father, Pope Alexander VI., namely two coats impaled: 1. A bull statant within a bordure, being a differenced coat of the Spanish family of that name. 2. Barry of six, for Lenzuoli the patronymic of the Pope's father, who adopted the surname of Borgia from his mother's uncle.

The marriage between Alphonzo d'Este and Lucretia was first solemnised at Ferrara on or about September 2, 1501, Don Ramiro di Remolino acting as proxy for the bride. The intelligence that the contract was completed was received in Rome on Saturday, the 4th of September, when the cannon of St. Angelo were fired.\* A second ceremony of marriage was gone through at Rome on the 29th of December in the same year (not on December 20th, 1502, as Mr. Gilbert, the recent biographer of this lady, has said,† copying, probably, a typographical error in Leibnitz's edition of Burchard's Diary, p. 79); Don Ferrante d'Este acting as proxy for his brother.

Dr. O'Callaghan's letter is dated November 26th from Rome, and it is not to be considered as suspicious that Lucretia should address the Duke as her father, and sign her name *Estensis* before the solemnization at Rome. Mr. Gilbert, p. 111, has noticed another letter discovered in the archives of Modena, which, as he says, tends to prove that not only was the ceremony in Ferrara considered as a marriage, but that Lucretia herself looked at it in the same light. This letter is also to the duke, and relates to some questions respecting the marriage settlements. Mr. Gilbert does not give the date, but from the contents it would seem that the letter must have been written at some time between September 4 and December 29, 1501. It is signed, says Mr. Gilbert, "His Excellency's most dutiful daughter and servant, Lucretia Estense de Borgia." The facsimile autograph given by Mr. Gilbert underneath the lady's portrait appears to have been taken from the signature to this letter. It almost exactly tallies with the signature to Dr. O'Callaghan's letter.

C. E. H. CARMICHAEL, Esq., in illustration of this exhibi-

\* Burchard's Diary. Ed. Leibnitz, p. 76.

† Life of Lucretia Borgia, vol. i. p. 7; and see Friggi, *Storia di Ferrara*, iii. 206.

tion, exhibited a tracing from the only signature of Lucretia extant in the British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2016, f. 29), at the foot of a letter which he thus described :—

Letter written in Italian by a secretary, and signed “*Humil-[lissima] serva Lucretia Esten[is].*” It is addressed to Cardinal Sylvius Passerinus, of Cortona, Legate of Umbria. This is Sylvio Passerino, who was made by Leo X. Cardinal Priest, first, of the title of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and, afterwards, of the Eudoxian Basilica, S. Pietro in Vincolit. Ciaconius calls him “*Natione Italus, patria Cortonensis.*” He died 1529. The paper has for water-mark a single-headed eagle displayed (the Ferrara arms). Four small slits occur in it, one just above the “t” in Lucretia, and the others in a perpendicular line with the same, and four on the other side of the page. It is dated at Pisa, 6th November, 1521, in reply to a letter of 30th October, and regrets that she has no knowledge of the circumstance he mentions, and being in Pisa she cannot act so well for him as she desires to do in the affairs of the “most reverend and illustrious vice-chancellor, her singular patron ;” nevertheless she will write to certain persons (apparently named in his letter) to do what they had promised, and agreed with the agent of the said vice-chancellor to act so that he may understand what desire she has to serve that illustrious house, and what affection she feels for it, and how strongly she is bound to it.

The Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A., then gave an account of the progress of discovery on the Roman wall, noticing in particular the foundations of the bridge at Chesters, which an unusually dry season had disclosed, and the remarkable find of no less than seventeen Roman altars at Maryport, near Carlisle. These bore various dedications, principally by soldiers: one, MARTI MILITARI ; two, VICTORIÆ AUGUSTÆ ; the rest to Jupiter.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, May 26th, 1870.

J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author.—Battle Abbey ; with notices of the Parish Church and Town. By M. E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Battle, 1866.



From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the Early English Text Society, viz.:—

40. English Gilds, their Statutes and Customs, 1389, A.D. Edited by Toulmin Smith and Miss L. Toulmin Smith. With an Essay on Gilds by L. Brentano.

41. The Minor Poems of William Lander. Edited by F. J. Furnivall.

42. Bernardus de cura rei Familiaris, with some Early Scottish Prophecies, &c. Edited by J. R. Lumby.

43. Ratis Raving and other Moral and Religious Pieces, in Prose and Verse. Edited by J. R. Lumby. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author:—Survey of the Church of the College of Malling, near Lewes. Reprinted from the Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. xxi., with additions. By J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1870.

From the Author:—Patronymica Cornu-Britannica; or, the Etymology of Cornish Surnames. By R. S. Charnock, Ph. Dr., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author:—A Tribute to the Memory of Hon. William Willis, LL.D. By C. H. Hart. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1870.

The Secretary stated that various representations had reached the Society from different quarters, calling attention to the proposed destruction of the so-called Dyke Hills, near Dorchester, in the county of Oxford. It was proposed and carried that a letter, bearing the signature of the President, Earl Stanhope, should be sent to Mr. Latham, the owner of the ground, urging him to preserve uninjured a site which tradition connected in various ways with the earliest history of this country.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The ballot commenced at a quarter to nine and ended at half-past nine, when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

Edward Morton, Esq.

William Bragge, Esq.

Wyke Bayliss, Esq.

Morris Charles Jones, Esq.

Fairless Barber, Esq.

William Douglas Hamilton, Esq.

The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A.

George Lambert, Esq.

James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D.

William Copeland Borlase, Esq.

Thomas Quiller Couch, Esq.

William Amhurst Tyssen-Amhurst, Esq.

Thursday, June 2nd, 1870.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Chetham Society :—

Publications. lxxvii. *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica: Catalogue of Early English Poetry.* By the Rev. T. Corser, M.A., F.S.A. Part 4.

lxxviii., lxxix., and lxxx. Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok, Earl of Chester, A.D. 1673-1679. Edited by William Beamont, Esq. Parts 1-3.

Four Volumes. 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1869.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal :—

1. *Journal.* Part 2. No. 1. 1870. 8vo. Calcutta, 1870.

2. *Proceedings.* No. 3. March. 1870. 8vo. Calcutta, 1870.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—*Journal.* Vol. xiv. No. 57. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Archæological Society of the Province of Constantine :—*Recueil des Notices et Mémoires.* Deuxième Série. Troisième volume. 8vo. Constantine, 1869.

From the Society of Agriculture, Sciences, Arts, and Commerce of Puy :—*Annales.* Tomes 27 and 29. 8vo. Puy, 1867-69.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. *Epistola Martini Lutheri ad Henricum VIII.* 8vo. Dresden (Wolfgang Stockel) 1527.

2. *Introductio Chronologica, sive, opusculum de computo ecclesiastico ad chronologiam accommodato.* Authore R. P. Henrico Philippi. 4to. Cologne, 1621.

3. *The Lawes Funerall.* Or, an Epistle written by Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburn unto a friend of his, giving him a relation of his defence the 8th of May, 1648. Sm. 4to.

4. *Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburn's Plea in Law, against an Act of Parliament of the 30th of January, 1651.* Second Edition. Sm. 4to. 1653.

5. *Malice detected, in printing certain Informations and Examinations concerning Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburn, the morning of his Tryal; and which were not at all brought into his Indictment.* Sm. 4to. London, 1653.

6. *Il Sacco di Roma descritto in due Libri da Francesco Guicciardini.* Edizione seconda. 8vo. Colonia, 1758.

7. *The Cratylus, Phædo, Parmenides, and Timæus of Plato.* Translated from the Greek by Thomas Taylor. 8vo. London, 1793.

8. *The New Bath Guide.* A new edition, corrected and improved. Sm. 8vo. Bath.

9. *The Picture of Bristol.* Second Edition. By the Rev. John Evans. 8vo. Bristol, 1818.

10. *The Stranger's Pocket Guide through Liverpool.* 12mo. Liverpool.

11. *The Stranger's complete Guide through Liverpool and its Environs.* 12mo. Liverpool, 1850.

12. *A Concise Description of the English Lakes.* Third Edition. By Jonathan Otley. 8vo. Keswick, 1827.

13. The History and Antiquities of the conventual Church of St. James, Great Grimsby. By George Oliver. 8vo. Grimsby, 1829.

14. La Grande-Chartreuse, ou tableau historique et descriptif de ce Monastère. Par Albert Du Boys. 8vo. Grenoble, 1845.

From W. Pinkerton, Esq., F.S.A.:—Hounslow Heath. A Poem. The Second Edition. Carefully corrected and enlarged. By the Rev. Mr. Wetenhall Wilkes, M.A. (only 100 copies printed). 4to. London. Privately printed, 1870.

From the Author:—Yorkshire Songs. By J. H. Eccles. 8vo. Leeds.

From Mr. J. Russell Smith:—By the Parliament; a Proclamation commanding all Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other Romish Priests, to depart out of this Commonwealth. Wednesday the 5th of January, 1652. Broadside folio.

Pursuant to notice relative to Fellows in arrear of their Subscriptions for two years and upwards, a ballot was taken for the removal of the names of the following gentlemen from the list of Fellows, and the question was carried in the affirmative:—

K. R. H. Mackenzie, Esq.

P. H. Delamotte, Esq.

M. A. Lower, Esq.

John Timbs, Esq.

Commander A. T. Windus.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

John Major, Lord Henniker.

Wyke Bayliss, Esq.

George Lambert, Esq.

S. S. LEWIS, Esq. exhibited a bronze Statuette of Roman work found at Earith, Huntingdonshire. This beautiful work of art was about eight inches high, and represented an armed warrior with helmet thrown back from the face; the right hand was carried forward, and appeared originally to have held a lance. The patterns on the breast and back plates and greaves were carefully chased and heightened in parts by inlaid studs of silver.

Mr. Lewis communicated, in connection with this exhibition, the following illustrative remarks:

The bronze statuette which I have the honour to exhibit this evening belongs to Mr. John Brown, of Earith, Hunts, and was found soon after the inclosure of the parish, in 1814, at the depth of about 18 inches. The site itself is very interesting, being, like Cambridge, one of the promontories which the high land throws out upon the great level of the East Anglian Fen, and most appropriately occupied by the Romans with a strongly



intrenched fort, on a spot which still bears the name of the *Bulwark*, and yields, from time to time, pottery of early date.

Before attempting to speak with any certainty of the attribution or age of the relic before us, I would call attention to the exquisite proportions of the figure and the noble curves which it displays, whether studied in front, in rear, or laterally. In these respects I venture to think that it will appear to advantage when compared with any one of the three similar statuettes in the Bronze room of the British Museum. A bronze figure\*  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches (equivalent to 3 Roman inches) in height, representing the same subject, was found, in the year 1864, on the property of Mr. Lawrence, of Wycomb, near Cheltenham, but this is far inferior in style and only one-third of the size of the statuette now exhibited. From a comparison of an engraved sardonix, of the time of Hadrian, in the possession of the Rev. C. W. King, and another, of the same period, in the Blacas Collection (which used to be called Pyrrhus, but is now more justly denominated Mars), we may infer that the right hand must have been intended to grasp a lance, probably of silver, while the left would rest on a large shield of the same material and of the oval form used in the heroic ages; thus a balance would be provided to the thrown-back helmet, and greater stability given to the whole figure. At first sight the artist's idea appeared to be to represent a Mars, armed cap-à-pied, and standing at ease (the left leg being slightly thrown forward), in readiness to draw down his vizor and begin the fray. The helmet, however (though most correctly furnished with eyeholes and nosepiece), is far too short to cover the whole head, thus presenting a strong contrast to the ample dimensions of the head-gear of Mars on the coins of Capua, Metapontum, Bruttii, &c. Neither are the truly *Jovial* prominence of the forehead or the heavy locks escaping from under the helmet characteristic, so far as I know, of the genuine Mars. The beard also shows exactly the arrangement which has of itself led to the identification of many fragmentary gems, with Jupiter rather than with Mars, who is either beardless (compare Mus. Borbon. xiii. 26 and xv. 36 with *ibid.* xi. 39) or has his hair arranged in *vertical* curls. These considerations, and also the presence of that unerring sign of the Father of gods and men—the thunderbolt—which it will be observed is introduced as an ornament of the greaves, force on me the conviction that we have before us rather a representation of *Jupiter Martialis*, than of the ever-youthful and impetuous God of War. To M. G. Feuadent I am indebted for a most happy confirmation of this idea. He has kindly brought under my notice a bronze coin, of great rarity, once in the Cousinéry Collection, bear-

\* Engraved in Price's Description of the Bucklersbury Mosaic, Lond., 1870, p. 73.

ing on the reverse a figure, which I judge from Mionnet's description (iii. p. 353, No. 291), to be identical with the one before us, with the addition of an eagle at the feet—the inscription ZETC · APEIOC · IACEWN. On the obverse side the coin bears Hadrian's head, laureated, with the legend, ΑΤΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΑ · (sic) ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ · ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ · ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ. Again, in Raspé's Catalogue Raisonné des Pierres Gravées (pl. xviii. n. 956), we find, on an antique agate of Greek workmanship, a seated Jupiter, *helmeted* and bearded, as the one now under discussion. In this case the attribution is rendered indisputable by the thunderbolt in his left hand, the sceptre in his right, and the eagle between his feet.

Hence I venture to infer that our relic is no mere portrait-statuettes, but rather a reduced copy of some famous Zeus Areios,\* it may be of the period of Alexander the Great or his immediate successors, which possibly adorned the agora of the wealthy town of Iasus, in Caria, for I believe that only statues of *long-established* reputation find a place on coins.

It has been objected that the ornamentation of the cuirass is of the character of the age of the early Cæsars (*e.g.* the statue of Augustus, found in Livia's villa), but here, again, numismatics come to our aid, for I possess two bronze coins of Hiero II., which show on their reverse precisely similar tracery.

Immediately above, in the centre, is affixed a Gorgon's head, in Early Greek art, the characteristic ornament of the *ægis* of Pallas Athene, and in the Cæsarian period of the corslet of the Roman emperors. Thus Servius, commenting on Virgil, *Æn.* viii., 435–8 :—

Ægidaque horrificam turbatæ Palladis arma  
 . . . . . ipsamque in pectora Divæ  
 Gorgona desecto vertentem lumina collo,

remarks “sicut in antiquis imperatorum statuis videtur,” and quotes Martial, vii. 1 :—

Accipe belligeræ crudum thoraca Minervæ,  
 Ipsa Medusæ quem timet ira Deæ.

Of this the well-known statue of Hadrian in the British Museum (British Mus. Marbles, xi. pl. 45) is an excellent illustration. A statue of Titus in the Louvre, figured by Müller (*Denkmäler*, I. lxvii. 366), also wears the head of the terrible beauty, and has the left hand resting on a shield of heroic type; but here,

\* Perhaps this may be a later rendering of Ζεὺς Στράτιος, mentioned by Herodotus (v. 119) as having a sanctuary in a grove of plane-trees at Labranda, in Caria. Compare Strabo, xiv. p. 659. Plutarch, in his life of Pyrrhus (c. 5), speaks of an altar of Ζεὺς Ἀρείος at Passaron, in Epirus, where each new king and his people were accustomed to take mutual oaths. Pausanias (v. 14, 6) connects another such altar in Elis with the legend of Ænomaüs.

as usual with Roman emperors, the right hand is raised in the attitude of "*allocutio*," and the customary *paludamentum* covers the left shoulder. In my search, however, for the earliest example of the Gorgon's head on a male figure, I have been assisted by Mr. Murray, of the British Museum, who has pointed out to me that it is found on the corslet of Alexander the Great, in the fine Pompeian mosaic, usually called the Battle of Issus, in which, whatever be the period of the artist, the *costumes* are certainly Greek.

It is also seen on a statue of a *Canephora* from Eleusis, of the era of Phidias, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. But a yet earlier instance occurs in a pre-Phidian bas-relief, on a *stele* found in the year 1832 at Marathon, where, above the words ΕΡΤΟΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΝΟΣ (in Archaic characters) we find the figure of a Marathonian hero, who bears on his right breast a Medusa's head—possibly (like our own national St. George) the badge of high distinction. (Mus. Class. Antiq. i. 252.)

An argument in favour of the Greek origin, or at least Greek style, of our relic may be drawn from the simplicity of the "Corinthian" helmet, as the vizored kind was called in distinction from the Athenian, which left the face open. We may form a clear idea of the plume, for which the socket was placed, from a coin of Tarentum, figured by Carelli (Num. M. G. cxvi. 256), from a sard given by Mr. King as an illustration to Horace (C. i. 29), and from a bas-relief in the Louvre, figured in Müller's Denkmäler (II. No. 194), representing Vulcan and his attendants at work on the arms of Achilles, and from numerous other monuments.

In drawing this sketch to a close, I would call attention to the conscientious care of the artist, who has not neglected to render clearly the cross-straps which fasten the greaves behind, as well as the bands at the top and bottom (the only attachments usually shown), and to the delicacy with which he has ornamented the juncture of the *θώραξ* and *μίτρα* (cf. *χαλκεομίτρας Κάστωρ*, Pind. N. x. 170), with acanthus leaves, and how the studs on the *μίτρα* are alternately silver and copper. The fringe, probably of leather, which forms a short sleeve to the *χιτών* is doubtless intended to protect the shoulders, in much the same way as our modern epaulettes. The undulations of the *θώραξ* seem to cover a vigorous frame, an all but beating heart, and well express the active rest of him at whose nod Olympus trembles.

The Rev. SAMUEL BANKS, Rector of Cottenham, exhibited a galeated Bust of Roman bronze, found near Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

S. DUTTON WALKER, Esq. Local Secretary for Nottinghamshire, exhibited and presented a very carefully-drawn elevation



and plan of the old Trent Bridge at Nottingham, accompanied by a detailed Report, of which the following is an abstract :

“ The rapid progress which is being made in the construction of the new bridge over the river Trent, at Nottingham, leads us to the conclusion that the quaint old structure which has been of so much use to us and our predecessors will very shortly disappear, and be but as a matter of history: and as for many minds it possesses not only a picturesque beauty, but also that air of antiquity which in itself gives an interest to any object, it seemed desirable that previous to its demolition some record of its form and style should be made.

“ I have now the honour of laying before the Society of Antiquaries an elevation of the west side of the bridge, and a plan showing not only the old structure, but also the relative position of the new one.

“ Before proceeding further, I must record my sense of obligation to M. O. Tarbottom, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., &c. the engineer of the new bridge, for his courtesy in giving every assistance in obtaining the necessary dimensions and measurements, which were not to be had without some difficulty, and indeed danger, arising from the constant passage through the arches of a rapid current of water. To Thomas Close, Esq., F.S.A. my thanks are also due for the interest he has shown in the subject, and for his kindness in giving archæological assistance upon various points.

“ The bridge shown in the accompanying drawing, at present consists of seventeen arches, some of which span the stream itself, whilst others are intended to give exit to the periodical floods which find their way to this outlet from a large drainage area in the Midland Counties. The bridge is a continuation of a series of road arches which have been erected at various periods, connecting the town itself with the adjacent county, and giving a passage over the floods across the low-lying swampy meadow land.

“ To the bridge, and to this series of arches alluded to, have been given various names, as follows: ‘ Heithe-hithe Bridge,’ ‘ Heath-beth,’ ‘ Heath-beth Brigg,’ ‘ Heath-bet,’ and ‘ Hebeth.’ These names are regarded by Thoroton and Deering as meaning High Bath Bridge, an appellation supposed to have originated from a number of wooden coverings having been erected just above it to conceal people when bathing; but I much prefer another hypothesis, viz. that the translation is ‘ High-path Bridge,’ that is, a highway or high path above flood level over the adjacent meadows; and that this is the most likely meaning would seem probable from the fact that a document, hereafter alluded to, speaks of ‘ the raised wooden footpath used in flood times between the Leen or Town Bridge and the Alta or Magna Pons.’

“As usual in such cases, the early history of this ancient structure is clouded in the mists of antiquity. The Danes who visited Nottingham in 866, in one of their inroads or raids upon the kingdom, found only a ferry or ford leading to the town. Traces of the existence of this ferry have come to light during the excavation for the foundation of the new bridge, where on the spot indicated on the ground-plan sent herewith, were found some cross-braced framing formed of black oak beams trenailed together with oak pins, the whole resting upon large unhewn blocks of stone. We cannot doubt that this was a landing-stage for boats ferrying across the river previous to the erection of the first bridge by Edward the Elder.

“The Saxon Chronicle under the year 924 informs us that Edward ‘before midsummer went with an army to Nottingham, and commanded the burgh to be built on the south side of the river, opposite to the other, and the bridge over the Trent betwixt the two burghs.’\* He appears subsequently to have encircled the town with a strong wall and a ditch; the greater portion of this fortification remaining until 1140, when it was destroyed, and not rebuilt until Henry II., in 1156, restored it. We may very safely say, that the first bridge erected was not composed of arches, but that it simply consisted of stone piers built upon oak piles driven into the bed of the river, and of oak beams crossing the stream laid from pier to pier; and when we remember the close contiguity of Sherwood Forest, which in those days spread its pleasant shade almost upon the doors of Nottingham, we can readily conceive this to be possible.

“The present bridge, so full of historic interest, yet so soon to follow its predecessor, is, in our opinion, the third which has been built upon this site, and presents a combination of styles, and, as may be seen from the drawing, has hardly two of its arches of the same form. If this opinion be correct, the second bridge was constructed of a series of Gothic pointed arches, two only of which remain to the present day, in the 16th and 17th arches at the south end. An examination of the soffit of the 17th arch will show that originally this bridge was very narrow, probably not more than sufficiently wide for a pack-horse to travel over. The plan exhibited will show this clearly, the mouldings, especially the roll mouldings at the springing of the arches, giving additional strength to this supposition.

“The form of these arches and the mouldings generally lead us to ascribe to the work the date of the transition between the Norman and Early-English period, and, as this corresponds with the time (about 1156) at which Henry II. rebuilt the wall round the town, it is not improbable that the first *arched* bridge was built by him,

\* A. S. Chron. ed. Thorpe, *sub anno*.

and that the two southernmost arches, the 16th and 17th, are the only remaining arches of this date.

“As a further corroboration of the fact that there was a bridge of an early date, we find it recorded that in 1209, or seventy-three years later than what we believe to be the date of the second bridge (the *first arched* one), its reparation was undertaken by the brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

“As it now stands the bridge exhibits vestiges of Gothic architecture in several of the arches, and, from the presence of small remains of the roll moulding, it may be concluded that new arches were built upon part of the old piers. I refer to arches 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, and, from various circumstances, am led to believe that these arches were built during the reign of Edward I. We find by a charter dated Kenilworth, in the 29th year of his reign, that King Edward I. gave ‘to the Abbot of Welbeck the privilege to inclose sixty acres of land by the forest perch (which would be 300 statute acres) and a claim was subsequently put forward by the Abbot, that himself and the Canons were free from the maintenance of bridges ‘unless the town bridge of Nottingham were broken.’ This would imply—first, that there was a bridge, and secondly, that its maintenance was considered as appertaining to the county at large. In 1301, or the 30th year of Edward the First, we find that, ‘John le Paumer (or Palmer) and Alice his wife, who was sister and heir of Hugh de Stapleford, of Nottingham, gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* rent, with the appurtenances, in Nottingham, to a certain chaplain to celebrate Divine offices for their souls in the Chapel of St. Mary on the Trent bridge.’

“It is recorded in 1325, or the 19th Edward II., that the right of passage over the Trent was valued at 10*l.* per annum; whether this was in the form of toll or not we cannot say.

“In 1374, the commonalty of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, and of the town of Nottingham, jointly petitioned Parliament that, by the King’s letters patent, the county and town of Nottingham might appoint two guardians, who might purchase lands unto them and their successors for the maintenance of a bridge called Heybeth Bridge, over the Trent, nigh unto the town of Nottingham. This would appear to explain the existence of the bridgemasters (officers still attached to the Nottingham municipal body), as well as to account for their possession of a portion of those funds with which the repairs of the Trent bridge were effected, previous to the dissolution of the religious houses; at which time the Corporation obtained a considerable accession of the means whereby the sustentation of the bridge was to be maintained. That the three counties contributed largely to the funds whereby the lands and hereditaments in question were to be purchased there can be no doubt. This circumstance explains



why thenceforward the whole expense of maintaining the bridge was cast upon the town of Nottingham, and answers the complaint so often made by inhabitants of the borough of the hardship and injustice supposed to be involved in the demand made upon them to keep in repair the fabric of the bridge for the use of the whole adjacent districts as well as themselves.

"In 1524, Thomas Willoughby, of Nottingham, Alderman, by his will gave to Hethbeth Bridge four of his best pieces of timber lying at the Tile House.

"In 1539 Margery Mellors left some property towards keeping the Trent bridges in repair.

"In 1542, the first lease was granted by the Corporation of the bridge estate of this borough.

"In 1550 or 1552, the house or convent of St. John of Jerusalem in this borough, standing outside the town wall, with all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the lands belonging to the charity of St. Mary's, granted by letters patent of the King to the Corporation of the borough of Nottingham for the sustentation of the Hethe-bethe Bridge over the Trent leading to the town. The house of correction or town gaol now occupies the site of the ancient building.

"In 1609, a committee of seven persons appointed by the hall to sell wood in the coppice, the object of which sale is stated to be to receive *wood* for the repair of the Trent Bridge.

"In 1614, we find 'the bridgemasters to take up 20% for six months upon their own bond; and to be allowed it again upon their accounts being passed, as the bridges are in so great decay and must be repaired this summer.' This order respecting the bridgemasters appears to have been founded on a presentment made by the Mickleton jury as follows: 'We entreat your worships, that the Trent Bridge may be carefully seen into, and especially the chapel arch, and mended presently, or else it will go to great decay, for now is the time.'

"In 1636 one of the middle arches fell in: the expense of rebuilding, it is stated, cost the town upwards of 100%. This, from the style of architecture, would evidently be the ninth arch.

"It is, however, to the Caroline period, or to the time during which the Civil Wars were progressing between Charles I. and his people, that our interest in this bridge culminates, for it was the scene of many a struggle, and at this period we must pause, remembering that, being the crossing place between the North and South of England, this spot was an important one; and the discovery of several pistols and cannon-shot during the excavation for the new bridge adds interest to the account.

"In the numerous disturbances which occurred at this period the Trent Bridge figured frequently. The preservation of

Nottingham was of vital importance to the Parliamentary cause ; being a considerable pass into the North, the Bridge was at an early period put into a defensible position.

“ From the graphic account of Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, in her well-known memoirs of her husband Colonel Hutchinson, who held the Castle of Nottingham for the Parliament, we learn the following particulars :

“ In August 1643 the Cavaliers got an entry into the town, which, however, they shortly after left, having effected what they came to do, namely, to seize the Trent bridges and fortify them. From careful consideration I am led to conclude that their fort was erected upon the site now occupied by a mill close to the entrance of the bridge. The Cavaliers after completing this fort left it in charge of a garrison, commanded by a Captain Hacker, who, though a brother of the regicide, was himself fighting on the King's side. They did not retain possession for many days, for Colonel Hutchinson, seizing the opportunity of the absence of any Royalist forces in the immediate neighbourhood, laid siege to the fort, and after four days' preparations was ready to assault it. Captain Hacker's party, however, did not wait for this, but evacuated the place, leaving ‘all their works standing, and only broke up two of the arches of the Trent bridges, to hinder the Governor's men from following them. Their flight was by that means secured, the river being so out that the horse could not ford over. Mr. George Hutchinson and his company were appointed to possess and keep the fort at the bridge, which they did, and the next week the garrison kept a day of solemn thanksgiving to God.’\* . . . ‘The Governor, not growing secure by successes . . . amongst other works, made a new in-worke at the bridges.’†

“ Subsequently the bridges were forced by the Cavaliers under Sir Charles Lucas, and the Cavaliers penetrated the town and possessed themselves of St. Peter's Church ; they were, however, soon after driven out of the town.

“ In February, 1644, an attempted surprise of the bridges to be effected mainly by a disguised party of the Cavaliers, was frustrated by the vigilance of the governor.

“ ‘About the time Newark was besieged, the Colonel floted the meadows on the Leen side where there was no fortification, and raised a fort in the midst of the meadows to preserve the flote, and fortified the Trent bridges more strongly.’‡

“ During the absence of the Governor, the Royalists surprised this fort while Colonel Hutchinson's brother, who as lieutenant-colonel remained in command, was employed in keeping the

\* Hutchinson's Memoirs, Bohn's ed. p. 189.

† Ibid. p. 190.

‡ Ibid. p. 222.

castle. 'His soldiers in his absence lying out of their quarters, had not left above thirty men upon the guard, who were most of them killed, the ensign fighting it out very stoutly after their entrance until he died.' \*

"About a month after, the Governor having returned, regained possession of the fort which was lost in his absence, 'and he newly fortified the place and repaired the bridges, whereby the great market out of the Vale was again brought into the town, to their exceeding joy and benefit.' †

"Some time in 1647, 'the war being ended, the garrison was reduced only to the castle; the works at the town and the bridges slighted, and the companies of the Governor's regiment, all but two, disbanded.' ‡

"In 1683, a very destructive flood occurred throughout the whole of the Trent valley, as in many other parts of the country, occasioned by the breaking up of a frost, accompanied by much snow, which commenced early in September the preceding year, and continued without intermission until the 5th February. The Trent bridge, according to Bailey's *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, then composed of wood on stone piers, was almost entirely destroyed by pieces of ice floated down the stream; but our previous remarks will show that this worthy author, poet, and historian, to whom we are none of us sufficiently grateful for his laborious and admirable history of the county, is, nevertheless, in this case in error; owing partly to his want of architectural knowledge, and secondly, to his having re-introduced, without his usual care, an error of Deering's. There is not the slightest doubt that an arched bridge was existing long prior to this period, and one of the remarks in Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs* prove the truth of this assertion, where it is stated that in 1645, on the evacuation of the fort by the Cavaliers, the retreating soldiers 'made shift to get to their friends upon the *ribs* of two broken arches, which when they had served to help their passage, they pulled up.' §

"We find at this date (1683) that it is recorded, that the Corporation of Nottingham appointed a Committee to make contracts for rebuilding the bridges which had been destroyed or damaged during the late wars. At the same time, another Committee was appointed to cut down and sell wood out of the coppice to pay the expense of the undertaking. From an entry in the Hall Book for the following year, it would seem that the work though begun did not, owing to the negligence or indolence of the workmen, progress very favourably, as on the 2nd April, 1683, it was ordered by the Hall that 'a person should be

\* Hutchinson's *Memoirs*, Bohn's ed. p. 276.

‡ Ibid. p. 306.

† Ibid. p. 281.

§ Ibid. p. 281.



appointed at a salary of eight shillings a week to keep account of all labourers employed about building the Trent bridges.'

"It is clear to those who have made architecture a study, that what is here termed the rebuilding of the bridges, means simply the reconstruction of the first five arches at the northern head of the bridge, which we have already learned were much damaged by ice floods, and by the works carried on during the progress of the Caroline war.

"In 1725, the Trent bridges being much out of repair, and Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., having undertaken to superintend the work of restoration, the 'Hall' voted him the sum of ten pounds as a testimonial of the services they considered he had rendered to the town by so doing. There can be but little doubt that the repairs executed at this period were made to the twelfth arch.

"It will now be seen that we have elicited, as well from internal as from historical evidence, the approximate dates of fourteen out of the seventeen arches of this bridge. The remaining three are of debased taste and have no architectural character, having been rebuilt, repaired, or altered at various times within a recent period and in a tasteless manner.

"Thus then, counting from the northern end, the 16th and 17th arches, and probably the foundations of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th, as high as the springing of the arches, may be ascribed to the date of the transition between the Norman and Early-English period of Gothic art, and about the year 1156.

"To those portions of arches 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11, above the lines of the springers, we may give the date *circa* 1275. The next in date would be the 9th arch, rebuilt, as we have seen, in 1636; and in 1683 the first five at the northern head of the bridge were erected. The remaining arches being of debased taste need no comment.

"The opinions here advanced are indorsed in the main by the studies and examinations of the engineer of the new bridge, who, in his very elaborate and comprehensive report, thus alludes to the bridge:—'We have few remaining examples of pontine architecture in this country of that period, but such as are left have interesting and correlative peculiarities. I believe this bridge to be coeval with the old bridge of Rochester, lately removed, and for which a new one has been substituted. Both had Gothic arches of ribbed and panel work; the foundations of the piers were similar, and the starlings in both cases equally obstructed the waterway. Historical references also support this supposition.' Constructionally the bridge is built of the lower Keuper beds of the new red sandstone, from the immediate locality of Nottingham, obtained either from Mapperley Hills or Arnold, the arches more recently built being partially constructed

of the old Keuper sandstone, which would be found in pulling down part of the old bridge, and also of the red Bunter beds of the new red sandstone, found in the neighbourhood of Bramcote; and an examination of the stonework proves how much more durable both these qualities of stone have proved than might have been supposed from their soft and porous nature. The method of construction, namely, by ribs of stone, with spaces or panels between, has proved to be a weak form, and which has since necessitated frequent repairs, and subsequently the filling up of the spaces and the tying with strong iron rods. The stone piers are built upon oak piles driven into the gravel bed of the river, and though so many years have elapsed since their insertion they are still in sound condition. The extreme length of the structure is 668 feet, and the principal arches are of about 25 feet span. The quaint form of the buttresses should be noted, and the cutwaters or starlings are peculiar, hardly any two being of like form, in some cases both the buttresses and starlings being built with a view to spread the stream as much as possible in order to prevent 'scour' to the foundations.

"Above the old bridge the surface of low summer water is 65 feet 8 inches above mean or half-tide level at Hull—mean summer water may be considered about 1 foot higher than this, and the mean yearly water level is about 68 feet 8 inches above mean tide. The height of the greatest flood during the present century, namely, that of 1852, was 79 feet 7 inches above mean tide at Hull, and the height of the ordinary high floods may be determined at about 75 feet 8 inches above the same level. The range of height therefore between low summer level and the highest flood is about 14 feet. The present bridge holds up the water of the river on the west side thereof during low-water, in summer, from 1 foot to 1 foot 4 inches, and during floods from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet 4 inches.

"These details are shown upon the drawing forwarded, and will be interesting facts when the ancient structure is swept away.

"I have now, in conclusion, only to allude to the new bridge, the position of which in relation to the site of the present one is delineated upon the plan, and however much we may regret the departure of an old friend, yet the beauty of the new structure, which combines in such an eminent degree the art of the architect and the skill of the engineer, together with the increased facilities given for traffic and the passing away of surplus water, both of which requirements were imperiously demanded, will, we hope, amply compensate for the loss which the demolition of this quaint and picturesque old structure will cause."

W. H. H. ROGERS, Esq. Local Secretary for Devon, communicated, in a letter to the Secretary, accompanied by slight

sketches, the following notice of Sepulchral Memorials in the church of Whitchurch Canonicorum :

“ In looking over the very ancient and interesting church of Whitchurch Canonicorum, near Lyme Regis, Dorset, I was struck with the appearance of a tomb at the end of the north transept, and the matrix of a fine brass in the floor of the south aisle, of both which I inclose sketches, thinking you may like to lay the same before a meeting of the Society.

“ The church itself exhibits many remarkable and noteworthy peculiarities, both of Norman and Early English ; more especially of the latter, of which an arch in the nave is highly enriched with tooth ornament, resting on good capitals. The transept, also, in which the tomb occurs, is arcaded internally with good Early-English work.

“ The tomb itself is composed or built of lime or freestone, with a Purbeck slab on the top. Unfortunately, I had no means at hand for taking the exact dimensions, but should say its height from the ground was about five feet, and the usual breadth and depth of high tombs. The large slab of Purbeck marble on the top has a cavetto moulding at its edge, and, although considerably denuded, no trace of carved pattern or inscription was discernible on careful inspection.

“ Below the slab in front, and upon the upper story as it were of the tomb, there were considerable traces of painting below the whitewash. On the left-hand side, within an orle or circle of cable-twist pattern, is a pointed shield charged with a cross botonée ; a similar ornament evidently had its place on the other side, but faint traces of its round outline only was apparent. Between these circular ornaments, was a label with traces of an inscription in text, of which the only word I could make out was ‘ tandem.’ Then occurs a moulding, and below this a second story, having three rather acutely-pointed oval openings, within which were a like number of arched chambers or spaces with horizontal bases, running through to the other side of the tomb, and below this again is the base proper. I should imagine it may be referred to the twelfth century.

“ There is in Exeter Cathedral, in the corner of the south tower (which also forms the transept), against the south wall, a tomb of construction somewhat similar to this but of *one* story only. It has a massive Purbeck slab on the top, four large quatrefoil openings in the side, and one at each end. Tradition speaks of it as being the monument of Bishop Osbertus, *obit* 1104. It is curious they both relatively occupy very nearly the same situation. I send also in this, for opportunity of comparison, a hasty sketch of the cathedral tomb.

“ The matrix of the brass is in the floor of the south aisle. It is on a very large-sized slab of Purbeck marble, and from the



position of the inscription, which is incised on the stone, I rather imagine this was originally the cover of a high tomb. The pattern of the cross very beautiful, and the letters very elegant; the inscription is nearly perfect, thanks to the hardness of the stone and depth of incision, but one or two letters had succumbed to the fraying action of the feet of the passers by. It reads:—

E : LVD : . . . . E : ALIANORE : SA :

FEMME : GISENT : ICI : DEV : DE :

LVR : ALMES : EIT MERCI : ”

The Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A. Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited :

1. A Gothic Thurible of copper, found in the ruins of Elingheims Church, Island of Gothland;\*
2. Two perforated Stone Hammers found at Burgs in the same island.

The Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, F.S.A. exhibited a Manuscript volume containing the Statutes of the College of Minor Canons in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London. A transcript of this document, together with Mr. Simpson's remarks thereon, will appear in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A. exhibited a wooden Figure, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, found in excavations in Basinghall Street, twelve feet below the surface. It represented a knight wearing a plain bassinet with *camail* attached, a close-fitting jupon, *tailletes* and leg-armour of plate. The arms, which had been formed of separate pieces of wood, were lost, and the back of the figure was unfinished, leading to the supposition that it might possibly have formed one of a group of decorative figures on a screen or retable.

JOHN MALCOLM, Esq. of Poltalloch, exhibited a cast and rubbings from a stone Cist recently found in Argyllshire, accompanied by the following notice of the discovery in a letter addressed to A. W. Franks, Esq. V.P. :

“From near the village of Kilmartin to the sea at Loch Crinan, there is a wide plain, of which the lower part is mostly covered by a very extensive peat moss, but the upper part near the village and many of the surrounding banks are of coarse gravel, full of water-worn boulder stones. All through the plain, but particularly in this upper part, there are many old upright standing stones, some placed in circles, and several piles of the boulder stones, cairns, covering one or more stone cists, which, on examination, are found to contain remains of bodies (some-

\* See *ante*, p. 458, for a similar thurible.

times they have been burnt and sometime not), together with urns of unburnt clay, a great variety of flint implements, such as arrow-heads, flint knives, &c., and in one instance some beads of jet, which had evidently formed part of an ornament. I have never seen any bronze implements found, though I have been told of some few. They are certainly exceedingly rare in that neighbourhood. During the last winter, some trenching for planting was going on in the plain about half a mile below Kilmartin; the remains of an old cairn were visible on the spot, but most of the loose boulder stones had been carried away some years ago to fill drains, &c., in making agricultural improvements. On trenching the ground a stone cist was found, of which the longer diameter ran nearly S.E. and S.W. On taking off the cover, two remarkable stones became exposed to view; first an upright stone, one of two forming the S.E. end, with very singular markings engraved upon it, consisting of a long groove running nearly the whole length of the stone, from which other shorter grooves are cut at right angles (fig. 1); and at the other, the N.W., end a single broad stone with several axe-head shaped markings on it, still bearing the signs of the chisel with which they had been cut out (fig. 2).\* I send you a drawing, showing the ground plan and cross sections of the cist, and plaster casts and rub-

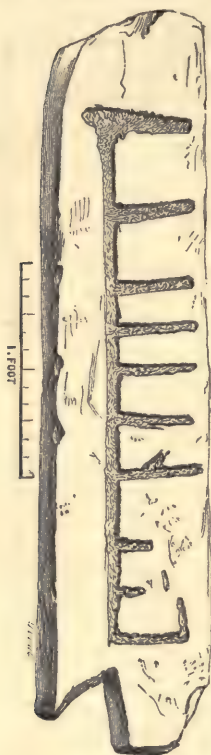


Fig. 1.

blings of the two engraved stones. Some remains of a body were found; judging from the length of the cist, about 6 feet 3 inches, the body had probably been laid at length in it, and had certainly not been burnt. No urn or implements of any kind were found in the cist. The cover had certainly not been taken off, and consequently the marked stones above referred to were still in their original position. On the stone on the south-west side of the cist, next the stone with axe marks, there were about nine or ten very small artificial pits or hollows, not larger than a fourpenny piece; they were irregularly placed.

"In this neighbourhood of Kilmartin, we find stone cists of three distinct forms: 1st. A long grave, say 8 feet long, sunk in

\* Colonel Lane Fox, in noticing this discovery in the "Ethnological Journal," vol. ii. page 342, is disposed to consider these markings as moulds for casting bronze celts. For examples of such moulds cut in stone and without counterparts, see Wilde's Catalogue of Museum of Irish Academy, p. 392.

ground, formed of large boulder stones and covered with a huge flag-stone (one we found was 14 feet long by 8 feet wide); in

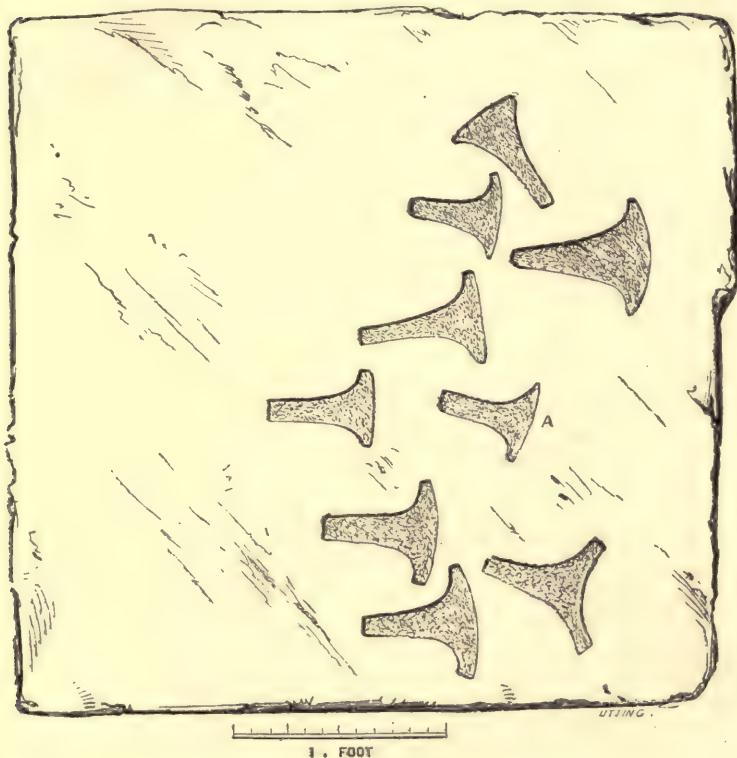


Fig. 2.

these the bodies are *unburnt*. 2nd. A chambered tomb, or rather a long sepulchre divided into compartments, apparently constructed only for *burnt* bodies; and 3rd. The ordinary stone cist, formed of four slabs of stone and a cover. The cist lately uncovered approaches nearest to the first form, though not altogether, being *partly* built of large boulders and *partly* of slabs of stone; in this respect, it is unlike any other previously found; it had certainly contained an *unburnt* body, and apparently it had occupied the centre of the cairn when perfect. There were the remains of two other stone cists in the same cairn, but they presented nothing particularly worthy of notice."

DOYNE BELL, Esq. communicated, in a letter to A. W. Franks, Esq. V.P. the following information relative to the gold



Torquis belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, which was found in 1848 in Needwood Forest, and which is figured in the *Archæologia*, xxxiii. 176:—

“Her Majesty the Queen having allowed me to inspect the ancient gold Torquis which was found in Needwood Forest in the year 1848, I thought it might be advisable to obtain a correct memorandum of its weight, and the quality of the gold.

“The following information has been furnished to me by Messrs. Garrard, the Crown jewellers, and I have no doubt that you might like to lay it before the Society of Antiquaries, to whom this interesting relic was exhibited by the late Sir Henry Ellis, in June, 1848.

Total weight of Torquis: 13oz. 14dwts. 12grs.

Quality: 6 carats  $3\frac{1}{4}$  grains worse than standard (22-carat);  
or  $15\frac{3}{4}$ -carat gold.

Component parts of the lb. Troy:—

	Oz.	dwts.
Fine gold . . . .	7	12
Fine silver . . . .	3	10
Lead and copper . . .	-	18

Oz. 12 - = 1 lb. Troy.

Value: £2 12s. per oz.

The Rev. CHARLES PULLER, Vicar of Standon, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, exhibited through A. W. FRANKS, Esq. V.P. a Roman enamelled Cup found at Braughing in that county, about two miles from Standon church, and respecting which Mr. Franks made the following observations:—

“The little cup exhibited this evening by the Rev. C. Puller is of bronze, and consists of two portions, the flat base which



BRONZE CUP FROM BRAUGHING.

had once been soldered having now become detached.

It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches high; the rim is neatly moulded, and beneath it is a wreath on a pale bluish green ground of enamel; below this is a broader band of blue, with a wavy scroll with leaf-like ornaments placed alternately; they are of a pale green. Towards the foot is a band of van-dykes, some of them blue, others green. The enamel is unfortunately much oxydised, but the bowl is otherwise in good condition.

“Several Roman vessels of a similar kind have been from time to time brought to light. A little cup of somewhat similar design, but less elaborate, was found at Harwood near Cambo in Northumberland, and is engraved in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. p. 102. The original was presented by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, F.S.A. to the British Museum. In this little cup the base was of the same piece of metal as the bowl, and not of a separate piece as in the Braughing bowl. In this particular it resembles the very curious cup found at Rudge in Wiltshire, and which by a singular chance has passed by inheritance into the possession of the Duke of Northumberland; I say a singular chance, as around the bowl are the names of various Roman stations on the Wall. This interesting object is engraved in the Catalogue of Works of Art exhibited at the Edinburgh Meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1856 (p. 58).\* Another specimen, well known to the Fellows of the Society, is the enamelled vessel found in the Bartlow Hills, engraved in colours in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pl. 36. This vessel was supposed to have been destroyed in a fire at Easton House, but I am happy to say its remains, much mutilated, have been brought to light and presented to the British Museum.

“Among foreign specimens of this class I may notice the following:—First, a curious sprinkler found in 1838 in the sands near Ambleuse near Boulogne, with numerous coins of Tacitus; these were so fresh that they serve to date the deposit.† It has a globular body, a narrow neck to which is attached a larger ring, and on each side a dolphin handle. Secondly, a saucer-shaped vessel, beautifully enamelled, found at Pymont in the north of Germany, and published in the *Transactions of the Rhenish Antiquarian Society*, heft xxxviii. taf. 1. A third specimen was discovered in the bog of Maltbek in Denmark, and published in the “*Mémoires*” of the Society of Antiquaries of the North, 1868, p. 151. The design of this vase is still more like that from Braughing.

“It may be noticed that most of the enamelled vases mentioned above have a peculiarity which seems to indicate that

\* See also Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. ii. p. 122, and Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 329.

† M. Claudius Tacitus was Emperor from September, A.D. 275, to April, 276.

they were derived from the same manufactory ; the edges of the boundary lines and bands are frequently indented with a series of slight notches, which may probably have been made to assist in retaining the enamel in the cavities prepared for it, but which as far as I am aware are not to be found in any other works of the same kind.

“ I have more than once alluded to the Celtic origin of the art of enamelling so far as the west of Europe is concerned. Horse-trappings answering to the description of Philostratus have been discovered in the British Isles, and as far as I am aware in them only. The English origin of the cup with the names of the Roman stations is more than probable ; while in the British Museum is preserved a plate representing, apparently, a Roman altar, which was found in the Thames, and has never been finished. I think, therefore, we may claim for Britain, or at any rate for the Romans residing in Britain, these curious works of art.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, June 16th, 1870.

Very Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster, V.P.,  
in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xviii. No. 119. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Author:—Observations on the Chalchihuitl of Mexico and Central America. By E. G. Squier, M.A., Hon. F.S.A. 8vo. New York, 1869.

From the Editor, Moy Thomas, Esq.:—Tam o'Shanter, a Tale, and Lament of Mary Queen of Scots. By Robert Burns. The original manuscript reproduced by the Photo-Chromolith process. Folio. London.

From the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History:—The First Annual Report. January, 1870. 8vo. New York.

From the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A.:—Acts and Resolves of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Vol. 1, 1692—1714. 4to. Boston, 1869.

From J. R. Appleton, Esq., F.S.A.:—Ilkley, Bolton Abbey, and the Pearls of Craven. By Benson Bailey. Sixth edition. 8vo. Bingley.

From John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A.:—Memoirs of the Family of Gayer. Compiled from authentic sources by A. E. Gayer, Q.C., LL.D. (Privately printed.) 4to. Westminster, 1870.



From the Authors :—Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain : a historical sketch of Rise, Progress, and Present Position. By Samuel, Brothers. 8vo. London, 1859.

From the Editor, S. Tymms, Esq., F.S.A. :—The East Anglian. Vol. iv., No. 92. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1870.

From C. R. Markham, Esq., F.S.A. ;—Genealogy of the Fairfaxes. 8vo. n. p., n. d.

From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Sale-Catalogue of the Library, Prints and Pictures of the late John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. (Priced.) 8vo. London, 1870.

2. History vindicated in the case of the Wigtown Martyrs. By the Rev. Archibald Stewart. Second edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1869.

3. The Worthies of Warwickshire who lived between 1500 and 1800. By the Rev. F. L. Colville. 4to. Warwick.

4. Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, Heroic Ballads, &c. collected by David Herd. 2 vols. 8vo. Glasgow, 1869.

5. The Fuller Worthies Library. The Works in Verse and Prose complete of the Right Hon. Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. Privately printed, 1870.

6. The Fuller Worthies Library Miscellanies. The Poems of Francis Bacon. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. 8vo. Privately printed. 1870.

7. The same. The Poems and Verse-Translations of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D.D. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. 8vo. Privately printed. 1870.

8. The same. "The Temptacyon of our Lorde," by John Bale, Bishop of Ossory. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. 8vo. Privately printed. 1870.

9. Remains concerning Britain. By William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. 8vo. London, 1870.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer S.A. :—Petitions and Answers. Edited by F. O., citizen and weaver. Sm. 4to. London. Privately printed, 1870.

From Henry Campkin, Esq., F.S.A. :—Metaponte, par le Duc de Luyne, et F. J. Debaq. Folio. Paris, 1833.

Votes of Special Thanks were accorded to J. W. K. Eyton, Esq., F. Ouvry, Esq., Henry Campkin, Esq., and John Maclean, Esq., for their respective gifts.

The Rev. Benjamin Webb, William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., and Nathaniel Hubert John Westlake, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Thomas Wentworth, Viscount Milton, M.P., proposed for election as a Fellow, being entitled as the eldest son of a peer of the realm to have his election at once proceeded with, the ballot for such election was taken, and his Lordship was declared to be duly elected.

BENJAMIN FERREY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photograph of a fresco Wall-painting lately discovered at Ruabon, in illustration of the following notice contained in a letter from himself to the Secretary.

"I hasten to communicate to you a very interesting discovery which was made in the church of Saint Mary, Ruabon, North

Wales, last week. The wall of the south aisle had been for many years past covered with large tables of benefactions and legacies; it became necessary to remove three frames in order to carry out some proposed alterations to the church; on their removal a very large portion of the plastering came suddenly away, and disclosed a fresco of a most instructive character in very fair preservation. The subject is evidently an illustration of the Acts of Mercy mentioned by our Blessed Lord in the 35th and 36th verses of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew. As I hope to send accurate tracings of the whole subject in proper colour, I will content myself for the present with a brief description of the painting, in case any member of the Society should desire to make an inspection of so interesting a discovery while the colours are unfaded.

“ Commencing from the east end, first, an angel with parti-coloured wings rests his hand upon the shoulder of a man with a flowing head of hair, who holds the leg of a large bird which he is offering to a man habited in a long robe, but without shoes or stockings on his feet.

“ Next is another angel, seemingly pressing forward a female with the head-dress peculiar to Edward the First's time, who holds a pitcher in one hand and a cup in the other, which she is offering to a man in a yellow garment with dark hose and shoes, holding a short staff in his left hand.

“ Then follows a third angel pressing forward another person in a red robe with stockings and sharply pointed boots, wearing a jewelled cap; he holds in his hand a garment which he is presenting to a man naked to the waist, and wearing only short drawers, but having his legs and feet bare.

“ Behind or adjoining this is another angel with his hand on the shoulder of a person in a long white robe, with hanging sleeves, receiving a sick person in a bent attitude with an expression of sadness. This figure is next to the window jamb; at the back is the representation of a church or other building; rising above this are seen other angels, but they are somewhat mutilated.

“ On the west side of the window traces of a beautiful figure (life-size) are discernible; the head is covered with the large horn-shaped cap and hangings, the hair on each side of the head being beautifully matted, and above all the remains of a crown. This was evidently a representation of the Blessed Virgin; in the hand was a sceptre. Unfortunately this figure is a good deal mutilated.

“ The treatment of all these figures is bold and effective, and I have seldom seen these Acts of Mercy depicted in so striking and happy a manner. I should consider the work to be of the early part of the fourteenth century.

"The church itself has no interest in its architectural features, but I trust that this wall may be kept up, so that these paintings may be preserved.

"I have not attempted to describe in detail the costumes of the figures, as the minutiae will be better seen by the tracings. The figures are about four feet high. There are indications of coloured decoration about other parts of the church, but they appear to be of much later character."

SAMUEL SHARP, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northamptonshire, exhibited a gold Ring, the property of the Rev. Canon Marsden of Manchester, and found in the same neighbourhood as the ring lately exhibited by Mr. Sharp,\* namely, in the Lincolnshire Fens near Spalding.

It was much of the same fashion as the former ring, but less ornamental and of ruder workmanship, though perhaps of about the same age, the latter end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century.

On the two outer faces of the hoop were the names of "The Three Kings," thus:—

✠ IASP̄AR · BALT̄A  
 ʒAR · ƵELC̄PIOR

and on the inner face,

✠ ƵAGA · OTRE · TO · TA · ƲERCE · LIF · ƵIN ·

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A., exhibited a Christening Medal given by a sponsor to his godchild in record of his birth and christening, on which he made the following remarks:—

From this medal it would seem to have been a frequent practice for sponsors to present their godchildren with such gifts; at least in Nürenberg, from which place this object must have come.

The medal is of silver gilt and of peculiar construction, not being struck with a die or cast in a mould. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and is surrounded with a wreath of twisted openwork.

The devise on the obverse is the Baptism of our Lord, who is represented as standing in a stream of water, whilst St. John the Baptist is kneeling on the bank, and, bearing in his right hand a cross with banner, with his left he pours water on the head of our Saviour. In the clouds above is represented the figure of the Father, from which a dove is descending as the Holy Ghost on the head of the Son. On either side of these figures are trees and a portion of landscape. All these figures

\* See *ante*, p. 355.



are cast in high relief, and are attached to the rim or circle of the medal, without any background, that being formed by a detached plate let in from behind, which bears on its back the commemorative inscription, and this forms the reverse of the medal. The cast work was probably tooled up afterwards, and the design may possibly be by Louis Cranach, who, in the sixteenth century, designed and painted such subjects. It seems clear that this baptismal design was kept in stock by the goldsmiths as a frame ready for a special plate to be made and fitted in whenever a medal was required. On the back of the plate is an inscription or legend in German as follows:—

“Anno 1613 den 6 February  $\frac{1}{2}$  stund nach dem Garaus auf der Grosenuhr, gegen dem abent wardt Wolfgang des E.\* Thoma Wagners, vnnd Eva ein geborne Kumplerin, seiner lieben Ehe-wirthin ehelicher Sohn geborn, vnnd durch Wolff Schön den Jüngern aus der heiligen Tauff erhaben der verehrt seinem lieben Dotter disen Schilling neben wünschüng Göttlicher genadt und langē lebē Amē.”

Which may be thus translated:—

“Anno 1613, on the 6th of February, at half-an-hour after the Vespers Bell of the great clock towards evening, was born Wolfgang, lawful son of Thomas Wagner and Eva (*née* Kumpler) his dear wife, and held at his baptism by Wolf Schön the younger his godfather, who presents to his dear godson this medal, with wishes of Divine grace and long life. Amen.”

The inscription is very neatly executed. It does not appear to have been either struck with a die, cast, or engraved, but seems rather to have been etched or eaten out with an acid, and possibly tooled afterwards. I have never seen such a medal before, but from the mechanical way in which it seems to have been produced it is probable that many were made in the same way. In the inscription the word *Garaus* is found, which word is used in Nuremberg to signify the last hour of day or night. It seems to have been a well known signal from the great clock at the close of day, like the curfew bell in England. On the 6th February this would be about five o'clock in the afternoon.

As astrology was in great consideration at that time, the precise moment when a child was born was of the utmost importance in drawing the horoscope; the relative position of the planets at the exact time of his birth being supposed to regulate his future destiny, according to the notions of those days.

W. H. BLACK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Convex Plate about 5 inches in diameter, made of a yellowish mixed metal, having in the

\* Perhaps for Ehrwürdigen.

centre a standing figure in low relief dressed in a tunic, surrounded by the inscription

VANADI · EN · NEA (? F) ALIPE.

This object was found at Treves about the year 1845.

S. PALMER, Esq. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, exhibited two stone Axe-heads, one polished and with a fine edge, the other rough and unfinished, which had been found lately at Thatcham in the valley of the Kennet, being, as Mr. Palmer believes, the first specimens of stone implements from that locality. They were of like type, 8 inches long, tapering from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

Mr. Palmer also exhibited and presented a jet Ornament, highly polished,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch broad, with a longitudinal perforation as if for sliding on a belt or other leather strap, resembling in all respects but size the object figured in Wilson's *Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, p. 300, and found in Skye before 1782. This latter slide is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. The object exhibited by Mr. Palmer was found at a spot about four miles from Newbury, eight feet below the surface, in a bed of peat sixteen feet deep. With it were found the bones of red and roe deer, of the beaver, and of the cave bear (*Ursus Spelæus*).

GEORGE STREET, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an account of Hedon Church in Yorkshire, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday November 17th, 1870.

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# INDEX

TO

## PROCEEDINGS, SECOND SERIES, VOL. IV.

The following abbreviations are employed :— adm., *admitted Fellow* ; app., *appointed* ; comm., *communication or communicates* ; el., *elected* ; exh., *exhibits or exhibition* ; rem., *removed for non-payment of arrears* ; ob., *obituary* ; pres., *presented*.

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